No. 1.

BOMBAY LIBRARY

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 8168.

Fort William, the 30th December 1863.

Notification.—Mr. Joseph Sladen, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of one year from the date of embarkation.

No. 8169.

The 31st December 1863.

In a Despatch dated the 7th November 1863, the Secretary of State has intimated that Mr. Alexander William Crichton, whose appointment to the Bengal Civil Service was published in Notification No. 6662, dated 20th October last, has been permitted to resign the service.

No. 4.

The 2nd January 1864.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. I, published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post without actual payment of postage, all letters, packets, or parcels bonâ fide and exclusively on the Public Service, viz. :—

The Superintendent of Government Printing.

No. 7.

Promotion.—Mr. F. B. Bialloblotsky, First Inspector, Telegraph Department, to be a Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs in India.

No. 9.

Leave.—The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary Medical Certificates, have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Mr. R. Marriott	... 6	months.
„ G. B. Willock	... 3	„
„ W. Macpherson	... 3	„
„ H. S. J. Ross	... 6	„
„ A. J. R. Bainbridge	... 6	„
„ E. H. Whinfield	... 6	„

No. 10.

Notification.—Mr. William Brittain Jones, of the Civil Service, availed himself, on the 14th December 1863, of the furlough to Europe granted to him under date the 23rd October last.

No. 11.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh, Mr. D[illegible] the Civil Service, who [illegible] furlough on the 27th Oct[illegible]

No.

The undermentioned S[illegible] have been filed under t[illegible] XV of 1859 in the Offic[illegible] Government of India in [illegible] Copies have been sent to [illegible] each of the Governmen[illegible] St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.

A copy of every Specification is open at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee; and a certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying.

No. 181.—James Jennings McComb, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Gentleman, for "improvements in the construction of presses for forming bales of cotton and other materials, and in the construction of fastenings for, and means for applying bands to such bales."

No. 182.—James Henry Gouldhawke, Manager, Borokai Tea Gardens, Cachar, for "applying a lock to Bottles, Jars, and similar vessels, called 'Gouldhawke's Wine Protector.'"

No. 186.—Robert White, of No. 46, Edwarde's Square, in the Parish of Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, England, for "preparing Jute for the manufacture of paper."

No. 187.—Antoine Louis Possoz, of Paris, in the Empire of France, Engineer, for "improvements in the manufacture of Sugar."

No. 13.

Mr. F. C. Sandes returned from the leave of absence granted to him on the 3rd of October [illegible], and resumed charge of the office of Solic[illegible]

Government from Mr. R. F. Stack on the afternoon of the 31st December.

No. 25.

The 4th January 1864.

Promotion.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Police of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 12th of November, consequent on the death of Lieut. F. Faber, viz. :—

Mr. J. M. Berrill, Assistant District Superintendent, 2nd Class, to be Assistant District Superintendent, 1st Class.

Lieut. T. E. Vandergucht, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent, 2nd Class, to be Assistant District Superintendent, 2nd Class.

No. 38.

The 5th January 1864.

Leave.—Lieutenant H. A. Hammond, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Belaspore, in the Central Provinces, has been granted one month's privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. Inspector Wrist will conduct the duties of the Police during Lieutenant Hammond's absence.

No. 39.

Notification.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council in pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. II, published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to [illegible]ers and Official *Gazettes bonâ fide* and [illegible]n the Public Service, relating to the [illegible] their respective Departments, without [illegible]nent of postage, but only to the au[illegible]einafter-named, viz. :—

[illegible] Inspectors of Schools in the Bombay [illegible]

to

[illegible]iate official superiors (Educational In[illegible]l to the School Masters in their respec[illegible]isions.

No. 41.

The undermentioned Gentleman, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at the Presidency on the 12th instant, per Ship "Agamemnon," which reached the Sandheads on the 7th idem :—

Mr. Frederick William Voysey Peterson.

No. 42.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, appointed by the Secretary of State for India Members of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at the Presidency on the 14th instant per Steam Ship "Carnatic," which reached the Sandheads on the 12th idem :—

Mr. John Woodburn.
" William Irvine.
" John Hill Twigg.
" John Charles Williams.
" Herbert Mosley.
" William Henry Grimley.
" Thomas William Hooper Tolbort.
" John Hellings Lloyd.
" Montague Storr Champneys.
" William Mackworth Young.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 399.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 31st December 1863.

Ramsurrum Lall, Officiating Tehseeldar, Chindwarra District, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class under Chapter II., Section XXII. of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 1812.

GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following transfer and appointments :—

Captain A. D. Vanrenen, Revenue Surveyor, Third Saugor Division, Central Provinces (proceeding to Europe on Medical Certificate), is transferred to the Third Fyzabad Division, Oudh Survey.

Captain J. Sconce, Assistant Surveyor, Officiating in charge of No. 1 Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, Revenue Survey, to be Revenue Surveyor from the 1st November 1863, and is posted to the Third Saugor Division, Central Provinces.

Lieutenant W. J. Stewart, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, in charge, Fourth Division, Lower Provinces, to be Revenue Surveyor, vice Lieutenant Penton Thompson, resigned, and to continue in charge of the above Survey until further orders.

Captain Donald MacDonald, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, to officiate as Assistant in charge of No. 2 Division, Lower Provinces, in room of Major Sherwill, Revenue Surveyor, proceeding on Furlough. This cancels that part of the General Order No. 1681, dated the 5th December 1863, appointing Captain MacDonald to the Nagpore Survey.

Lieutenant J. W. Taylor, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, to officiate as Assistant in charge of No. 2 Nagpore Division, vice Captain J. H. Grant, removed.

Lieutenant F. Coddington, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, to officiate as Assistant in charge of No. 3 Fyzabad Division, Oudh Revenue Survey.

No. 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel E. K. Elliot, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, resumed charge of his Office from Mr. R. Temple on the forenoon of the 18th instant.

No. 1815.

Mr. James Todd is re-appointed to the Revenue Survey Department as a Sub-Assistant of the Second Grade, and posted to No. 2 Division, Oudh.

No. 7.

REVENUE.

Fort William, the 5th January 1864.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that the Nawab of Baonee has abolished all transit duties on the roads passing through his State, excepting such tolls as are collected at the ferries on the Jumna River.

No. 1.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. T. Drysdale, Officiating Assistant Commis-[illegible]r, and Bulwunt Rao, Extra Assistant Com-[illegible]ioner, in the Central Provinces, are invested [illegible]h the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of [illegible] 1st Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of [illegible]61.

No. 4.

GENERAL.

Pundit Kalee Sehai is appointed to be an Extra [illegible]ssistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in Oudh, [illegible]nd is also invested with the powers of a Subordi-[illegible]ate Magistrate of the 1st Class under Section 22 [illegible] Act XXV of 1861.

No. 6.

Mr. P. Ford is appointed to be a Junior Sub-Assistant in the left Bank Indus, Sindh Revenue Survey, with effect from the 15th instant.

No. 8.

Seetaram Row, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has obtained three months' leave of absence on Medical Certificate, in extension of that granted to him in G. O. dated 21st July last, No. 1056.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 5.

Fort William, the 4th January 1864.

Notification.—Mr. W. Donald, Chief Asistant in the Office of the Civil Pay Master, Madras, received charge of that Office from Mr. W. J. Raynor on the forenoon of the 17th December 1863.

No. 6.

Mr. H. D. Lawrence, Chief Assistant in the Office of Civil Pay Master, Punjab, received charge of that Office from Mr. W. Clark on the afternoon of the 23rd December 1863.

No. 12.

Fort William, the 5th January 1864.

Notification.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

	Calcutta on 29th Dec. 1863.	Bombay on 26th Dec. 1863.	Madras on 26th Dec. 1863.	TOTAL.
Notes in circulation	2,18,00,000	2,31,00,000	62,00,000	5,11,00,000
Silver Coin reserve	52,22,868	1,14,00,000	27,00,000	1,9[illegible],22,868
Silver Bullion reserve	...	1,17,00,000	...	1,17,00,000
Government Securities	1,65,77,132	...	35,00,000	2,0[illegible],77,132

(Sd.) H. HYDE,
Head Commr., Dept. of Issue of Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 30th December 1863.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 30th December 1863.

No. 803 *of* 1863.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, Lieutenant Robert Norton, of the General List Infantry, is removed from the service with effect from the 14th instant.

No. 804 *of* 1863.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Major General Claud Douglas, of the Bengal Infantry. Lieut. Colonel P. W. Luard, of the Bengal Infantry, Commandant 25th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry. Surgeon C. Palmer, M. D., of the Medical Department. Veterinary Surgeon J. Bicknell, of the Bengal Establishment.	20th Dec. 1863.
Lieutenant C. M. Bushby, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry.	23rd Dec. 1863.
Lieutenant G. E. J. Maidman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, East Indian Regiment. Lieutenant J. M. Urquhart, of the late 6th European Regiment.	27th Dec. 1863.

No. 805 *of* 1863.—Mr. James Irving Mendes is appointed a 3rd Class Sub-Assistant in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from the 3rd instant, vice Mr. 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Shuter, resigned.

Fort William, 31st December 1863.

No. 806 *of* 1863.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain H. F. Waddington	8th December 1863.
Captain and Brevet Major H. K. Burne ...	30th " "
Captain G. A. F. Houchen	30th " "

No. 807 *of* 1863.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Captain, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant F. H. Jenkins	20th December 1863.

No. 808 *of* 1863.—The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces :—

Assistant Surgeon D. B. Daly, M. D.
Assistant Surgeon G. B. Hadow.

No. 809 *of* 1863.—Major E. M. Martineau, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st proximo to the 30th April next, to visit the Presidency preparatory to retiring from the service.

No. 810 *of* 1863.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Reginald Colvil William Mitford, of the late 3rd European Regiment, doing duty with the 3rd Bengal Cavalry...	For 20 months, under the New Regulations.

No. 811 of 1863.—The following appointments are made :—

ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

To be Officiating Sub-Conductors.

Magazine Sergt. William Benson	vice Leonard, promoted.	
Magazine Sergt. George White	„ Comber	„
Blacksmith Sergt. Alexander J. Ryan ...	„ Quaid	„
Park Sergt. James Toozs..	„ Foxton	„
Magazine Sergt. William Fuller	„ Baldwin	„
Magazine Sergt. Thomas Scott	„ Hobery	„
rk Sergt. James Carroll	„ Mann	„
boratory-man Sergt. William Low ...	vice Yeldham, on furlough.	
gazine Sergt. Alexander Scott	vice Hill, on furlough.	

No. 812 *of* 1863.—In continuation of General Order by the Governor General, No. 156 A, dated 13th October 1863, and under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, conveyed in his Despatch No. 381 of the 7th ultimo, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following scale of Staff salaries for the several appointments in the Commissioned Grades of the Ordnance Department of the three Presidencies :—

Ordnance Departments.

		Rs. per mensem.	
Inspector General of Ordnance...	Bengal	2,500	Consolidated.
Ditto Ditto ...	Madras	2,200	
Ditto Ditto ...	Bombay	2,200	
Deputy Inspector General ...	Bengal	1,000	In addition to Regimental pay and allowances.
Ditto Ditto ...	Madras	800	
Ditto Ditto ...	Bombay	800	
Superintendent, Gun Foundry ...	Bengal	1,000	
Gun Carriage Agent	Bengal	1,000	
Ditto Ditto	Madras	800	
Ditto Ditto	Bombay	800	
Gunpowder Agent	Bengal	1,000	
Ditto Ditto	Madras	800	
Ditto Ditto	Bombay	800	
1st Class Commissary	Bengal	500	
Ditto Ditto	Madras	500	
Ditto Ditto	Bombay	500	
2nd Class Commissary	Bengal	400	
Ditto Ditto	Madras	400	
Ditto Ditto	Bombay	400	
3rd Class Commissary	Bengal	250	
Ditto Ditto	Madras	250	
Ditto Ditto	Bombay	250	

The Secretary of State's Despatch having been received on the 14th December 1863, increased pay, where granted by this order, is claimable for the month of December.

Fort William, 4th January 1864.

No. 1 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm Surgeon H. Baillie, M. D., F. R. C. S., in the appointment of Presidency Surgeon, in which he is now officiating, vice Surgeon Major A. Webb, deceased.

No. 2 *of* 1864.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

No. 238, *dated* 30*th November* 1863.—Confirming the Regimental Order issued by the Officer Commanding 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, directing Lieutenant H. C. Onslow to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his duties as Adjutant, from the 19th November 1863, in consequence of the departure of Lieutenant Johnson, doing duty 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, to join his own Regiment, the 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

Fort William, 5th January 1864.

No. 3 *of* 1864.—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. L. Stewart, M. D., Civil, Bijnore, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 156.

Fort William, the 31*st December* 1863.

Notification.—The discharge from the Army of Serjeant W. Kelly, Assistant Supervisor, attached to the Garrison Engineer's Department, having been cancelled, Notification No. 9 of the 17th January 1863, continuing him in the Public Works Department as a Civilian in the grade of Overseer, is hereby cancelled.

No. 157.

Notification No. 112 G. G., dated 25th September 1863, transferring Mr. P. J. Flynn, Assistant Engineer, First Class, from the Punjab to British Burmah, is hereby cancelled.

No. 158.

Appointment.—Captain F. S. Stanton, R. E., is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, First Class, with effect from the 14th instant and posted to Bengal.

No. 159.

Transfers.—Assistant Commissary W. Smallman, Sub-Engineer, Third Class, is transferred from the Punjab to the Central Provinces.

Sub-Conductor A. Gibson, Supervisor, Public Works Department, at present on leave to Europe, is transferred from the Punjab to Hyderabad.

No. 1.

Fort William, the 5*th January* 1864.

Leave of Absence.—The leave of absence for three months, on Medical Certificate, under the new Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, granted by the Commissioner of Mysore to Mudwa Row, 1st Class Assistant Accountant, with effect from 21st August 1863, is confirmed.

J. P. BEADLE, *Lieut. Col.,* R. E.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 6537.

Fort William, the 31st December 1863.

Notification.—In continuation of the Notification No. 6418, dated the 23rd instant, issued from this Department, the following Statement, showing the Financial position of the several Guaranteed Railway Companies, *quoad* the Government, is published for general information :—

State of the Capital Accounts of the Indian Railway Companies on the 31st July 1863.

	Amounts authorized to be raised.			Amounts paid by the Railway Companies.					Amounts withdrawn by the Railway Companies.			Balances standing to the credit of the Railway Companies.	Amounts advanced to the Railway Companies in excess of the amounts to their credit.
	Capital.	Debenture Loans.	Total.	Capital subscribed in England.	Capital subscribed in India.	Total Capital.	Debenture Loans.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.		
East Indian—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Main Line Capital	16,793,401	5,956,599	22,750,000	12,703,710	242,122	12,945,832	5,956,599	18,902,431	6,340,587	14,137,855	20,478,442	61,231	
Jubbulpore Capital	2,000,000	....	2,000,000	1,952,135	7,635	1,959,770	....	1,959,770	135,991	186,537	322,528		
Madras—													
Main Line Capital	5,032,200	1,967,800	7,000,000	3,934,405	.....	3,934,405	1,967,800	5,902,205	2,101,286	3,517,255	5,618,541	543,541	
Bellary Capital	1,000,000	....	1,000,000	993,535	.....	993,535	....	993,535	303,974	429,684	733,658		
Great Indian Peninsula	9,000,000	2,000,000	11,000,000	8,306,893	411,408	8,718,301	2,000,000	10,718,301	3,834,154	6,452,784	10,286,938	431,363	
Sindh—													
Sindh Railway Capital..	1,534,400	465,600	2,000,000	1,327,265	20,715	1,347,980	315,600	1,663,580	687,991	1,053,197	1,741,188	....	77,608
Indus Flotilla Capital	295,000	83,000	378,000	249,905	.....	249,905	83,000	332,905	210,606	103,151	313,757	19,148	
Punjab—													
Mooltan Capital	1,500,000	500,000	2,000,000	1,476,698	8,284	1,484,982	231,400	1,716,382	851,604	756,516	1,608,120	108,262	
Delhi Capital	2,500,000	....	2,500,000	1,041,827	2,487	1,044,314	....	1,044,314	2,535	7,211	9,746	1,034,568	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	3,650,000	850,000	4,500,000	3,397,265	21,662	3,418,927	849,995	4,268,922	1,734,030	2,554,805	4,288,835	....	19,913
Eastern Bengal	1,000,000	400,000	1,400,000	990,745	9,504	1,000,249	400,000	1,400,249	691,108	760,690	1,451,798	....	51,549
Calcutta and South-Eastern	310,000	90,000	400,000	290,377	19,623	310,000	90,000	400,000	186,979	247,325	434,304	....	34,304
Great Southern of India	834,400	315,600	1,150,000	568,179	1,221	569,400	155,600	725,000	329,081	334,918	663,999	61,001	
Total ..	45,449,401	12,628,599	58,078,000	37,232,939	744,661	37,977,600	12,049,994	50,027,594	17,409,926	30,541,928	47,951,854	2,259,114	183,374

Net Balance standing to the credit of the Railway Companies .. .. .. £ 2,075,740

Errors Excepted.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM ;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 31st December 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Certain effects belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Henry Taylor, in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, Jubbulpore Line, who suddenly died in the Tent of George Nolan on the 11th October 1863, are under the seal and custody of this Office, and will be delivered to any person legally authorized to receive the same. All parties having claims against the deceased's estate should apply post-paid to the undersigned.

E. J. BOLDERO,
Judge.

DEWANNY ADAWLUT,
Zillah Futtehpore,
The 24th Dec. 1863.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the High Court, dated the 2nd of January instant, in a cause in its Original Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction, wherein Hadjee Jaun Mahomed Abdool Luteef, of Bombay, is the plaintiff, and Hadjee Jaffer Moosaw, of Amratollah, Calcutta, Ismile Hadjee Moosaw, of Alippee, and Mahomed Hadjee Moosaw, of Mauritius, are defendants, the partnership heretofore existing between the said parties and under which the said Defendant Hadjee Jaffer Moosaw carried on business in Calcutta under the style of "Hadjee Jaffer Moosaw," was dissolved, and an injunction issued restraining the defendant Hadjee Jaffer Moosaw from carrying on business in the name or on account of the said partnership, or pledging the credit thereof.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, & FERGUSSON,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

CALCUTTA;
7, *Hastings' Street,*
4th January 1864.

Great Eastern Hotel Company "Limited."

The Tenders submitted this day for the purchase of the 800 unallotted Shares of this Company having been rejected, the Directors invite further Tenders for the above Shares, to be opened at the Office of the Company on the 20th day of February 1864. The Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. on the par value of the Shares, and the full amount will be payable on the 27th day of February 1864, when the Scrip will be delivered.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

N. B.—The 1,000 new Shares about to be issued (to enable the Company to purchase the freehold of the premises now occupied by them) will be divided rateably at par among the present Share-holders and the purchasers of the above Shares.

By Order of the Directors,

DAVID CALDER,
Acting Secretary.

The 1st December 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH DECEMBER 1863.

LIABILITIES.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	...	...	1,09,90,909	0	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	19,69,257	2	4
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 2,42,71,620	6 0½			
Ditto at Branches	" 99,31,514	15 8½	3,41,53,135	5	8
Other deposits at Head Office and Branches			1,33,03,640	0	5
Bank Post Bills, &c			1,08,265	2	11
Bank Notes Outstanding			8,84,493	0	0
Sundries			5,71,629	6	9
Rupees			6,19,83,329	2	1

ASSETS.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities, Investment No. 1			12,92,806	9	2
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches			1,62,34,665	0	0
Accounts of Credit on ditto			14,62,674	8	3
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto			81,58,790	10	3
Dead Stock ditto			3,00,924	6	8
Stamps ditto			9,332	2	0
Balances with other Banks			5,99,935	15	10
Sundries			4,25,394	13	1
			2,85,00,513	2	3
Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	Rs. 85,81,001	8 0			
Ditto ditto at Branches	" 21,56,144	1 11			
			1,07,37,145	9	11
Ditto invested in Government Securities and claims against Government			86,40,618	14	0
Bank's Reserve in Notes at Head Office	Rs. 47,77,040	0 0			
Ditto in Silver ditto	" 17,64,499	12 3			
			65,41,539	12	8
Ditto in Notes at Branches	Rs. 7,01,560	0 0			
Ditto in Silver ditto	" 68,61,951	11 3			
			75,63,511	11	3
Rupees			6,19,83,329	2	1

By order of the Directors,
C. N. COOKE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

D. WOODS,
Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, AND TOOLS.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA,

No. 14, ESPLANADE ROW,

Calcutta.

"T. E. THOMSON AND Co.," sole Agents to some of the most celebrated Manufacturers in England, respectfully solicit the special attention of their numerous supporters to the above new Department which they have added to their already well known Establishment for general Hardware.

T. E. THOMSON AND Co. having largely increased their Stock of Machinery, Implements, and Tools, now used in many parts of the world for Agricultural and Horticultural purposes, have great pleasure in offering to the Public a List of the same.

The names of these Manufacturers are already too well known to need any remark as to the excellence of the materials and workmanship employed in the construction of their Machinery. A trial will afford the best proof of the truth of this assertion, and T. E. THOMSON AND Co. feel sure that this Department of their Establishment will be found worthy the attention of their Patrons.

At the EXHIBITION at ALIPORE, Calcutta, T. E. THOMSON AND Co. will be large Exhibitors of Machinery, Implements, and Tools, when visitors will have an opportunity of seeing many of them in operation. A Descriptive and priced List with every information may be had on application, or sent post-free, of PORTABLE, ROAD TRACTION, AND STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES; Brick, Tile, and Pipe-making Machines; Circular Saw Benches with Moulding Machines combined; Chaff cutting, Corn Dressing, and Trashing combined; Bolt and Nut Screwing, Punching, and Shearing, Winnowing, Weighing, Soda-water, and Ice-making, &c., &c.

Steam Ploughs, Cultivators and Harrow, Horse Ploughs and Harrow, Corn Drills, Manure Distributors, Hoes, Rakes, Double and Single Horse Gear, Waggons and Carts, &c.; Flour, Oat, Gram, and Pug Mills; Root Rulping, Cutting, and Ribbling Mills.

Irrigations for Horse and Steam Power and Pumps; Fire, Well, and Garden Engines.

BUILDERS', ENGINEERS', CARPENTERS', AND SMITHS' TOOLS of every description kept in stock, and a large assortment of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

With reference to Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 13th ultimo, *The Gazette of India* will be published every Wednesday, commencing with the 6th of January 1864. Price, with Supplement, 15 Rs. per annum, payable in advance, and 3 Rs. 4 As. additional when sent by Post.

Intending Subscribers will be good enough to remit the amount of their subscriptions, and to send in their names and address, plainly and legibly written, as early as possible to

CALCUTTA,
Military Orphan Press,
Dec. 26th, 1863.

O. T. CUTTER,
Publisher of the Gazette of India.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 1.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of Bengal.

Agricultural Exhibition.

From J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq., Hony. Secy. to the Agricultural Exhibition Committee, Calcutta, to F. R. COCKERELL, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,—(dated 5th December 1863.)

I have the honor to enclose a copy of correspondence addressed to me by the Secretary to the India General Steam Navigation Company, and to request that it may be published in the *Gazette*, in order that the same publicity may be given to it as was given to the Report of the Committee therein referred to.

No one can regret more than I do that such a mistake should have occurred, for, independently of any other consideration, I should have been spared much correspondence, official as well as private, had the missing letter not been lost. But for the fact of the existence of my signature in the Company's Peon Book, I could not have believed the receipt of it. It appears to me somewhat strange that no notice should have been taken of the omission to include the India General Steam Navigation Company's reply in my Circular, which was printed not only for distribution to the District Committees, but to private individuals, and was also published in the *Englishman* and *Hurkaru*.

It will be seen, however, that I have endeavored to give every publicity in my power to the correspondence, immediately I was made aware of the injustice I had been the means of doing the India General Steam Navigation Company.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the General Committee for the Management of the Agricultural Exhibition, held at Belvedere on Friday, 12th June 1863.

Read the following letters to the address of the Honorary Secretary :—

From ALEX. E. PENDLETON, Esq., Agent and Manager, C. and S. E. Railway Co., to J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq., Hony. Secy., Agricultural Show,—(No. 277, dated 4th June 1863.)

In reply to your favor of the 2nd instant, I have the honor to state that, without the sanction of the Government of Bengal, I am unable to make any reduction in the ordinary rates and fares charged upon this Line; but I have addressed the Government, stating that I think the concession you ask should be granted, and recommending that, in conjunction with the Authorities of the different Railway Companies in Bengal, a Code of Regulations for the carriage of all articles and produce intended for exhibition, should be drawn up and be applicable to the several Companies.

From JOHN PATTERSON, Esq., Acting Supt., P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., to J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq., Hony. Secy., Agricultural Show,—(dated 4th June 1863.)

With reference to your letter of 2nd instant, respecting the free conveyance by the Company's Steamers of Live-stock, Implements, and samples of Produce intended for the Agricultural Exhibition of 1864, I beg to acquaint you that I shall have much pleasure in forwarding your application by the next Mail to the Managing Directors of the Company in London, and on receipt of their reply, will at once communicate with you again.

I would, however, remark that I hardly think it probable that the Directors will be able to comply with your wishes as regards the carriage of Live-stock (which would also entail passages for attendants), as the available deck space in the Company's Vessels is limited, and there is always an

objection to conveyance of animals by the Passenger Steamers.

The whole case, however, shall be submitted to the Directors.

From Messrs. APCAR and Co., to J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq., Hony. Secy., Agricultural Show,—(No. 321, dated 3rd June 1863.)

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, received this morning, we have to inform you that it will afford us much pleasure in complying with the wishes of the Provisional Committee by granting free carriage to such Live-stock, Implements, Produce, &c., as may be sent by our Steamers, which ply between Hong-Kong, Singapoor, and Penang, and this city.

We will direct our Agents at the different Ports to grant shipping orders when applied for.

Our Agents are—At Penang, A. A. Anthon, Esq.; at Singapore, Messrs. Stevens and Jeaquim; at Hong-Kong, Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone, and Co.

From FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, Esq., Acting Agent, E. B. Railway Co., to J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq., Hony. Secy., Agricultural Show,—(No. 805, dated 12th June 1863.)

With reference to your letter dated the 2nd instant, requesting the concession of the boon of free carriage for all Live-stock, &c., intended for exhibition at the forthcoming Show.

In reply I beg to inform you that, in order to further the object of the proposed Show, this Company will give a free pass to Calcutta to all Live-stock, Implements, and Produce passed by the Local Committee fit for exhibition, on the exhibitor producing the Local Committee's Certificate of his property being passed as fit to be transmitted to Calcutta in order to compete at the Show.

From E. PALMER, Esq., Agent E. I. Railway Co., to J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq., Hony. Secy., Agricultural Show,—(No. 7768 G, dated 5th June 1863.)

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, I beg to say that, in the absence of any information as to the probable quantity of Live-stock, Implements, Produce, &c., for which accommodation by Rail will be required, I am unable to say whether the Company would carry them free to Calcutta for the purpose of being exhibited at the Agricultural Show to be held on 18th January 1864.

I am not aware that it is the practice in England to make such concessions, although it is, I know, customary to allow a certain reduction from the ordinary rates of carriage.

I beg you will give the Committee to understand that I am willing to do what I can in furtherance of the success of the Show, consistently with the interests of this Company.

From Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, and Co., Managing Agents, British India Steam Navigation Co. "Limited," to J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq., Hony. Secy. Agricultural Show, —(dated 3rd June 1863.)

We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 2nd instant, inquiring whether it is in our power as Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company to grant free carriage to such Live-stock, Implements, and samples of Produce, &c., which may be sent up for exhibition at the Agricultural Show commencing 18th January 1864.

In reply we beg to state that we shall be glad to provide for the free conveyance of Implements and samples of Produce, &c., to the extent of twenty-five tons, say twenty-five tons measurement, by each of the four Vessels arriving from Moulmein and the intermediate Ports, and by each of the two Vessels arriving from Madras and intermediate Ports, immediately before the opening of the Show. By every one of the same Vessels we shall provide free passage of twenty head of cattle.

It will be for the Committee to allot the space thus set at its disposal in such proportions as it may see fit to the various places at which the Vessels of the Company touch, and any suggestions which you may make, whereby we can assist in the furtherance of the objects which the Committee have in view, will have our best attention.

Resolved, that the best thanks of this Meeting are due to these gentlemen for the liberal manner in which they have come forward to aid in promoting the success of the Exhibition.

(True Extract)

J. A. CRAWFORD,

Honorary Secretary.

From Captain R. STEWART, Supt. of Cachar, to the Hony. Secy., Agricultural Show, Calcutta,—(No. 204, dated 14th May 1863.)

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I have the honor to inform you that one Local Committee only has been appointed in Cachar, the Proceedings of the first Meeting of which I herewith enclose.

2. About fifty copies of the Prizes in English and twenty in the Vernacular will suffice for distribution in Cachar.

Pursuant to a Notice duly given, a Meeting of the Local Committee appointed by the Superintendent for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of Government relative to the Agricultural Exhibition to be held in Calcutta in January next, was held in Cachar on the 1st of May 1863.

PRESENT:

CAPTAIN R. STEWART, *Superintendent.*
" J. SHERER, *Asst. Supt.*
A. D. MCLEOD, ESQ., *Aroonabund.*
J. P. STUART, ESQ., *Larsinga, and*
A. D. DEVERIA, ESQ., *Jalenga.*

The Superintendent read out the correspondence received upon the subject from the Commissioner, under cover of his letter No. 276½ of the 10th ultimo, and informed the Meeting that, besides the Gentlemen present, he had appointed the following as Members of the Committee, who were unavoidably absent, viz.:—

James Davidson, Esq., of Cachar,
T. Burland, Esq., Ainakhal,
Dr. Barkar, *Civil Surgeon,*
Baboo Ram Gobindo Deb, *Sudder Moonsiff,*
" Tara Nauth Dass, *Vakeel,*

and that the Committee had power to add to their number.

It was unanimously resolved by the Meeting that as there were no Native Zemindars or others to be appealed to in Cachar to exhibit the products of the country, that the Committee take it upon themselves to do so to the best of their ability. The Members present then agreed to supply the necessary funds to purchase and transmit to Cal-

utta good specimens of the following animals in he numbers specified, *viz* :—

Two Metnas, male and female ; four Ponies; one Stallion; one Mare; two Geldings; two Buffaloes, male and female; two Cattle, Bull and Cow; four Hill Goats, two male and two female.

The following Gentlemen were appointed to act as a Sub-Committee in the Live-stock Department, and to make all arrangements for the purchase of the above animals, &c., &c., &c. :—

Captain J. Sherer,
J. Davidson, Esq.,
J. P. Stuart, Esq.,

and they were enjoined to invite others to share in the necessary expenses, and to call upon those that agreed to do so for the sums that they required in equal proportions, as also, after exhibition, to sell the animals and divide the proceeds among the Subscribers.

2. It was unanimously resolved that the following Gentlemen act as Sub-Committee in the Tea Department, viz. :—

A. D. McLeod, Esq.,
James Davidson, Esq.,
A. Deveria, Esq.,

and that they do call upon the different Tea Concerns in Cachar to transmit samples of Tea through them to be exhibited at the Agricultural Show. It was determined that, to insure uniformity, the specimens called for be of three kinds, viz., Pekoe, Souchong, and Congon, each in 10lb. boxes, with a label on one side signifying the weight and quality of the Tea, the season of manufacture, the garden it was made from, the Concern to whom it belongs, and the name of the Planter in charge. The Tea after exhibition to be sold in Calcutta, and the proceeds made over to the owners.

3. It was unanimously resolved that the undermentioned Gentlemen act as a Sub-Committee in the Country-produce Department, viz. :—

Captain R. Stewart,
Dr. Barker,
F. Burland, Esq.,
Baboo Ram Gobind Deb,
" Tara Nath Doss,

and that they collect and transmit to the Exhibition the best specimens of the following articles, as well as of any other that may present themselves to them :—

Paddy, Rice, Mustard Seed, Linseed, Sesamum Seed, Cotton, India Rubber, Thatching Grass, Bamboos, Cane, Timber, &c., &c.

The specimens to be sold in Calcutta, and the proceeds divided among the Subscribers.

The different Sub-Committees were enjoined to have their various specimens ready at Silchar for transmission to Calcutta by the last Steamer in October, this early date being selected, as the running of Steamers later in the year is uncertain.

Meetings of the Committee will be convened when necessary, on communications being received from the Government, the Calcutta Provisional Committee, or the Agricultural Society, and at such Meetings the different Sub-Committees will submit written Reports of their Proceedings and progress in the *interim*.

These points having been settled, the Meeting adjourned.

(Signed) R. STEWART.
" J. SHERER.
" JAMES DAVIDSON.

THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 10 of the Report of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Exhibition, dated 7th ultimo, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd ultimo, in which occur the words—"The Secretary to the India General Steam Navigation Company has not as yet favored the Committee with a reply," I beg to request the favor of your inserting the accompanying correspondence in to-morrow's paper.

Until the receipt of Captain Salmon's letter yesterday afternoon, I certainly was under the impression that no reply had been sent. I have not the slightest recollection of ever receiving the letter of 4th June, nor can I trace it anywhere. It must, however, have been received by me at the Custom House, from the fact of my official receipt for it being signed in Captain Salmon's Peon Book.

As the injustice which has been done the India General Steam Navigation Company lies with me alone, I can only say that no one can regret it more than I do, and I therefore hasten to make known the liberal manner in which the India General Steam Navigation Company has come forward to co-operate with the Committee as publicly as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

The 2nd Dec. 1863. J. A. CRAWFORD.

From W. T. SALMON, Esq., Secy., I. G. S. N. Co. "Limited," to J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq., Hony. Secy., Agricultural Show,—(No. 930, dated 4th June 1863.)

In reply to your letter of 2nd June, I have the pleasure to inform you that my Directors have instructed me to request our Agents at the various Stations Up-country, both in the North-West and in Assam, to reserve moderate space in our vessels for Live-stock, Implements, and Produce that are *bonâ fide* intended for the Agricultural Show, and for which no charge will be made.

From W. T. SALMON, Esq., Secy., I. G. S. N. Co. "Limited," to Captain S. BIRD, Agent I. G. S. N. Co. "Limited," Allahabad,—(No. 931, dated 4th June 1863.)

I am instructed by the Directors of this Company to request that, in the event of any Live-stock, Implements, or Produce of the country being brought you with a certificate from the Local Committee that they are *bonâ fide* intended for the Agricultural Show, you will have the goodness to ask the Commanders of our Vessels to receive on board a moderate quantity free of all charges.

Agents.	Stations.
E. Dellhal, Esq.	*Mirzapore.*
Messrs. W. Smyth and Co. ...	*Benares.*
Messrs. Mackenzie, Hall, and Co.	*Ghazeepore.*
T. Morton, Esq....	*Buxar.*
Messrs. F. Smyth and Co. ...	*Dinapore.*
Messrs. Thomas and Co. ...	*Monghyr.*
J. H. Davies, Esq.	*Bhaugulpore.*
Baboo Gopaulchunder Sirkar ...	*Rajmehal.*
Messrs. Thomas, Clark, and Sons	*Rampore Bolio.*
J. B. Rae, Esq.	*Carrogola Ghat.*
Shaik Mujeedally Khan ...	*Berhampore.*
C. Mogose, Esq.	*Burrisaul.*
M. David, Esq.	*Dacca.*
R. H. Haly, Esq.	*Serajgunge.*
Baboo Gobindchunder Mookerjee	*Bugwah.*
„ Soreedram Doss	*Gowalparah.*
T. E. Pinto, Esq.	*Gowhatty.*
P. H. Roach, Esq.	*Tezpore.*
J. E. Leslie, Esq.	*Debrooghur.*

From W. T. Salmon, Esq., Secy., I. G. S. N. Co. "Limited," to J. A. Crawford, Esq., Hony. Secy. of the Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—(No. 1121, dated 1st December 1863.)

I was much surprised to see in your Report to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Agricultural Exhibition that appeared in this morning's paper, a statement that the Secretary of the India General Steam Navigation Company had not favored you with a reply to your request for free passage in this Company's Vessels for articles intended for the Exhibition.

Your letter to me of June 2nd, making this request, was received by me on, I think, June 3rd, and was submitted to my Directors on the 4th June. Having obtained their sanction, I replied to your letter on the 5th, informing you that space should be reserved. This letter, it appears, has been mislaid, and I therefore beg to hand you a copy of it, and also a copy of a letter sent by me on June 4th to all this Company's Agents, twenty in number, on the Rivers Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Megna, requesting them to forward "free" by our Vessels goods sent them by the Local Committees at their Stations intended for the Exhibition. After having done as much as I could, to further the views of the Committee, I felt exceedingly hurt to see myself shown up, as I am to-day, in the daily papers, to the Lieutenant Governor and the Public, and I hope that you will not object to correct in as public a manner as possible the statement to which I have alluded in this letter. I beg to add, that in this matter of the Exhibition the Directors and myself will most cheerfully assist by all means in our power. With this letter I hand you the Peon's Book, in which is, I think, your signature for the letter in question.

Government of Madras.

Cinchona Operations in the Neilgherries.

From W. G. McIvor, Esq., Superintendent, Government Cinchona Plantations, to J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George,—(No. 107, dated Ootacamund, 7th December 1863.)

As the progress of Cinchona cultivation in India is attracting the attention of many scientific gentlemen in Europe, I am frequently asked for information on the subject, and therefore respectfully beg to solicit the favor of being regularly furnished with six copies of my monthly reports for distribution.

Report on the Number, Distribution, and Condition of Cinchona Plants on the Neilgherries on the 30th November 1863.

Species.	Botanical Names.	Commercial Names.	No. of Plants.	Value per lb. of Dry Bark in the London Market.	Remarks.
				s. d. s. d.	
1	C. Succirubra ...	Red Bark ...	82,558	2 6 to 8 9	The planting season having passed, the number of plants permanently planted out in the plantations remain the same as at the end of last month, viz., 66,622.
2	C. Calisaya ...	Yellow Bark ...	1,750	2 10 to 7 0	
3	C. Officinalis Var Condaminea (C. Uritusinga)	Original Loxa Bark...	6,219	2 10 to 7 0	
4	Ditto Var Bonplandiana (C. Chahuarguera)	Select Crown Bark ..,	142,717	2 10 to 7 0	The increase by propagation during the month is, 13,312, or 2,129 plants under the average of the last six months, making the total number of plants 259,396.
5	C. Crespilla ...	Fine Crown Bark ...	1,449	2 10 to 6 0	
6	C. Lancifolia ...	Pitayo Bark ...	6	1 8 to 2 10	
7	C. Nitida ...	Genuine Grey Bark...	8,402	1 8 to 2 9	
8	C. Species without name ...	Fine Grey Bark ...	2,741	1 8 to 2 10	
9	C. Micrantha ...	Grey Bark ...	9,986	1 8 to 2 9	
10	C. Peruviana ...	Finest Grey Bark ...	3,143	1 8 to 2 10	
11	C. Pahudiana ...	Unknown ...	425	Unknown.	
	Total number of Plants		259,396		

TABLE II.

Memorandum of the growth of eleven Plants of C. Succirubra Planted on the 2nd Denison Plantations at Neddivuttum on the 30th August 1862.

No. of Plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th August 1862.	Height in inches on the 31st October 1863.	Height in inches on the 30th November 1863.	Height in inches during November 1863.	By whom planted.	REMARKS.
No. 1	23	87	92	5	His Excellency Sir William Denison.	Table II exhibits the growth of eleven plants planted out by His Excellency the Governor and other gentlemen at Neddivuttum on the 30th August 1862. The average growth of these plants during the month is $3\frac{10}{11}$ inches, or $\frac{1}{11}$ inch above the average growth of last month.
„ 2	16½	80	84	4		
„ 3	19	76	79½	3½		
„ 4	15	81½	84	2½		
„ 5	27	96	98	2		
„ 6	20	69½	73	3½		
No. 7	20	82	89	7	J. W. Breeks, Esq.	
„ 8	18	83	87	4	Dr. Sanderson.	
„ 9	20	82½	88	5½	J. D. Sim, Esq.	
„ 10	20	90½	94	3½	Lieutenant McLeod.	
„ 11	18	83	85½	2½	P. Grant, Esq.	

TABLE III.

Showing the height of twelve Plants of C. Officinalis planted on the Dodabetta Plantations at Ootacamund on the 30th September 1863.

No. of Plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th Sept. 1863.	Height in inches on the 31st Oct. 1863.	Height in inches on the 30th Nov. 1863.	Growth in inches during Nov. 1863.	REMARKS.
No. 1	19	22	25	3	The two plants cut down on the 20th of March last, for the bark submitted to Mr. Howard for analysis, have made strong shoots from 19 to 19½ inches in height. The average growth of these during the month is 3¼ inches, or ¼ inch under the average growth of last month.
„ 2	14½	16½	19½	3	
„ 3	28	31½	34½	3	
„ 4	22	25	28	3	
„ 5	21½	24½	27	2½	
„ 6	28	31½	35	3½	
„ 7	22½	25	28½	3½	
„ 8	21½	27	30	3	
„ 9	21½	26½	29	2½	
„ 10	19½	23½	27	3½	
„ 11	24	26½	29	2½	
„ 12	24	25	28	3	

TABLE IV.

Memorandum of Cinchona Plants distributed.

Names.	Station.	No. of Plants.	REMARKS.
Mr. F. N. Maltby ...	Travancore ...	16	The twelve plants of Cinchona Officinalis (a shrubby species) on the Dodabetta Plantations gives an average growth of 3 inches during the month, or $\frac{10}{11}$ inches under the growth of the Neddivuttum plants.
Dr. Junghun ...	Java ...	56	
Mr. A. R. Lascelles ...	Ootacamund ...	12	
Mr. M. Anderson ...	Jamaica ...	2	
Dr. Wiehe ...	Bombay ...	10	
Dr. T. Anderson ...	Calcutta ...	554	
Dr. Jamieson ...	Saharunpore ...	107	
Professor Lees ...	Calcutta ...	61	
Rajah of ...	Travancore ...	521	

Memorandum of Cinchona Plants distributed,—Continued.

Names.	Station.	No. of Plants.	REMARKS.
Major Morgan ...	Ootacamund ...	216	The number of plants issued to the public is 2,082, making the total number of plants distributed 6,562.
Mr. E. T. Fitzgerald ...	Darjeeling ...	261	
Mr. J. W. Money ...	Ditto ...	581	
Dr. W. Bourne ...	Ditto ...	420	
Captain Cox ...	Wainad ...	6	
Mr. Hollock ...	Ditto ...	2	
Mr. T. Sheffield ...	Ootacamund ...	12	
Dr. F. Day ...	Cochin ...	100	
Mr. Brown ...	Tellicherry ...	12	
Mr. J. Hall ...	Ootacamund ...	144	
Mr. J. Knop ...	Ditto ...	18	
Captain Lees ...	Bengal ...	281	
Mr. W. H. Rayne ...	Manantoddy ...	24	
Reverend Sayer ...	Ootacamund ...	18	
Mr. Friend ...	Ditto ...	12	
Mr. Hallock ...	Ditto ...	1	
Mr. J. Pieric ...	Seegoor ...	12	
Colonel Scott ...	Ootacamund ...	212	
Mr. F. Berend ...	Cachar ...	275	
Reverend J. Hunter ...	Coonoor ...	12	
Mr. J. Mullaly ...	Ditto ...	24	
Mr. W. H. Stanes ...	Ditto ...	12	
Colonel R. Cooper ...	Kotagherry ...	12	
Mr. F. Cockburn ...	Ditto ...	12	
Colonel Woodfall ...	Coonoor ...	12	
Mr. C. Anderson ...	Ditto ...	24	
Colonel Angelo ...	Ootacamund ...	12	
Reverend E. Laseron ...	Ditto ...	12	
Captain R. N. Taylor ...	Coorg ...	96	
Major W. Agnew ...	Assam ...	139	
Mr. V. H. Levinge ...	Madura ...	12	
Chief Commissioner ...	Nagpore ...	28	
Mr. Fletcher ...	Ootacamund ...	24	
Gool Mahomed ...	Ditto ...	20	
General McCleverty ...	New Zealand	23	
Mr. W. Robinson ...	Kotagherry	6	
Mr. Crake ...	Wainad	12	
Mr. H. R. Dawson ...	Seegoor	12	
Captain Mann ...	Coorg	36	
Mr. E. Roberts ...	Ootacamund	6	
Mr. H. Rossall ...	Wainad	12	
Reverend Wait ...	Coonoor	2	
Mr. H. deFacien ...	Katarry	2,056	
	Total number of Plants ...	6,562	

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The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY; JANUARY 9, 1864.

No. 147.

NOTIFICATION.

Home Department.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 9TH JANUARY 1864.

The Right Hon'ble Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G. C. B., K. S. I., is expected to arrive in Calcutta in the *Celerity* on Tuesday, the 12th instant, to assume the Office of Viceroy and Governor General of India.

On Monday morning, the 11th, a deputation, consisting of the Private Secretary and the Military Secretary to the Governor General, and two of His Excellency's Aides-de Camp, will proceed down the River in the *Celerity* to wait upon Sir John Lawrence.

When the *Celerity* passes Atcheepore, five guns will be fired from Fort William.

The *Celerity* will anchor near the Dock-Yard.

At 4 o'clock P. M., a deputation, consisting of the Secretaries to the Government of India, will wait upon Sir John Lawrence on board the *Celerity*.

Sir John Lawrence will be conveyed from the *Celerity* to Chandpal Ghât in the Yacht Sonamookhee.

Sir John Lawrence will land at Chandpal Ghât at 5 o'clock, or about that time. Upon landing he will be received by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace, the Commissioner of Police, the Master Attendant, and the Sheriff of Calcutta, and a Salute of 21 guns will be fired from the Battery in front of Chandpal Ghât.

Sir John Lawrence will then proceed to Government House, where he will be received at the foot of the great entrance by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and at the head of the steps by the Governor General and the Members of the Governor General's Council.

All the Civil Officers of the Government and the whole of the Garrison and General Staff, as well as other Officers on duty at the Presidency, are requested to be in attendance at Government House at 5 o'clock P. M. upon this occasion in full uniform or evening dress.

When Sir John Lawrence shall have taken his seat as Viceroy and Governor General in Council, a further Salute of 21 guns will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 148.

The following Garrison Order is published for general information :—

GARRISON ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Fort William, the 9th January 1864.

The Troops in Garrison and the Infantry and F. Battery 16th Brigade Royal Artillery at Dum-Dum will parade at 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday the 12th instant for the reception of the Right Hon'ble Sir John Lawrence, G. C. B., K. S. I.

The Force will consist of the following Corps :—

The F. Battery 16th Brigade Royal Artillery, the Lahore Light Horse, Detachment 5th Bengal Cavalry, the Calcutta Volunteers, Her Majesty's 48th Regiment, Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, Her Majesty's 25th Regiment Native Infantry, with details of the Reserve Guards.

The Battery of Artillery will be drawn up on the plain in front of Chandpal Ghât, and the Cavalry and Infantry will form a street leading from the Ghât to the steps on the north front of Government House.

The Lahore Light Horse and 5th Bengal Cavalry will form with its flank resting on Chandpal Ghât. The Native Infantry will continue the line to the North Gate of Government House; and, within the grounds, the 48th and 52nd on one side, and the Calcutta Volunteers on the other, will form a street leading up to the great steps.

An escort consisting of one Sergeant and 12 men under an European Commissioned Officer will be told off and be ready to precede Sir John Lawrence's Carriage, and, after he shall have passed the Lahore Light Horse, it will wheel up and follow the Carriage to the great steps.

A Guard of Honor, consisting of two Companies from the 48th and 52nd Light Infantry, with the Band of the latter Corps, will form in front of the great steps, the Band being formed on the left of the Guard of Honor.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William as the *Celerity* passes the Fort, and a second Salute from the Battery when Sir John Lawrence lands. Another Salute will be fired from the Fort when Sir John Lawrence shall have taken his seat in Council.

All Officers of the Garrison and of the General Staff, as well as all other Officers, are requested to attend at Government House at 5 o'clock.

(By order)
ARTHUR HENLEY, *Captain,*
Military Secretary to the Governor General.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1864.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 9th instant, all non-official Gentlemen who may desire to do so, are invited to witness the reception at Government House of the Right Hon'ble Sir John Lawrence, G. C. B., at 5 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

No private carriages will be permitted to enter the northern portion of the Government House compound after 4-30, and it is requested that, after setting down, they may be ordered to wait outside the North-east Gate.

By order,

SEYMOUR BLANE, *Lieut. Colonel,*

for CAPT. HENLEY,

Military Secretary to the Governor General.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1864.

No. 204.

Home Department.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 12TH JANUARY 1864.

NOTIFICATION.

The Steamer *Nemesis* arrived off Garden Reach at a quarter past five o'clock P.M., having on board the Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G. C. B., K. S. I., appointed by the Queen to be Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India. Sir John Lawrence was waited upon on board of the *Nemesis* by a deputation of the Secretaries of the Government and Personal Staff of the Governor General, and having landed, immediately proceeded to the Government House. At a quarter past six P. M. Sir John Lawrence took the prescribed oaths, and his seat as Viceroy and Governor General in His Excellency's Council.

The following Proclamation is published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council :—

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath and Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, a Member of the Queen's Most Hon'ble Privy Council, has been appointed by Her Majesty to be Her Viceroy and Governor General of India, and has assumed the said Office, the said appointment is hereby notified, and it is proclaimed that the said Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart. G. C. B., K. S. I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, has this day taken the usual oaths and his seat in His Excellency's Council.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 205.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 12th January 1864.

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs that all distinctions and honors which were paid to His Excellency Colonel Sir William Thomas Denison, K. C. B., when holding the Office of Governor General of India, shall be continued to His Excellency during his stay in this Presidency.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864.

No. 243.

Home Department.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 13TH JANUARY 1864.

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to order the publication, for general information, of the following Garrison Order, relative to the departure of His Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, K. C. B., who will embark with his suite to-morrow the 14th instant, at half past 6 o'clock A. M., from Prinsep's Ghat, on his return to Madras :—

FORT WILLIAM, THE 13TH JANUARY 1864.

A Guard of Honor consisting of two Companies Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, with Band and Colors, will be paraded to-morrow the 14th instant at a quarter before 6 A. M., on either side of the North Entrance to Government House.

A Guard of Honor consisting of two Companies of Her Majesty's 25th Regiment Native Infantry, with Band and Colors, will be paraded immediately opposite Prinsep's Ghat.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the Duke of York's Battery on His Excellency's departure from Government House, and a second Royal Salute on his embarkation from Prinsep's Ghat.

B. S. B. PARLBY, *Captain,*
Fort Adjutant.

By order of the Governor General,

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 244.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th January 1864.

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General notifies the following appointments :—

Surgeon C. Hathaway, M. D., of the Bengal Medical Service, to be Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Captain Eugene Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Lieutenant Colonel Seymour J. Blane, 52nd Light Infantry, Major H. G. A. Vicars, 18th Royal Irish Regiment, and Captain R. Baring, of the late 1st European Cavalry, to be Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble A. Stewart, R. H. A., to be Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, as a temporary arrangement.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 2.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 116.

Fort William, the 6th January 1864.

Notification.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Major B. Ford, of the Madras Staff Corps, at present Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Rangoon, to officiate until further orders as Superintendent of Port Blair. Major Ford's appointment will take effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the office.

No. 136.

The 8th January 1864.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 6404, dated 7th October last, regarding the appointment of Ensign G. C. Napier to the personal Staff of the President of the Council, for "*to officiate as* Aide-de-Camp," read "*to be* Aide-de-Camp."

No. 152.

The 9th January 1864.

Notification.—The Reverend J. Baly, an Assistant Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his return from England on the 21st ultimo per Steam Ship *Queen of the South.*

Mr. Baly's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 167.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. I., published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post without actual payment of postage, all letters, packets, or parcels *bonâ fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, viz. :—

The Personal Assistant to the Director General of Telegraphs in India.

No. 176.

The 11th January 1864.

Consequent on the departure to England on Medical Certificate of Lieutenant Conolly, District Superintendent of the 2nd grade, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Police of British Burmah :—

Lieutenant Cooke, Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as District Superintendent from the 26th November last.

Mr. G. D. Anderson to officiate as Assistant Superintendent.

No. 181.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. T. W. Rawlins, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh.

No. 183.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. M. L. Ferrar and F. M. McLaughlin, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 196.

The 12th January 1864.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. H. Pratt to resign the Civil Service from the 9th June 1863.

J. W. S. Wyllie,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 14.

General.

Fort William, the 6th January 1864.

The services of Major B. Ford, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Rangoon, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

No. 13.

Revenue.

The 8th January 1864.

Lieutenant D. C. Andrew, Probationary Assistant Revenue Surveyor in the 3rd Division Central Provinces, Revenue Survey, is confirmed in this appointment with effect from the 18th instant.

No. 13.

Judicial.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, with reference to para. 7 of the explanatory notes in the Schedule attached to Act XXV of 1861, to invest Kurreem Khan, Tehseeldar of Shahabad, Zillah Hurdui, in Oudh, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, 2nd Class.

No. 15.

Naib Tehseeldar Khulel Oollah, Officiating Tehseeldar of Banda, in the Saugor District, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, under Chapter II, Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.

No. 17.

Mr. C. R. Crommelin, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Roy Bareilly, in Oudh, is appointed Extra Deputy Commissioner of that District, during the employment of the Deputy Commissioner on Settlement duties.

No. 24.

POLITICAL.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Herbert is appointed to be Superintendent of Political pensions.

No. 27.

GENERAL.

Major W. Agnew is appointed to officiate as Governor General's Agent, North-East Frontier, and as Commissioner of Assam, during the absence of Major Hopkinson.

No. 29.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Commission of the Central Provinces, consequent on the demise of Major H. B. Impey, Deputy Commissioner of the Sumbulpore District.

Captain A. B. Cumberlege, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, at present in charge of the Chindwarra District, is transferred to the Sumbulpore District, and will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of that District, vice Major Impey.

Dr. F. W. Goss, Civil Surgeon of Sumbulpore, is appointed to the charge of the Sumbulpore District, until the arrival of Captain Cumberlege, or other Civil Officer, with effect from the 8th ultimo.

Lieutenant M. M. Bowie, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Nagpore to the Sumbulpore District.

No. 32.

Assistant Surgeon G. Y. Hunter, in Medical Charge of the Nimar Agency, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 25.

REVENUE.

The 12th January 1864.

Mr. David Hay is appointed an Assistant Commissioner of Customs in Oudh, from the 1st December last.

No. 27.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has abolished all transit duties whatever in his dominions, and all duties of any kind on grain, and has also withdrawn the prohibition against the exportation of grain. The Import and Export duties sanctioned by the treaty of 1802 will, however, continue to be levied.

No. 53.

GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction an exchange of appointments between Lieutenant R. H. DeMontmorency, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and Mr. H. J. Sparks, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

H. M. DURAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 117.

Fort William, the 11th January 1864.

Notification.—In continuation of the Notification No. 5164, dated 16th October last, the following approximate Statement of receipts from Income Tax and the sale of stamps from May to July 1863 is publised for general information :—

	IncomeTax Collections.	Stamp Collections.	Stamp Receipts in 1858-59.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	2,99,446	...	20,732
Bengal	14,33,722	15,43,030	7,96,180
N. W. Provinces ...	9,20,833	6,72,141	2,10,566
Punjab	2,29,683	2,84,602	95,969
Central Provinces ...	86,687	1,09,423	Included under Government of India and the N. W. P.
Madras	6,41,548	5,07,574	1,86,879
Deccan	4,167	35,139	Included under Government of India.
Bombay	13,12,634	10,36,705	2,22,017
	49,28,720	41,88,614	14,42,343

N. B.—The stamp receipts in the corresponding period of the year 1858-59 is shown in the last column.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 6th January 1864.

No. 4 of 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to the Govt. of India, No. 406, dated 30th November 1863.

MY LORD,—You will have learned from the General Order dated Horse Guards, 3rd September last, No. 834, copies of which have been duly transmitted to you, that Her Majesty, in commemoration of the services of the European Corps in restoring order in Her Majesty's Indian dominions, has been graciously pleased to command that the words "Delhi," "Lucknow," "Central India," respectively, shall be borne on their standards, colours, or appointments.

2. I have now the gratification of informing you that Her Majesty has been pleased to extend the same distinction to the undermentioned Native Corps of Her Indian Armies engaged on the same occasions, viz. :—

DELHI.

1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry.
2nd " "
5th " "
9th Bengal Cavalry (late 1st Hodson's Horse).
10th " (late 2nd Hodson's Horse).

Bengal Sappers and Miners.
1st Regiment Punjab Infantry.
2nd " "
4th " "
32nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry (late 24th Punjab Pioneers).
2nd Goorkha Regiment, (late Sirmoor Rifle Regiment).
3rd Ditto ditto (late Kumaon Battalion).
Corps of Guides.
4th Regiment Sikh Infantry.
1st Belooch Regiment.

LUCKNOW.

For Defence of Lucknow.

14th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry (late Regiment of Ferozepore).
16th Ditto ditto (late Regiment of Lucknow).

For Relief of Lucknow.

1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry.
2nd " "
5th " "
9th Bengal Cavalry (late 1st Hodson's Horse).
10th " (late 2nd Hodson's Horse).
Bengal Sappers and Miners.
2nd Regiment Punjab Infantry.
4th " "
32nd Bengal Native Infantry (late 24th Punjab Pioneers).

For Capture of Lucknow.

1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry.
2nd " "
5th " "
9th Bengal Cavalry (late 1st Hodson's Horse).
10th " (late 2nd Hodson's Horse).
11th " (late 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry.
Bengal Sappers and Miners.
Madras Sappers and Miners.
2nd Regiment Punjab Infantry.
4th " "
14th Bengal Native Infantry (late Regiment of Ferozepore).
32nd Ditto ditto (late 24th Punjab Pioneers).
27th Madras Native Infantry.

CENTRAL INDIA.

2nd (late 31st) Bengal Native Infantry.
Madras Sappers and Miners.
1st Madras Native Infantry.
19th " "
50th " "
1st Regiment Bombay Native Light Cavalry.
2nd " " " "
3rd " " " "
1st Sindh Horse.
3rd " "
Bombay Sappers and Miners.
10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
12th " " " "
13th " " " "
24th " " " "
25th " " Native Light Infantry.

No. 5 *of* 1864.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to the Govt. of India, No. 415, *dated 2nd December* 1863.

MY LORD,—The London Gazette of the 13th November announces the appointment of Lieutenant General Sir Patrick Grant, G. C. B., as Colonel of the 78th Highlanders.

2. The transfer of Lieutenant General Grant to a purchase Regiment of the Line, is to be considered as a casualty amongst the Regimental Colonels of the Bengal Infantry.

No. 6 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon Henry Ambrose Oldfield, M. D., of the Medical Department, Residency Surgeon, Katmandhoo, Nepaul	For 2 years, under the new Regulations.

No. 7 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments :—

Ordnance Department.

Captain J. C. Griffith, 2nd Class, to officiate as 1st Class Commissary, with effect from the 26th September 1863, vice Captain Machell, on sick leave to the Hills, and in room of Captain Currie, officiating as Gun Carriage Agent.

Captain T. N. Harward, 3rd Class Commissary, who was appointed to officiate as 2nd Class Commissary during the absence on leave of Captain Hathorn, will continue to officiate in that grade, vice Captain Griffith.

Captain E. Tierney, 3rd Class Commissary, officiated as 2nd Class Commissary from the 26th September to the 30th November 1863, the date on which Captain Hathorn rejoined from leave.

No. 8 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Drury, of the 51st Madras Native Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant during the period Lieutenant Havelock may officiate as 2nd in Command of the 6th Infantry, or until further orders.

No. 9 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Frederick Richard Turner, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 4th Regiment Native Infantry...	For 18 months.

Fort William, the 7th January 1864.

No. 10 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Conductor James Parker, of the Ordnance Department ...	For 18 months.

No. 11 *of* 1864.—The Head Quarters of Her Majesty's 36th Regiment, arrived in the Ship "Middlesex," is brought on the Establishment of the Bengal Presidency from date of landing.

No. 12 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

Major Archibald Hamilton Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Rohilkund District	For 6 months, without pay.

No. 13 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Surgeon C. Palmer, M. D., to officiate as Presidency Surgeon during the absence, on sick leave to Europe, of Surgeon Major T. W. Wilson, M. D., or until further orders.

No. 14 *of* 1864.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 408 of the 30th November 1863, are published for general information :—

I have received and considered in Council the Military letter from the Governor General dated 29th August last, No. 80 A, on the subject of the adoption, as regards Major Generals of the Staff Corps, of the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 5th November 1860, which modifies, in favor of Officers promoted for service in the field, Clause 27 of the Royal Promotion Warrant of the 14th October 1858.

2. Previously to the receipt of His Lordship's letter, I had determined that the time passed by an Officer on leave of absence, rendered necessary by ill health contracted on service, or in consequence of a wound received in action, shall be allowed to count towards the six years' service in the substantive rank of Field Officer required by the rule laid down in my Despatch dated 3rd December 1861, No. 467 (19), to entitle an Officer of the rank of Major General to the unattached pay of that rank. Colonel C. Reid, C. B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, is to have the benefit of this alteration.

3. I now authorize you to introduce the rule sanctioned in the Royal Warrant of 5th November 1860, and to declare an Officer of the Staff Corps who has been, or shall be hereafter, promoted to the rank of Field Officer by brevet for service in the field, who shall continue to serve uninterruptedly, on full pay, from the date of his promotion by brevet to the date of his obtaining the rank of Major General, to be entitled to the unattached pay of that rank, notwithstanding he may not have served six years with the regimental rank of Field Officer with a Regiment, or in one of the situations specified in Clause 8 of the Royal Warrant of 31st January 1859.

No. 15 *of* 1864.—Captain Thomas Bradshaw, of the Veteran Establishment, having been declared to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, with permission to reside and draw his pay and allowances in India.

No. 16 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant G. E. Fryer, of the 21st Madras Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 17 *of* 1864.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

PROMOTIONS.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
General List ...	(a) Cornet Joseph Boulderson (19th Hussars).	Lieutenant ...	24th Sept. 1863...	Lieut. F. E. Farquharson, Genl. List, Cavalry, deceased.
	(a) Cornet Frederick Henry Huth (19th Hussars).	Ditto ...	28th Nov. „ ...	Lieut. V. J. Hodson, late 4th Euro. Light Cavy., deceased.
Cadre of the late 35th Regt. N. I.	Capt. (Bt. Major) Henry Le Poer Trench Lieut. Charles Kinloch Mylne (Capt. in the 104th Foot).	Major Captain	25th Oct. „ ...	Major and Bt. Lt. Col. P. A. P. Bouverie, Staff Corps, retired.
Cadre of the late 51st N. I.	Lieut. Charles Irvine (Major in the Staff Corps).	Ditto ...	10th Dec. „ ...	Capt. E. R. Blair, deceased.
General List ...	Ensign George Campbell Napier ...	Lieutenant ...	19th Nov. „ ...	Capt. H. L. C. Bernard, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 4th Euro. Regt.
	(b) Ensign Broderick Hudleston (104th Foot).	Ditto ...	19th „ „ ...	Lieut. H. H. Chapman, 101st Foot (late 6th Euro. Regt.), killed in action.
	Ensign William Hope Meiklejohn ...	Ditto ...	19th „ „ ...	Lieut. W. F. Mosley, late 35th N. I., killed in action.
	(c) Ensign Alexander Innes Shepherd (107th Foot).	Ditto ...	26th „ „ ...	Capt. T. E. VanderGucht, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 5th Euro. Regt.
	Ensign Edward Gambier Serle ...	Ditto ...	6th Dec. „ ...	Lieut. St.G. M. Bishop, 1st (late 66th) Goorkha Regiment Light Infantry, killed in action.
	Ensign Walter Jones	Ditto ...	10th „ „ ...	Major C. Irvine, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 51st N. I.

The promotion of Cornets Boulderson and Huth, and of Ensigns Hudleston and Shepherd, is made under the provisions of para. 58 of Government General Order No. 332 of 1861, and will in no way affect their position in the Regiments marginally noted, for appointment to which Corps they were placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by Government General Order No. 705 of 1862, and General Order by the Governor General, No. 34 A of 1863.

(a) 19th Hussars.
(b) 104th Foot.
(c) 107th Foot.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To rank from	In whose room.
General List Infantry...	Lieut. Francis Henry Hilde ...	26th July 1863..	Lieut. T. W. Evans, 7th (late 47th) N. I., deceased.
	" Charles Hyder Forster ...	30th " " ...	" F. A. D. Cox, late 17th N. I., retired.
	" Alexander Robert Badcock ...	5th Augt. " ...	Capt. W. M. Gibbon, Staff Corps, Lieut. in Cadre of late 44th N. I., deceased.
	" Henry Bailey (Ensn., 106th Foot	22nd Sept. " ...	Lieut. St. G. Kirke, Genl. List Infy., deceased.
	" Alfred James Stead ...	24th " " ...	" H. F. Leighton, Genl. List Infy., resigned.
	" Frank Bird Morris ...	26th " " ...	Capt. J. B. Smyly, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 29th N. I.
	" Henry Wylie	14th Oct. " ...	Bt. Capt. W. W. Clarke, late 36th N. I., deceased.
	" Roderick Fraser Sandeman ...	25th " " ...	Capt. C. K. Mylne, 104th Foot, promoted in the Cadre of the late 35th N. I.
	" William Henry Browne, (Ensn., 101st Foot.)	26th " " ...	Lieut. R. Clifford, Staff Corps, killed in action.
	" Henry Jonathan Woodward, (Ensn., 104th Foot.)	28th " " ...	" G. M. Richmond, late 54th N. I., deceased.
	" Edward Millett Forbes ...	1st Nov. " ...	Lieut. H. Campbell, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 63rd N. I.
	" George William Beresford (Ensn., 107th Foot.)	14th " " ...	Capt. J. P. Davidson, Staff Corps, Lieut. in the Cadre of the late 4th N. I., killed in action.
	" Arthur Benjamin Clare ...	18th " " ...	Lieut. W. T. Woodcock, Genl. List Infy., deceased.

No. 18 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Major William Thurlow Baker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of the 4th Goorkha Regiment. } For 20 months.

Captain William Sheffield, of the Bengal Staff Corps. } For 18 months.

Lieutenant George Campbell Napier, of the General List Infantry, doing duty with the 25th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry. } For 15 months, under the new Regulations.

Fort William, the 8th January 1864.

No. 19 *of* 1864.—The services of Assistant Surgeon T. Mathew, M. B., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 20 *of* 1864.—Assistant Apothecary Stephen Brooke, of the Subordinate Medical Department, who was reduced fifteen steps in the list of his rank by General Order by the Commander-in-Chief of the 17th November last, is dismissed from the service, with effect from the 16th August 1863.

No. 21 *of* 1864.—The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal :—

Lieutenant E. E. Grigg, General List Infantry, Paid Doing Duty Officer with the 43rd (Assam) Light Infantry.

Lieutenant W. J. Williamson, General List Infantry, Paid Doing Duty Officer with the 42nd (Assam) Light Infantry.

Fort William, the 9th January 1864.

No. 22 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned men are admitted to pension, as specified opposite to their respective names :—

Private Michael Grady, of the 1st Infantry Company European Invalid Battalion ... . } 9*d.* per diem, payable in Europe.

Private Thomas Crothers, of the 2nd Infantry Company European Invalid Battalion... ... ... } Equivalent to 9*d.* per diem, payable in India.

No. 23 *of* 1864.—The promotion of Captain S. C. D. Ryder to the rank of Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, announced in Government General Order No. 706 of the 26th November 1863, is to be held to have effect from the 4th September 1863, instead of the date previously announced.

No. 24 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Ensign Frederick Thomas Powis, of the Madras General List Infantry, doing duty with 11th M. N. I. } For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

Fort William, the 11th January 1864.

No. 25 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

3rd Cavalry.

Captain A. J. M. Rainey, of the Madras Staff Corps, to be a paid Doing Duty Officer as a temporary measure, during the period Lieutenant Stewart may be employed in the Civil Department, or until further orders.

Fort William, the 12th January 1864.

No. 26 *of* 1864.—The services of Assistant Surgeon W. F. Clark, in Medical Charge of Mussoorie, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

No. 27 *of* 1864.—Second Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon A. Thomas, attached to the Civil Station of Khyouk Phyoo, having been pronounced qualified for advancement, is, under the Rules passed by Government in the Home Department, dated 6th January 1849, promoted to the first class, with effect from the 23rd December 1863.

No. 28 *of* 1864.—The payment of pension in India to Private P. Freeman, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is to be held to commence from the 1st April 1864, instead of the 13th October 1863, as announced in Government General Order No. 732 of the 7th December 1863.

No. 29 *of* 1864.—In conformity with Government General Order No. 144 of 1852, the following Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office during the month of December 1863, on account of the estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, is published for general information. And it is hereby notified that claims to the estates in question which shall not be preferred to the Presidency Pay Master by Executors and Administrators before the conclusion of twelve months after the date of decease, cannot be attended to in this country, as the money, after that period, will be remitted to, and made payable by, the Secretary of State for India :—

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, in the month of December 1863.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of estates.	Amount of Donation, Batta due to estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
	Commissioned and Warrant Officers.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
14th Dec. 1863	(*a*) Thomas Thrall	Conductor	Commissariat Department ...	...	14th July 1863	Testate	116 12 0	...	116 12 0					
29th " "	(*b*) Richard Orpin Townsind Nicolls	Major	Madras Staff Corps	...	30th Aug. 1862	Intestate	1,378 13 2	...	1,378 13 2					
29th " "	(*c*) Herbert Diaper...	Sergeon Major ...	Medical Establishment ...	...	27th July 1863	Testate	507 12 11	...	507 12 11*					
29th " "	(*d*) Charles Earle	Hospital Steward ...	Subordinate Medical Dept. ...	...	9th " "	Intestate	1,038 5 10	...	1,038 5 10					
30th " "	(*e*) C. D. Inglis Lee	Lieutenant	37th Madras Native Infantry...	...	9th Sept. "	Ditto	81 10 6	...	81 10 6					
	Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.													
1st Dec. 1863.	(*f*) James Dunn	Gunner	3-25 Royal Artillery	11310	23rd May 1862	Ditto	123 11 5	...	123 11 5					
8th " "	(*g*) Joseph Samms	Ditto	No. 3 Battery Bengal Artillery	...	10th " "	Ditto	12 0 0	...	12 0 0					
10th " "	(*h*) Thomas Hughes	Private	107th Regiment of Foot ...	1451	12th Mar. 1863	Ditto	70 7 6	...	70 7 6					
17th " "	(*i*) Edward B. Summers	Sergeant	Unattached List, & Overseer in the Thayetmyo Divn. D. P. W.	3597	14th Feb. "	Unknown	198 0 6	...	198 0 6					
21st " "	(*j*) Michael Kennedy	Ditto	Commissariat Department ...	...	21st Oct. "	Intestate	192 7 4	...	192 7 4					
29th " "	(*k*) James Hawkins...	Gunner	No. 2 Battery Bengal Artillery	5500	16th Sept. "	Ditto	15 3 11	...	15 3 11					
29th " "	(*l*) George Tuffrey	Corpl. & Actg. Sergt.	Ditto ditto ...	11267	22nd " "	Ditto	171 9 8	...	171 9 8					
						Total "	7,221 9 1	...	7,221 9 1					

FORT WILLIAM;
PAY OFFICE,
The 31*st December* 1863.

C. F. M. MUNDY, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Presidency Pay Master.

(*a*) Next of kin, Edward Thrall, Hospital Apprentice, Her Majesty's 46th Regiment, Cawnpore.
(*b*) Widow, Emma Nicolls; son, Edward Richard Jafferys Nicolls, South Thoresby Rectory, near Alford, Lincolnshire.
(*c*) Will in favor of widow.
(*d*) Children, Charles, George, Helenor, Alice, Edwin, Harding. Father, Charles Earle, pensioned; Meerut.
(*e*) Next of kin, father.
(*f*) Latest known next of kin, brother, Francis Dunn, Sandbath, Cheshire.
(*g*) Next of kin, sister, Sarah Samms, Caster Hill, Maidenhead.
(*h*) Next of kin not known.
(*i*) Widow.
(*j*) Widow, Anne Kennedy, Loretto Convent, Intally, Calcutta. Children, William, Joseph, Mary, John, Patrick, Francis, with the mother.
(*k*) Brother Ezekiel Hawkins, No. 48, Old Lodge Road, Belfast.
(*l*) Next of kin, father, Mr. Tuffrey, Weston, near Bicester, Oxford.

* Also 11 Deposit Receipts of two Banks, aggregating Rs. 36,174-6-0.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 2.

Fort William, the 8th January 1864.

Leave of Absence.—The privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 2nd January 1864, granted by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh to Mr. M. Dalton, Assistant Accountant, 2nd Class, is confirmed.

No. 3.

The 9th January 1864.

Privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 14th December 1863, is granted to Captain F. H. Cobbe, Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

No. 4.

The 11th January 1864.

Leave of absence is granted to Major F. N. Smith, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 1st Class, in British Burmah, to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of appearing before the Medical Board, with effect from the date of departure of the second Mail Steamer which leaves Rangoon in January 1864.

J. P. BEADLE, *Lieut. Col.*, R. E.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned Students have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.
In Order of Merit.

Raj Krisna Mookerjea	...	Kishnagur College.
Gowry Sunker Dav	...	Presidency College.
Tariny Coomar Ghose	...	Ditto.
Aushootoss Mookerjea	...	Ditto.
Kissory Laul Sircar	...	Ditto.
Grindro Mohun Chuckerbutty	...	Ditto.
Mothooranauth Bose	...	Free Church Institution.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjea	...	Ditto.
Syud Hossein	...	Presidency College.
Chundro Coomar Moytro	...	Teacher.
Kristo Choitono Bhoomic	...	Berhampore College.
Omesh Chunder Sanyal	...	Benares College.
Baney Madub Paul	...	Free Church Institution.
Ram Chunder Holder	...	Presidency College.
Thomas Harris	...	Agra College.
Bacharam Mookerjea	...	Presidency College.
Prosunno Coomar Sen	...	Dacca College.

SECOND DIVISION.
In Alphabetical Order.

Andrews, R.	...	Doveton College.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjee (Senior)	...	Presidency College.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjee (Junior)	...	Ditto.
Aubinash Chunder Chatterjee	..	Hooghly College.
Banerjee, P.	...	Doveton College.
Baney Madhub Roy	...	Private Student.
Baney Madhub Sing	...	Hooghly College.
Baranoshee Roy	...	Kishnagur College.
Beerchand Day	..	Hooghly College.
Benode Behary Gangooly	...	Kishnagur College.
Boroda Prosonno Shome	...	Hooghly College.
Brojo Behary Shome	...	Free Church Institution.
Brojo Lall Halder	...	Presidency College.
Brojender Nauth Chunder	...	Ditto.
Bungo Chunder Naug	...	Dacca College.
Cally Churn Ghosal	...	Teacher.
Cally Nauth Chowdhry	...	Berhampore College.
Cally Nauth Dhur	...	Dacca College.
Cally Nauth Chatterjee (Senior)	...	Ditto.
Cally Prosonno Roy	...	Presidency College.
Cally Prosonno Sircar	...	Ditto.
Chunder Narain Ghose	...	Free Church Institution.
Chunder Coomar Roy	...	Serampore College.
Chunder Coomar Mookerjee	...	Hooghly College.
Chunder Seekhur Doss	...	Ditto.
Chunder Sheekhur Sanyal	...	Benares College.
Choora Mull	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Damodur Doss	...	Ditto.
Degamber Saniel	...	Berhampore College.
Deno Nauth Bose	...	Free Church Institution.
Denobundhu Dey	...	Teacher.
Debendro Nauth Bose	...	Presidency College.
Dhone Kristo Ghose	...	Ditto.
Dwarka Nauth Mitter	...	Ditto.
Fakeer Chunder Ghose	...	Medical College.
Goopee Kanto Roy	...	Berhampore College.

Goopee Nauth Gupto	...	Presidency College.
Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee	...	Free Church Institution.
Gopaul Chunder Bose (Senior)	...	Ditto.
Gopaul Chunder Banerjee	...	Doveton College.
Grish Chunder Banerjea	...	Sanscrit College.
Grish Chunder Ghose	...	Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Mookerjea	...	Kishnagur College.
Gunga Nauth Roy	...	Teacher.
Gunga Doss Gooho	...	Free Church Institution.
Hem Chunder Mitter	...	Presidency College.
Hem Chunder Nundun	...	Free Church Institution.
Hurdeo Bahary	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Hurry Choitono Ghose	...	Dacca College.
Hurry Churn Roy	...	Teacher, Barrackpore School.
Hurry Mohun Chuckerbutty	...	Dacca College.
Hurry Prosaud Banerjee	...	Teacher.
Hurro Gobind Mookerjee	...	Hooghly College.
Hurrish Chunder Doss Doss	...	Free Church Institution.
Jadub Chunder Sircar	...	Ditto.
Jadoogopaul Banerjee	...	Ditto.
Joygopaul Ghose	...	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Seal	...	Presidency College.
Jogendro Nauth Roy	...	Ditto.
Jogessur Sircar	...	Kishnagur College.
Juggo Bundu Banerjea	...	Ditto.
Juggut Chunder Doss	...	Dacca College.
Jwalapersaud	...	Agra College.
Kader Nauth Bose	...	Teacher, Balasore School.
Kader Nauth Dutt	...	Medical College.
Kanti Chunder Moulic	...	Kishnagur College.
Kassi Kanto Sen	...	Presidency College.
Koroona Doss Bose	...	Ditto.
Koylas Chunder Banerjee	...	Ditto.
Koylas Chunder Ghose	...	Berhampore College.
Koylas Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Ditto.
Krisna Chunder Sircar	...	Ditto.
Krisna Chunder Doss Doss	...	Free Church Institution.
Kristo Chunder Dey	...	Presidency College.
Madub Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Ditto.
Mann, J.	...	Doveton College.
Mendies, H. E.	...	Ditto.
Mohendro Nauth Bhattacherjee	...	Kishnagur College.
Mohendro Nauth Mitter	...	Presidency College.
Mohendro Nauth Ghose	...	Free Church Institution.
Mungul Persaud Bose	..	Kishnagur College.
Nilmadhub Ghose	...	Berhampore College.
Nilmoney Mookerjee	...	Sanscrit College.
Nilmoney Dhur	...	Free Church Institution.
Nilmadhub Samunto	...	Ditto.
Nilmadhub Chatterjee	...	Ditto.
Nilmadhub Banerjee	...	Presidency College.
Nitto Gopaul Mullick	...	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Buraul	...	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Kur	...	Dacca College.
Nursing Chunder Mookerjee	...	Sanscrit College.
Noborutno Chowdry	...	Presidency College.
Obhoy Churn Bose	...	Ditto.
Okhoy Chunder Dutt	...	Ditto.
Okil Chunder Mookerjee	...	Ditto.
Okhoy Coomar Surbadhicary	...	Sanscrit College.
Omernauth Bose	...	Presidency College.
Opendro Chunder Mookerjee	...	Hooghly College.
Otool Chunder Ghose	...	Free Church Institution.
Peary Mohun Biswas	...	Dacca College.
Peary Mohun Rudra	...	Teacher.
Poorno Chunder Gangooly	..	Dacca College.
Poorno Chunder Mitter, (Senior)	...	Presidency College.
Poorno Chunder Mitter	...	Ditto.
Poresh Chunder Sircar	...	Ditto.
Radha Madub Bose	...	Berhampore College.
Radhica Churn Mitter	...	Presidency College.
Rajendro Coomar Bose	...	Ditto.
Rajkissen Sen	...	Ditto.
Rakhal Chunder Bose	...	Hooghly College.
Rakhal Chunder Shome	...	Ditto.
Ramcomul Bose	...	Free Church Institution.
Ramessur Bose	...	Presidency College.
Ramgopaul Chakee	...	Ditto.
Ramgopal Moonshee	...	Free Church Institution.

Ramkissore Chuckerbutty	...	Dacca College.
Saroda Persaud Sen	...	Presidency College.
Saroda Persaud Soor	...	Ditto.
Saroda Churn Mullick	...	Hooghly College.
Shama Mohun Chuckerbutty	...	Presidency College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Dutt	...	Kishnagur College.
Shumbhoo Chunder Dey	...	Hooghly College.
Shibboo Puddo Chowdry.	...	Ditto.
Siddessur Bose	...	Ditto.
Surbessur Mozoomdar	...	Ditto.
Suttodoyal Banerjee	...	Private Student.
Tareney Kanto Bhuttacharjee	...	Presidency College.
Toolseydass Roy	...	Ditto.
Troiluckonauth Bhur	...	Ditto.
Umbicca Churn Chowdry	...	Civil Engineering College.
Woomachurn Dutt	...	Free Church Institution.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Amanut Hossein	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Anundo Gopal Sen	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Aubinash Chunder Mullick	...	Hindu School.
Banerjee, S. N.	...	Doveton College.
Baney Madhub Roy	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Basten, J.	...	Lahore Mission School.
Behary Lall Bose	...	Kunnogur Seminary.
Behary Lall Mullick	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Behary Lall Mookerjee	...	Bancoorah School.
Benode Behary Chowdry	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Benode Behary Mitter	...	Calcutta Training School.
Bhola Nauth Ghose	...	Hindu School.
Bhola Nauth Dey	...	Ootterparah School.
Bhoobun Mohun Bose	...	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Bhoobun Mohun Roodoor	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Birjo Mohun Prosaud	...	Bhaugulpore School.
Bolly Chand Dutt	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Boycunto Nauth Doss	...	Mymensing School.
Bunko Behary Khan	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Burroda Prosaud Buxce	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Cally Doss Bhunjo	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Cally Doss Soor	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Cally Dhon Chatterjee	...	Sanscrit College.
Cally Dhon Chatterjee	..	Ootterparah School.
Charu Chunder Chatterjee	...	Teacher, Bagnaparah School.
Chunder Bhooshun Chuckerbutty	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Chunder Coomar Roy	...	Chittagong School.
Chunder Canto Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
Chunder Shekhur	...	Bareilly College.
Cockburn, E	...	Doveton College.
Coutto, E	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dhrobo Lall Sen	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Doorgadass Mookerjee	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Doorga Prosunno Mookerjee	...	Teacher.
Doyal Chunder Doss	...	Beauleah School.
Futtick Chunder Burooah	...	Gowhatty School.
Futtick Chunder Doss	...	Pogose School.
Fuzlool Kudeer	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Gobindo Chunder Dutt	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Gobindo Chunder Mitter	...	Ditto.
Gopal Chuder Ghose	...	Cuttack School.
Gopal Chunder Gupto	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Gopal Chunder Saha	...	Comercolly School.
Gopal Lall Mookerjee	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Gungadhur Mookerjee	..	Teacher.
Heera Sing	...	Ajmere School
Hurnarion	...	Ditto.
Hur Nauth Bhuttacharjee	...	Furreedpore School.
Hurish Chunder Banerjee	...	Kandee School.
Hurree Churn Banerjee	...	Ilsoba Mondly Aided School.
Hurree Churn Chuckerbutty	...	Kallyparah Aided School.
Janokey Prosaud	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Jogender Nauth Chowdry	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Jogesh Chunder Ghose	...	Baraset School.
Joygopal Chowdry	...	Howrah School.
Joykissen Sen	...	Hindu School.
Judoo Nauth Mookerjee	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Juguth Chunder Banerjee	...	Ootterparah School.
Juguth Chunder Doss	...	Mymensing School.
Juguthbundhu Dutt	...	Chittagong School.

Kally Coomar Doss	...	Burrisaul School.
Kally Coomar Mitter	...	Ajmere School.
Kanny Lall Mitter	...	Oriental Seminary.
Kedaressur Sein	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Kedar Nath Opadhya	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Khunday Roy	...	Agra College.
Khetter Chunder Ghose	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
King, M.	...	Civil Engineering College.
Kirparam	...	Agra College.
Kishory Mohun Roy	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Koylas Chunder Banerjee	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Koylas Chunder Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Kristo Behary Sen	...	Ditto.
Lalita Prosaud	...	Agra College.
Lewis, G.	...	Jullundur Mission School.
Luchmy Narion	...	Mozufferpore School.
Mahomed Bakur	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Mann, W.	...	Doveton College.
Mohendro Nath Banerjee	...	Calcutta Training School.
Mohendro Nath Dutt	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Mohesh Chunder Banerjee	...	Bancoorah School.
Mohin Chunder Ghose	...	Pubna School.
Mokhoda Prosaud Ghose	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Mothora Nauth Chatterjee	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mudden Gopal Sircar	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Mudden Mohun	...	Bareilly College.
Napal Chunder Bose	...	Gya School.
Nilcomul Newgy	...	Mymensing School.
Nobin Chunder Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Nobin Chunder Mitter	..	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Nobin Chunder Sen	...	Chittagong School.
Nundo Lall Bundoo	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Nursing Naraen	...	Sarun School.
O'Donnel, G. H.	...	Doveton College.
Okhoy Coomar Mullick	...	Howrah School.
Omesh Chunder Bose	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Omesh Chunder Ghose	...	Burrisaul School.
Omesh Chunder Lahoory	..	Colootollah Branch School.
Opender Chunder Deb	...	Ditto.
Opendro Nath Ghose	...	Benares College.
Opender Nath Mitter	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Parbutty Churn Chuckerbutty	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Parbutty Coomar Chand	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Peara Lall, P.	...	Lahore School.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee	...	Howrah School.
Poorno Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Poorno Chunder Mookerjee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Prem Nauth	...	Lahore Mission School.
Preo Nauth Sing	...	Sulkea School.
Promotho Nauth Chatterjee	...	Hindu School.
Prosunno Coomar Mitter	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Prosunno Coomar Mookerjee (Junior)	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Pundit Bishumbhur Nath	...	Teacher.
Punmeshree Doss	..	Bareilly College.
Radha Kissen	...	Delhi School.
Radha Nauth Roy	...	Balasore School.
Radharomun Biswas	...	Hindu School.
Radharomun Gangooly	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Raj Coomar Acharjea	...	Teacher.
Raj Coomar Mookerjea	...	Burrisaul School.
Rajendro Chunder Dey	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Rakhal Chunder Ghose	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Ramcally Gupta	...	Seal's Free College.
Ramdoorlub Khan	...	Santipore English School.
Ram Jwun	...	Ajmere School.
Ramroop Ghose	...	Benares College.
Ram Taruck Mookerjea	...	Bancoorah School.
Roodroo Prosonno Sing	...	Beerbhoom School.
Rugubuns Sahoy	...	Sarun School.
Rughubur Sahoy	...	Joy Narain's College.
Russick Lall Dutt	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Rutnessur Surmah Burrooah	...	Sheebsagor School.
Ruttun Chand	...	Agra College.
Saroda Prosaud Chatterjee	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Shaikh Mohur Ally	...	L. M. S. Institution.
Shaikh Muffezzoodeen	...	Bancoorah School.
Shamkissore Bose	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sheetul Chunder Sett	...	Howrah School.
Shibchunder Banerjee	...	Bhaugulpore School.
Shoshe Bhoosun Banerjea	...	Dacca Collegiate School.

Shoshe Bhooshun Chatterjee (Senior)	...	Ooterparah School.
Shoshe Bhooshun Dutt	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Shoshe Bhooshun Sirkar	...	Kishnaghur Mission School.
Shunker Lall	...	Ajmere School.
Shurut Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sohun Lall	...	Delhi School.
Soodhee Hookum Sing	...	Lahore School.
Soonder Lall	...	Bareilly College.
Sreenauth Dass	...	Burrisaul School.
Sreenauth Dutt	...	Teacher.
Sreenauth Ghose	...	Ditto.
Sreenauth Gupto	...	Burrisaul School.
Sreenauth Paul	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Sreeram	...	St. Stephen's College, Agra.
Tariny Churn Sandel	...	Furreedpore School.
Taruck Nath Gangoolly	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Taruck Nath Mitter	...	Boroe School.
Tiery, E. R.	...	Doveton College.
Trenetro Nauth Bhuttacharjea	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Troyluckho Nath Banerjee	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Troyluckh Nath Dutt	...	Barrackpore School.
Watling, S. H.	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Woodoy Chunder Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Wooma Churn Doss	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdoor Ruheem	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Abdoor Ruheem	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Abdoos Sobhan	...	Beerbhoom School.
Addy Churn Mookerjea	...	Santipore School.
Ajoodhya Nauth Chatterjea	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
Akper Khan	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Amrito Coomar Surbadhicarry	...	Khanakool Kishnagur A. S. School.
Ananda Chunder Inkil	...	Mymensing School.
Anund Chunder Bose	...	Burisaul School.
Ata-or-Ruhman	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjea	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjea	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Aubinash Chunder Chatterjea	...	Ditto.
Aubinash Chunder Chatterjea	...	Sodepore Aided School.
Aubinash Chunder Goopto	...	Bausbarriah Free Church Institution.
Aubinash Chunder Mookerjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Audhor Chunder Doss	...	Bangla Bazar School.
Aumoolea Rutten Bysack	...	Calcutta College.
Aunnoda Chunder Mookerjea	...	Bagnaparah School.
Aunnoda Churn Mookerjea	...	Cossipore Aided School.
Aunnoda Prosaud Ghose	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
Aunnoda Prosaud Sing	...	Goburdangah School.
Aushootoss Bose	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Aushootoss Sing	...	Calcutta College.
Aushootoss Soor	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Bama Churn Ghose	...	Amptah School.
Baney Madub Chatterjea	...	Teacher.
Baney Madub Sing	...	Calcutta Training School.
Baroda Gobindo Sen	...	Bauleah School.
Baroda Prosaud Ghose	...	Benares College.
Basee Lall	...	Delhi School.
Bed Canto Bhuttacharjea	...	Private Student.
Bedoo Bhoosun Mookerjea	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Behary Laul Banerjea	...	Barrackpore School.
Behary Laul Chowdry	...	Satragachee E. School.
Behary Laul Ghose	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Behary Laul Ghose	...	Beerbhoom School.
Behary Laul Mookerjea	...	Baraset School.
Behary Laul Mookerjea	...	Jehanabad School.
Behary Laul Seal	...	Garden Reach School.
Bejoy Gobindo Chowdry	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Bejoy Kanto Bagchee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Bemola Churn Mozoomdar	...	Juggitbullubpore School.
Benode Kristo Bose	...	Seal's Free College.
Benode Laul Gangooly	...	Bengal Academy.
Bepin Behary Mitter	...	Beerbhoom School.
Bepin Behary Mookerjea	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Bepin Behary Mookerjea	...	Bora School.
Beressur Chuckerbutty	...	Benares College.

Beressur Mitter	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Bharut Chunder Dutt	...	Commillah School.
Bhobany Churn Dutt	...	Hindu School
Bhobany Prosaud Sen	...	Pogose School.
Bhobo Tara Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Bhola Nauth Dey	...	Oriental Seminary.
Bhola Nauth Ghosal	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjea	...	Hallyshur School.
Bhoobun Mohun Dey	...	Hindu School.
Bhoobun Mohun Chunder	...	Garden Reach School.
Bhoobun Mohun Ghose	...	Jehanabad School.
Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjea	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Bhoop Sen Sing	...	Gya School.
Bhuggoban Chunder Mookerjea	...	Santipore E. School.
Bhuggoban Chunder Sannyal	...	Rowile Aided School.
Bhusun Indoo Banerjea	...	Jessore School.
Bishu Nauth Surmah	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Bissessur Sen	...	Pogose School.
Bishumbhur Roy	...	Bauleah School.
Bistu Chunder Doss	...	Kishnagur Collegiate School.
Bolly Laul Nundy	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Bonomally Ghose	...	Calcutta College.
Bonomally Roy	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Bonomally Sen	...	Comercolly School.
Boydo Nauth Mookerjea	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Brojendro Coomar Dutt	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Brojo Nauth Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Buldeo Sahai	...	Delhi School.
Bundyram Chatterjea	...	Kallyghat Hindu Academy.
Bunko Behary Bhutto	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Bunko Behary Ghose	...	Kandee School.
Bunsee Dhur	...	Umritsur School.
Bunwaree Lall	...	Monghyr School.
Bunwaree Lall Bose	...	Hindu School.
Buzlool Huque	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Cally Bhoosun Banerjea.	...	Konnugger Seminary.
Cally Churn Doss	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Cally Coomar Dutt	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Cally Kissore Dutt	...	Mymensing School.
Cally Prosonno Moitro	...	Sanscrit College.
Cally Prosonno Roy	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Charu Chunder Mitter	...	Calcutta Training School.
Choiton Kristo Naug	...	Calcutta College.
Chooney Laul Sing	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Chotoorbhooj Dahn	...	Ditto.
Chundee Churn Ghose	...	Jonye Training School.
Chundee Churn Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
Chunder Bhoosun Bose	...	Jessore School.
Chunder Bhoosun Mookerjee	...	Hindu School.
Chunder Canto Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Chunder Canto Gangooly	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Chunder Coomar Bhuttacharjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Chunder Coomar Gooho	...	Furreedpore School.
Chunder Coomar Sen	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Chunder Madub Doss	...	Khajah Abdool Guney's School.
Chunder Nath Gooho	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Chunder Nath Somadhar	...	Hindu School.
Cornelius, G. E.	...	Ramkistopore Training School.
D'Cruze, G.	...	Doveton College.
Dabee Prosaud	...	Lahore School.
Dabee Prosaud	...	Bhaugulpore School.
Debendro Nauth Bose	...	Calcutta College.
Debendro Nauth Mitter	...	Oriental Seminary.
Debendro Nauth Neogee	...	Calcutta Training School.
Deen Doyal Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
Deno Nauth Chuckerbutty	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Deno Nauth Dutt	...	South Boroe School.
Deno Nauth Mookerjea	...	Alipore School
Deno Nauth Mookerjea	...	Joyne Training School.
Deno Nauth Sen	...	Teacher.
Dewan Chand	...	Lahore Mission School.
Dhone Kristo Dey	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Dhurmo Narain Bhutto	...	Sylhet Mission School.
Dolall Chunder Dey	...	Ditto.
Doorga Churn Chuckerbutty	...	Pogose School.
Doorga Doss Doss	...	Ditto.
Doorga Doss Dutt	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Doorga Nauth Bagchee	...	Bauleah School.

Doorga Narain Ghose	..	Hindu School.
Doorga Nauth Mozoomdar	...	Bauleah School.
Doorga Prosaud Dutt	...	Commillah School.
Doorga Prosonno Mookerjee	...	Baraset School.
Douglas, J.	...	Civil Engineering College.
Dukhina Churn Bhuttacharjea	...	Beerbhoom School.
Dwarka Mohun Doss	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Dwarka Nauth Dutt	...	Hindu School.
Dwarka Nauth Gupta	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Dwarka Nauth Sen	...	Khajah Abdool Guney's School.
Eshan Chunder Bose	...	Jehanabad School.
Eshan Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Mymensing School.
Fattoo Nauth Doss	...	Pogose School.
Fukeer Chunder Sircar	...	Oriental Seminary.
Futtick Laul Mookerjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Fuzlur Rouff	...	Burrisaul School.
Gobindo Chunder Banerjea	...	Teacher.
Gobindo Chunder Doss	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Gobindo Chunder Ghosal	...	Calcutta College.
Gobindo Chunder Ghose	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Gobindo Chunder Sing	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Gomes, H. D.	...	Doveton College.
Goopee Nauth	...	Umritsur School.
Gooroo Doss Sein	...	Burrisaul School.
Gooroo Gobindo Bhoosun	...	Teacher.
Gooroo Nauth Banerjea	...	Kallypara Aided School.
Gooroo Prosunno Dutt	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Gopal Chunder Banerjea	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Gopal Chunder Banerjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Gopal Chunder Bose	...	Howrah School.
Gopal Doss Banerjea	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Banglabazar School.
Gopal Chunder Dutt	...	L. M. S. Institution.
Gopal Chunder Dutt	...	Hindu School.
Gopal Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Oriental Seminary.
Gopal Doss	...	Umritsur School.
Gopal Kristo Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Gosto Behary Dhur	...	Seal's Free College.
Gour Chunder Biswas	...	Furreedpore School.
Gourango Chunder Sircar	...	Beauleah School.
Gourhurry Chuckerbutty	...	Bangalitollah Preparatory School.
Grindro Nauth Bose	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Grish Chunder Bagchee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Grish Chunder Bose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Grish Chunder Chowdry	...	Pogose School.
Grish Chunder Ghose	...	Garden Reach School.
Gris Chunder Gupto	...	Hindu School.
Guggun Chunder Sen	...	Commillah School.
Gulzar Behary	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Gungadhor Mookerjee	...	Bangalitollah Preparatory School.
Gungakissore Ghose	...	Teacher.
Gunga Narian Barrick	...	Ditto.
Gunpat Rao	...	Saugor School.
Haran Chunder Mookerjee	...	Barrackpore School.
Heera Lall Bagchee	...	Serampore College.
Heera Lall Mitter	...	Hindu School.
Heera Lall Mookerjee	...	Kallyghat Hindu Academy.
Heera Lall Seal	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Hem Chunder Banerjee	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Hem Kally Chatterjee	...	London Missonary Society's Insn., Bhowanipore.
Hem Chunder Dutt	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
Hill, H. W.	...	Doveton College.
Horu Nauth Mozoomdar	...	Kishnagur Mission School.
Hurkissen	...	Lahore Mission School.
Hurryhur Chunder Sen	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Hurish Chunder Banerjee	...	Ampta Aided School.
Hurro Lall Dutt	...	Nizamut School
Hurro Sunkur Bhuttacharjee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Hurry Madhub Mitter	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Hurry Mohun Chatterjee	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Hurry Mohun Doss	...	Teacher.
Hurry Mohun Gangoolly	...	Kallypara School.
Hurry Nath Dutt	...	Boroe School.
Hyland, J.	...	St. Xavier's College
Imdad Hossein	...	Private Student.
Indur Behary	...	Mozufferpore School.
Indro Nath Banerjea	...	Bhaugulpore School.
Jadub Chunder Chatterjee	...	Noral Aided School.

Jadub Kristo Doss	...	Private Student.
Jadub Kristo Sen	...	Asiatic Training Institution.
Jeebanudo Bhuttacharjee	..	Sanscrit College.
Jeebun Kristo Pall	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Jogendro Chunder Roy	...	Ditto.
Jogendro Nauth Muzumdar	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
Jogendro Nauth Palit	...	Cuttack School.
Jogendro Nauth Roy	...	Clacutta Training Academy.
Jogendro Nauth Roy	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Jogesh Chunder Halder	...	Oriental Seminary.
Jogeshur Ghose	...	Ilsoba Mondly Aided School.
Johory Lall Samunto	...	Burdwan Raja's School.
Joseph, J.	...	Civil Engineering College.
Joshoda Dolal Ghose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Joteermoy Dutt	...	Hindu School.
Joykristo Chatterjee	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
Judoo Nauth Ghose	...	Barrackpore School.
Judoo Nauth Sen	...	Seal's Free College.
Judoo Nauth Sookul	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Juggodish Chunder Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Juggodishur Dutt	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
Juggodishur Mookerjee	...	Bancoorah School.
Kalberer, J. A.	...	Serampore College.
Kalla Chand Dey	...	Oriental Seminary.
Kally Coomar Burdhon	...	Nizamut School.
Kally Kinkur Dutt	...	Chittagong School.
Kally Kristo Chowdry	...	Burdwan Raja's School.
Kally Prosunno Ghosal	...	Cuttack School.
Kally Prosunno Mookerjee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Kaminee Coomar Gangoolly	...	Banglabazar School.
Kantee Chunder Biswas	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Karta Krishn	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Kashe Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Mymensing School.
Kadar Nauth Ghose	...	Seal's Free College.
Kadar Nauth Biswas	...	Oriental Seminary.
Keshub Chunder Mookerjee	...	Purneah School.
Khetter Mohun Chunder	...	Oriental Seminary.
Khetter Mohun Sandel	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Khetter Mohun Sen Gupta	...	Sanscrit College.
Khetter Nauth Banerjee	...	Halleshur School.
Khetter Nauth Ghose	...	Konenuggur Seminary.
Khetter Nauth Ghattuck	...	Puruleah School.
Khetter Paul Chuckerbutty	...	Hindu School.
Kirty Chunder Deb	...	Sylhet Mission School.
Kishory Lall Mookerjee	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Kishory Lall Roy	...	Ditto.
Komul Kissen Roy Chowdry	...	Howrah School.
Koonjo Keshore Home	...	Mymensing School.
Koylash Chunder Balo	...	Commilah School.
Koylash Chunder Bhuttacharjee	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
Koylash Chunder Doss	...	Midnapore School.
Koylash Chunder Dutt	...	Sanscrit College.
Koylash Chunder Chatterjee	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
Koylash Chunder Roy	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Koylash Chunder Sen	...	Bunglubazar School.
Kristo Chunder Banerjee	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Kristo Coomar Doss	...	Chittagong School.
Kristo Coomar Sen	...	Pogose School.
Kristo Doss Banerjee	...	Serampore College.
Kristo Gobindo Gossie	...	Bancoorah School.
Kristo Kissore Dey	...	Hindu School.
Lackersteen, J.	...	Doveton College.
Luchme Narian Pundit	...	Sarun School.
Lumsden, M. A.	...	Doveton College.
Lyons, J. C.	...	Private Student.
Madhub Chunder Ghose	...	Bangalitollah Preparatory School.
Mahomed Abdool Quadir	...	Balasore School.
Mahomed Asud Ali Khan	...	Agra College.
Mahomed Menhaj Uddin	...	Jessore School.
Mahomed Mostunser Bellah	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Mahomed Mothekuff	...	Kishnagur A. V. School.
Mahomed Wajed	...	Burrisaul School.
Makun Lall	...	Delhi School.
Makun Loll Sircar	...	Seal's Free College.
Martyrose, C. A.	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mohadeo Dutt	...	Sarun School.
Mohanundo Dey	...	Bancoorah School.
Mohendro Chunder Banerjee	...	Ditto.

Mohendro Lall Mookerjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Mohendro Nath Dutt .	...	Barripore School.
Mohendro Nath Ghose	...	Calcutta College.
Mohendro Nath Mullick	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Mohendro Nath Mitter	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Mohendro Nath Roy	...	Hindu School.
Mohesh Chunder Sanial	...	Jessore School.
Mohima Chunder Doss	...	Pogose School.
Mohima Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Comercolly School.
Monmohun Ghose	...	Burdwan Raja's School.
Monmohun Roy	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Mothore Mohun Bysack	...	Khajah Abdool Gunnys' School.
Mothora Mohun Sircar	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Mudden Mohun Dey	...	Hindu School.
Mudhusudun Chowdry	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Mudhusudun Doss	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mutty Lall Chatterjee	...	Baraset School.
Mutty Lall Doss	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Mutty Lall Roy	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Nabarun Chunder Mookerjee	...	Private Student.
Nerode Koomar Sing	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nilcomul Bagchee	...	Teacher.
Nilmadhub Chatterjee	...	Bancoorah School.
Nilrutton Mitter	...	South Boroe School.
Nitto Gopal Chatterjee	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Nittya Nundo Roy	...	Beerbhoom School.
Nobin Kristo Khasnobish	..	Pogose School.
Nocoor Chunder Ghose	...	Benares College.
Nogendro Nath Chatterjee	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Nogendro Nath Mookerjee	..	Civil Engineering College.
Nottobur Chunder	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Nundo Lall Banerjee	...	Howrah School.
Nundo Lall Bhuttacharjee	...	Ditto.
Nundo Lall Bhuttacharjee	...	Santipore English School.
Nundo Lall Dey	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Nundo Lall Sircar	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Nundyram Doss	...	Gowhatty School.
Nusseeruddeen Hyder	...	Colingah Branch School.
Odoyto Churn Chuckerbutty	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Okhoy Chunder Paul	...	Kishnaghur Mission School.
Okhoy Coomar Roy Chowdry	...	Hindu School.
Omesh Chunder Chowdry	...	Pogose School.
Omesh Chunder Dey	...	London Missionary Society's Instn., Bhowanipore.
Omesh Chunder Dutt	..	Ditto ditto.
Omesh Chunder Moytri	...	Beauleah School.
Onil Chunder Mookerjea	..	Hindu School.
Onadi Nath Mookerjea	...	Ooterparah School.
Opendro Chunder Mookerjea	...	Bancoorah School.
Opendro Lall Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Opendro Nauth Sen	...	London Missionary Society's Institution.
Ordho Chunder Bhadoory	...	Private Student.
Osheny Coomar Bose	...	Pogose School.
Otendro Nundon Tagore	...	Hindu School.
Otool Kissen Bose	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Otool Chunder Chatterjea	...	Oriental Seminary.
Otool Chunder Mookerjea	...	Sulkeah School.
Parbutty Churn Muzumdar	...	Burrisaul School.
Peary Lall Audicarry	...	Calcutta College.
Peary Lall Sen	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Peary Mohun Bose	...	Noakholly School.
Peary Mohun Gupto	...	Bansbarea Free Church Institution.
Peary Mohun Mookerjea	...	London Missionary Society's Instn., Bhowanipore.
Pereira, T.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Poorno Chunder Banerjea	...	Ooterparah School.
Pornoo Chunder Lahiry	...	Santipore English School.
Porter, J.	...	Bengal Academy.
Pranbulub Dutt	...	Cutwa School.
Prankrishna Chatterjea	...	Sanscrit College.
Pran Nauth Biswas	...	Mymensing School.
Preo Nauth Doss	...	Cossipore Aided School.
Preo Nauth Ghose	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Preo Nauth Mitter	...	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Probhat Nauth Roy	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Probode Chunder Dutt	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Probodha Chunder Chatterjea	...	Howrah School.
Procash Chunder Dey	...	Pogose School.

Procash Chunder Mookerjea	...	London Missionary Society's Instn., Bhowanipore.
Procash Chunder Roy	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Prosunno Chunder Ghose	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Prosunno Coomar Banerjea	...	Alipore School.
Prosunno Coomar Bose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Prosunno Coomar Bose	...	Bancoorah School.
Prosunno Coomar Chund	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Prosunno Coomar Chatterjea	...	Khanakooll Kishnaghur A. S. School.
Prosunno Coomar Daneary	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Prosunno Coomar Roy	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Prosunno Coomar Seal	...	Pogose School.
Prosunno Coomar Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
Protap Chunder Banerjea	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Puddolochun Palit	...	Howrah School.
Punchanun Dutt	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Pundit Jai Nauth	...	Lahore School.
Pundit Kanyah Lall	...	St. John's College.
Purmanundo Dutt	...	Bancoorah School.
Radha Canto Banerjea	...	Howrah School.
Radha Canto Chowdhry	...	Goburdungah School.
Radha Canto Ghose	...	Pogose School.
Radha Kissore Chuckerbutty	...	Ditto.
Radha Loll Roy	...	Private Student.
Radha Romun Dutt	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Radha Romun Sett	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Raj Coomar Chatterjea	...	Kallyparah Aided School.
Raj Coomar Mookerjea	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Raj Kissen Roy	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Raj Kristo Chuckerbutty	...	Ilsaba Mondlye Aided School.
Raj Kristo Mookerjee	...	Jonye Training School.
Raj Lall Ghose	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Raj Mohun Banerjea	...	Ooterparah School.
Rakhal Chunder Ghose	...	Seal's Free College.
Rakhal Doss Dutt	...	Oriental Seminary.
Ram Chand	...	Lahore School.
Ram Chunder Mozoomdar	..	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Ram Churn Mookerjea	...	Pooree School.
Ram Coomar Dey	...	Sylhet Mission School.
Ramdhone Mookerjea	...	Boroe School.
Ram Doyal Ghose	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Ramgopal Sen	...	Bhaugulpore School.
Ram Jadub Tolapatro	...	Beauleah School.
Ramjis Rai	...	St. Stephen's College, Agra.
Ramkissen	...	Umritsur School.
Ramkissen Sandel	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Ramkrishna Chatterjea	...	Sanscrit College.
Ram Krishna Chatterjea	...	Joy Narain's College.
Ram Loll Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
Ram Loll Roy	...	Kishnagur Mission School.
Ram Prosad Bose	...	Balasore School.
Ram Ram Dutt	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Ram Rutten Pattuck	...	Cutwa School.
Reid, R. J.	...	Doveton College.
Rhedoy Chunder Bose	..	Bora Aided School.
Rhedoy Chunder Chatterjea	...	Bancoorah School.
Rhedoy Nauth Chatterjea	...	Ditto.
Rojoni Canto Banerjea	...	Burrisaul School.
Rojoni Canto Sen	...	Commillah School.
Rajoni Nauth Bose	...	Tagoriah Aided School.
Romoni Canto Sen	...	Bauleah School.
Romunkisto Dey	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Ruma Nauth Bose	...	Mozufferpore School.
Ruma Nauth Ghose	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Russick Chunder Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
Russick Loll Bose	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Russick Loll Bose	...	Barrackpore School.
Russoraj Chuckerbutty	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Rye Chunder Nusker	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Saroda Coomar Banerjee	...	Private Student.
Saroda Kristo Doss	...	Dossora Aided Vernacular School.
Saroda Prosaud Neugy	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Scott, A. E.	...	Doveton College.
Sham Behary	...	Barielly College.
Sham Lall Mullick	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Shamsunder Doss	...	Chittagong School.
Shama Churn Dutt	...	Hindu School.

Shama Churn Nundy	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Shama Prosaud Roy	...	Colootolah Branch School.
Shama Puddo Chowdry	...	Ditto.
Shib Chunder Dutt	...	Hindu School.
Shib Chunder Koolovi	...	Calcutta Training School.
Shibdoss Bhuttacharjee	...	Serampore College.
Shibohurry Pattock	...	Barripore Aided School.
Shidhoo Nath Banerjee	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Shitul Prosaud	...	Calcutta College.
Shiva Chunder Bhattacharjee	...	Joynarian's College.
Shoroop Chunder Chand	...	Sylhet Mission School.
Shoshe Bhushun Banerjee	..	Calcutta Training School.
Shoshe Bhushun Bose (1st)	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Shoshe Bhushun Bose (2nd)	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Shoshe Bhushun Chatterjee (Senior)	..	Barrackpore School.
Shoshe Bhushun Chatterjee (Junior)	...	Ditto.
Shoshe Bhushun Chatterjee (Junior)	...	Ooterparah School.
Shoshe Bhushen Chatterjee	...	Howrah School.
Shreedam Churn Chunder	...	Oriental Seminary.
Shumboo Nath Dutt	...	Pogose School.
Sitta Nauth Banerjee	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Sitta Nath Mookerjee	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Soolokhun Mull	...	Lahore Mission School.
Srish Chunder Dutt	...	Calcutta Training School.
Soorjo Coomar Bysack	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Soorjo Kanto Mitter	...	Calcutta Training School.
Shree Churn Mookerjee	...	Ooterparah School.
Sree Dhur Ghose	...	Myapore Aided School.
Sreenath Chunder Bose	...	Midnapore School.
Sree Nath Chuckerbutty	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sree Nath Doss	...	Jessore School.
Sree Nath Mitter	...	Santipore English School.
Steven, H. F.	...	La Martiniere College.
Sunsar Chunder Sen Gupto	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Surrut Chunder Mookerjee	...	Private Student.
Sustibur Mookerjee	...	Civil Engineering College.
Tacoor Doss Banerjee	...	Kunnogur Seminary.
Taffuzul Hossein	...	Beauleah School.
Tajumol Hossein	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Tajummool Hossein	...	Bareilly College.
Tara Churn Roy	...	Ranaghat School.
Tara Puddo Banerjee	...	Jessore School.
Tara Puddo Ghose	...	Goopeenathpore Aided School.
Tara Prosunno Ghose	...	Ilsoba Mondly Aided School.
Tarasunker Doss	...	Burrisaul School.
Tareny Churn Mookerjee	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Tareny Churn Sen	...	Pogose School.
Taruck Chunder Sen	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Taruck Nath Mitter	...	Noral Aided School.
Tej Chunder Bose	...	Calcutta College.
Thakur Doss	...	Lahore Mission School.
Thomas, W.	...	Doveton College.
Tin Cowry Gupto	...	Calcutta Training School.
Torah, J. M.	...	La Martiniere College.
Troilokho Nath Mitter	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Tulluttuff Hossein	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Umbica Churn Chose	...	Ampta Aided School.
Unnoda Prosaud Chatterjee	...	Saorapooly Aided School.
Watson, A.	...	Jullunder Mission School.
Welsh, J. W.	...	Doveton College.
Woodoy Narion Sing	...	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Wooma Churn Banerjee	...	Baraset School.
Wooma Churn Roy	...	Jerat Aided School.
Wooma Lochun Mozoomdar	...	Commillah School.
Woomesh Chunder Bose	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Woomesh Chunder Ghose	...	Pogose School.
Woomesh Chunder Mitter	...	Sarun School.
Wyatt, F.	...	Doveton College.
Wyatt, E. N.	...	Ditto.

The result of the Examination held in Ceylon is not included in the above.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,
The 8th January 1864.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Certain effects belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Henry Taylor, in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, Jubbulpore Line, who suddenly died in the Tent of George Nolan on the 11th October 1863, are under the seal and custody of this Office, and will be delivered to any person legally authorized to receive the same. All parties having claims against the deceased's estate should apply post-paid to the undersigned.

E. J. BOLDERO,
Judge.

DEWANNY ADAWLUT,
Zillah Futtehpore,
The 24th Dec. 1863.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the High Court, dated the 2nd of January instant, in a cause in its Original Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction, wherein Hadjee Jaun Mahomed Abdool Luteef, of Bombay, is the plaintiff, and Hadjee Jaffer Moosaw, of Amratollah, Calcutta, Ismile Hadjee Moosaw, of Alippee, and Mahomed Hadjee Moosaw, of Mauritius, are defendants, the partnership heretofore existing between the said parties and under which the said Defendant Hadjee Jaffer Moosaw carried on business in Calcutta under the style of "Hadjee Jaffer Moosaw," was dissolved, and an injunction issued restraining the defendant Hadjee Jaffer Moosaw from carrying on business in the name or on account of the said partnership, or pledging the credit thereof.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, & FERGUSSON,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

CALCUTTA;
7, *Hastings' Street,*
4th January 1864.

Great Eastern Hotel Company "Limited."

The Tenders submitted this day for the purchase of the 800 unallotted Shares of this Company having been rejected, the Directors invite further Tenders for the above Shares, to be opened at the Office of the Company on the 20th day of February 1864. The Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. on the par value of the Shares, and the full amount will be payable on the 27th day of February 1864, when the Scrip will be delivered.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

N. B.—The 1,000 new Shares about to be issued (to enable the Company to purchase the freehold of the premises now occupied by them) will be divided rateably at par among the present Share-holders and the purchasers of the above Shares.

By Order of the Directors,

DAVID CALDER,
Acting Secretary.

The 1st December 1863.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, AND TOOLS.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA,

No. 14, ESPLANADE ROW,

Calcutta.

"T. E. THOMSON AND CO.," sole Agents to some of the most celebrated Manufacturers in England, respectfully solicit the special attention of their numerous supporters to the above new Department which they have added to their already well known Establishment for general Hardware.

T. E. THOMSON AND CO. having largely increased their Stock of Machinery, Implements, and Tools, now used in many parts of the world for Agricultural and Horticultural purposes, have great pleasure in offering to the Public a List of the same.

The names of these Manufacturers are already too well known to need any remark as to the excellence of the materials and workmanship employed in the construction of their Machinery. A trial will afford the best proof of the truth of this assertion, and T. E. THOMSON AND CO. feel sure that this Department of their Establishment will be found worthy the attention of their Patrons.

At the EXHIBITION at ALIPORE, Calcutta, T. E. THOMSON AND CO. will be large Exhibitors of Machinery, Implements, and Tools, when visitors will have an opportunity of seeing many of them in operation. A Descriptive and priced List with every information may be had on application, or sent post-free, of PORTABLE, ROAD TRACTION, AND STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES; Brick, Tile, and Pipe-making Machines; Circular Saw Benches with Moulding Machines combined; Chaff cutting, Corn Dressing, and Trashing combined; Bolt and Nut Screwing, Punching, and Shearing, Winnowing, Weighing, Soda-water, and Ice-making, &c., &c.

Steam Ploughs, Cultivators and Harrow, Horse Ploughs and Harrow, Corn Drills, Manure Distributors, Hoes, Rakes, Double and Single Horse Gear, Waggons and Carts, &c.; Flour, Oat, Gram, and Pug Mills; Root Rulping, Cutting, and Ribbling Mills.

Irrigations for Horse and Steam Power and Pumps; Fire, Well, and Garden Engines.

BUILDERS', ENGINEERS', CARPENTERS', AND SMITHS' TOOLS of every description kept in stock, and a large assortment of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

With reference to Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 13th ultimo, *The Gazette of India* will be published every Wednesday, commencing with the 6th of January 1864. Price, with Supplement, 15 Rs per annum, payable in advance, and 3 Rs. 4 As additional when sent by Post.

Intending Subscribers will be good enough to remit the amount of their subscriptions, and to send in their names and address, plainly and legibly written, as early as possible to

CALCUTTA,
Military Orphan Press,
Dec. 26th, 1863.

O. T. CUTTER,
Publisher of the Gazette of India

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 2.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of Bengal.

Issue of Plants from the Botanical Garden.

From S. H. ROBINSON, Esq., Actg. Secy. to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, to the Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,—(dated 8th April 1863.)

The Agricultural and Horticultural Society have recently had under their consideration the subject of the issue to the public of plants from the Government Botanical Gardens, and I am directed to convey to you their opinion that the time has arrived when such issue might again be advantageously allowed under certain conditions.

The Society have directed their enquiries into the effect produced by the prohibition of the gratuitous distribution of plants from the Botanical Gardens over the last ten years, a step which was taken by the Government in consequence of a Resolution of this Society passed at a General Meeting held on 14th June 1851; and the result of such enquiry is their belief that a considerable increase has taken place in the formation of Nursery Gardens in the vicinity of Calcutta, and in the distribution of plants from this Society's Garden, which may be attributed to a general increase in the taste for horticulture, owing, in great measure, to the increase in the European population, but that no increase of importance has followed in the importation and propagation of the rarer kinds of exotic plants. From these facts the Society have arrived at the conclusion that, though it might be injurious to private nursery-men and dealers in plants to revert to the gratuitous distribution of plants from the Botanical Gardens, as was the custom in former years, the distribution of plants therefrom might nevertheless be resumed with advantage, as encouraging the general taste for cultivating the rarer kinds of ornamental and exotic plants; but that all plants should be supplied therefrom only at certain fixed prices, so that their distribution should not constitute a competition that would tend to injure the regular dealers and nursery-men.

The Society would therefore feel obliged by the Government now passing such orders as would give effect to their recommendation.

From T. ANDERSON, Esq., M. D., Supt., Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, to F. R. COCKERELL, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,—(No. 65, dated 24th November 1863.)

In reply to the last paragraph of your letter No. 419 T, dated Bhaugulpore, the 31st August 1863, I have the honor to submit the details of the plan of collecting seeds in the Botanic Gardens, which I recommend should be adopted. In my last annual Report I referred to the great complaints made about the bad quality of the seeds distributed from this Garden. These arise entirely from the want of a well-organized department for seed collecting and distribution. The system at present followed in this Garden, and which has been in force at least for forty years, as the elder Mallees in the Garden inform me, and apparently even since the formation of the Garden, is as follows:—

A large one-storied pucka building of two rooms, surrounded by a side verandah, was built many years ago as a seed house and as a general receptacle for specimens of economic botany and timber. With these specimens the building is over-crowded. Some eight or ten Mallees were put in charge of this building and its collection, and three or four of these were ordered to collect all seeds that they could find in the Garden. These men go where they please in the Garden, collecting seeds from all trees, or plants with seed on them, and bring all their collections to the seed house, where they are collected in heaps. They bring them without any name attached, trusting entirely to their memory

for the names; this results in frequent mistakes, not merely from seeds of nearly allied species being collected on the same morning, and confusion arising from the similarity of their seeds, but also from carelessness and stupidity on the part of the boys entrusted with cleaning the seeds. These seed collectors, in order to save themselves trouble, always strip a tree of its crop of seeds at once, or at least within a few days, whereas the period of collecting its seed ought to have extended over a month or six weeks before all the ripe seeds can be obtained. The present system results in probably only 10 per cent. of mature seeds being collected, while all the collection is retained as good. Another source of bad seed is the retaining of the remainder of the last year's collection in the seed boxes or bags, in order to save trouble in cleaning and collecting fresh seeds yearly. These and other minor irregularities are the causes of the great complaints of the bad quality of the seeds sent out from this Garden. To remedy them the entire system of seed collecting and distribution will require to be re-organized. The plan I recommend should be followed is founded on the method which prevails in the *Jardin des Plantes*, and is as follows :—

1st.—To publish at stated periods (every two or three years) an *Index Seminum*, &c., &c., or a Catalogue of all seeds available at the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta. The basis of this list would be the Catalogue of plants cultivated in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, of which forty-eight pages are printed. The list of seeds would be compiled from this Catalogue by extracting from it the names of all species known to produce good seed in the Gardens. This list would be distributed once a year to all the Botanic Gardens in the world, (just as I receive yearly lists from most of the Botanic Gardens in Europe,) and to all private individuals applying for it. The list would contain a request that it might be returned to me with the desiderata marked in it, before a certain date which I shall afterwards fix. In order to ensure the correct naming of the seeds and their good quality, I propose to entirely re-model the system of collecting, cleaning, and distribution, to place them under the immediate charge of the Curator of the Herbarium or the Assistant Curator. In large Botanic Gardens it has been found necessary that the seed collecting and distributing department should be entirely distinct from the growing department. The Assistant Curator would be provided with an interleaved copy of the list of seeds, or rather for him it would be of seed-bearing plants. In the list there would be written opposite every species the dates of the commencement and termination of the period of collecting its seeds. The duty of the Assistant Curator in charge of the seed department would be to supply the Native seed collectors every Monday morning with a list of the species of seeds to be collected during the week, to see the collection daily before they were cleaned, in order that all unripe seeds might be rejected. On Saturday three or four hours would be devoted by him to examining the cleaned collections of the week, and to placing them, if dry and properly prepared, in the drawer or sack appropriated to each species. His last duty on that day would be to draw up the list for collection on the following week; the list to be given to the collector on Monday morning. On the date fixed as the latest for the receipt of marked Catalogues from Botanic Gardens, &c., the distribution would commence. The first step would be the completion of a list of all species applied for, in order that an accurate division of the rarer species might be made. A few copies of the Catalogue, printed only on one side of a page, would be struck off, so as to admit of the name of each species being cut out as a label. There would be one attached to each seed packet, so as to save time and the expense of a writer. The distribution would probably last through an entire month, during which time the Curator would devote every day to the superintendence of the work. When all seeds applied for had been distributed, those remaining in store would be destroyed, every drawer or sack being emptied, so as to ensure an entirely new collection being made during the following year. There are some other minor details, such as storing the seeds in drawers, in cabinets, or in sacks, with the name legibly printed on the place for each species. On the immediate despatch of all seeds whose vitality lasts only a few days frequent visits of the Assistant Curator to the Garden for the purpose of examining trees in order that he make corrections or additions to his weekly list.* This would naturally be done in the morning, and would not interfere with the regular duties of the Assistant Curator in the Herbarium. Such a system being organized in a department where everything has been left to chance and the freaks of Natives, where the only means of distributing the vast quantities of seed collected yearly in this Garden, amounting to many maunds in weight, has been the issuing of such a general order by the Superintendent to one of the Mallees in the seed house, " make up a collection of all the palm seed for such a Garden, or a collection of all the seeds of climbing plants,"—such a system would do much towards giving a stimulus to horticulture in India and to our Tropical Colonies, while it would bring before other scientific Establishments every year the list of the many Botanical riches of this Garden, with an invitation from them to apply for them in exchange for those they possess. The expenses of the plan would not be great.

They would be as follows :—

	Per Annum. Rs.	A.	P.
Special allowance to the Assistant Curator of the Herbarium for superintending the collecting and distributing of seeds and conducting all the correspondence, &c., Rs. 100 a month ...	1,200	0	0
Native Establishment.			
Two Seed-collectors, at Rs. 8 & 9 each, respectively, a month ...	204	0	0
A Store-keeper, Rs. 8 a month...	96	0	0
A Seed-cleaner, Rs. 7 ,, ...	84	0	0
Two boys, at Rs. 4 each ,, ...	96	0	0
Annual expense for wax-cloth, paper and sealing-wax, cord, packing boxes, gunny bags, &c.	200	0	0
Postage on letters, and freight for despatch of parcels of seeds ..	250	0	0
Extraordinary Charges for the first year.			
Purchase of two teak wood Almirahs, with drawers, for seeds, Rs. 250 each	500	0	0
Printing 400 copies of *Index Seminum*	150	0	0
Total	2,780	0	0

* Sic. in original.

If this detailed plan receives the approval of the Lieut. Governor, I shall be prepared to commence it at once by printing and distributing the *Index Seminum*, &c., &c., by procuring cabinets, and organizing the Establishment, so as to begin the first distribution of seeds in the end of April; and thus to admit of the sowing of the seeds by the applicants in India by the commencement of next rains.

From T. ANDERSON, Esq., M. D., Supt., Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, to F. R. COCKERELL, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,—(No. 68, dated 5th December 1863.)

In continuation of my letter No. 65, to your address, submitting a plan for the distribution of seeds from the Botanic Gardens on the method followed in the *Jardin des Plantes*, I have the honor to submit the following supplement to the plan therein laid down, in order to show how far the expenses attending the distribution of seeds may be reimbursed.

To carry out the distribution with the view of selling the seeds to applicants who do not exchange seeds with this Garden, it would be necessary to classify the seeds somewhat as follows :—

Seeds of Timber trees.
Ditto ornamental and fruit trees.
Ditto flowering shrubs.
Ditto Palms.
Ditto flowering perennial herbs and plants.
Ditto annual plants, and
Lastly, a class might be made of climbing plants.

Packets of each of those classes would be sold at different rates, according to the number and rarety of the species of seed in each.

A packet containing fifty kinds of the common flowering shrubs might be charged at Rupees 5; a packet of seeds of ten or any small number of rare kinds of the same class would be charged at not a lower rate than Rupees 5, and so on for the other classes. Seed of Timber trees would be sold by weight according to kind. Seed of Teak, which is abundantly produced in the Botanic Gardens, and is being light, would be sold by the seer, probably at the charge of 1 Rupee. Heavier seeds would be cheaper. This refers only to the seeds of common Timber trees, such as Teak, Sissoo, Saul, Dibdarre, &c., &c. The many valuable species of Timber trees in this Garden, such as Mahogany, of which a limited supply exists, and of which the seeds are huge and heavy, must be charged at separate and varying rates, according to the species. Palms would generally be charged at a fixed price for each seed; few are small and abundant enough to be sold by weight. The dates on which all the seeds of the previous six months' collecting would be available to applicants would be advertized in the *Government Gazette*, the daily Newspapers of Calcutta, and perhaps of Madras and Bombay, and also the *Delhi Gazette* Newspaper. The advertizement might contain the price of the packets of seed according to the classification, and that Timber seeds and Palm seed are sold by weight and by number for the larger and rarer kinds, the rates of which can be ascertained by special reference to the person in charge of the distribution.

2. As regards the probability of the expenses being reimbursed by the sale of seed, I can offer no decided opinion, but I think it is likely that at least Rs. 1,500 will be realized the first year by the sales. The data which induced me to think so are the following :—124 packets of seed were distributed last year from this Garden. In 1861-62, 60 packets of seed, containing each from 50 to 100 species, were exchanged with different Botanic Gardens, and in my Report of that year, it is noted that "numerous applications for seeds and ornamental plants have been received from residents in Calcutta, but in accordance with the orders of Government, all such applications have been refused." In 1860-61, 35 packets were distributed. Though the distribution of seeds amounted to 124 packets last year, still I refused many applications, partly for want of Establishment to carry on the work of collecting and distribution, but greatly from the want of confidence I have in the seeds being at all likely to germinate under the present system of collecting and storing. If the number of applicants even reached to double the amount distributed last year under the present system, and Rs. 5 a packet were charged, an income of Rs. 1,250 would be obtained. It is probable that, were the distribution made generally known, the applications would be far more than double the number I reported as complied with last year. The sale of seeds of Timber trees ought alone to realize a considerable amount; no seed of this class of tree is ever distributed, except to Botanic Gardens, from the expense attending the preparing of large packets. I can find no account among the older records in my Office of what the amount of seeds distributed formerly was. Dr. Wallich, in his Report of the years 1836 to 1840, states that applications from 2,107 individuals were complied with, and (portions of these were provided for by seeds only) in four years, or at the average of 526 applications annually. Could such a distribution of seeds be attained now, —and there is no reason why it should not,—the revenue by sale would much exceed the expenses of collecting. If the general plan proposed in these two letters receive the sanction of Government, I shall be able to submit at a future date all the details of Catalogues, classes of seeds, prices, and dates, with form of advertisement, for the approval of the Lieutenant Governor.

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, to the Supt. of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta,—(No. 12, dated 4th January 1864.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 65 and 68, dated respectively the 24th November last and the 5th ultimo, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant Governor approves of the plan therein recommended for the distribution of seeds from the Botanic Gardens, and authorizes you to include the amount of expenditure which it is estimated to involve (Rupees 2,780) in the next year's Budget.

2. His Honor hopes that, as anticipated by you, all arrangements for the systematic distribution of seeds will be ready in April next.

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, to the Hony. Secy. to the British Indian Association,—(No. 16, dated 4th January 1864.)

In forwarding to you the accompanying copy* of a correspondence relative to a plan which has received the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the distribution of seeds from the Botanic Gardens of Calcutta, I am directed to recommend to the notice of the

* From Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, No. 65, dated 24th November 1863.

From Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, No. 68, dated 5th December 1863.

To Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, No. 12, dated 4th January 1864.

British Indian Association the subject of arboriculture, especially the planting of valuable Timber trees, as a means whereby the permanent value of landed property, as well as the general wealth of the country, may be largely increased.

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, to the Commissioners of Burdwan, Nuddea, Dacca, Chittagong, Rajshahye, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Cuttack, Assam, Chota Nagpore,—(No. 14, dated 4th January 1864.)

In forwarding for your information and for that of the Collectors of the several districts in your Division the accompanying copy of a correspondence* relative to a plan which has received the Lieutenant Governor's sanction for the distribution of seeds from the Botanic Gardens of Calcutta, I am directed to request that you will desire the Officers subordinate to you to make known amongst Zemindars and other persons interested in land within their respective jurisdictions, the terms on which seeds of Timber as well as of other trees and of shrubs and flowers may be had on application to the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens.

2. One hundred spare copies of the correspondence in question are accordingly forwarded to you for distribution.

* From Supt., Botanical Gardens, No. 65, dated the 24th November 1863.
From Supt., Botanical Gardens, No. 68, dated the 5th December 1863.
To Supt., Botanical Gardens, No. 12, dated the 4th January 1864.

Government of Bengal.

Agricultural Exhibition.

Brief Abstract of the Proceedings of the Committees appointed in the Chittagong Division, in connection with the Agricultural Exhibition to be held in January 1864, for November last, submitted to the Government of Bengal with reference to its letter No. 3194, dated 27th June 1863.

Bullooah.—The articles proposed to be sent to the Calcutta Committee are mostly ready. Mr. Joachim proposes sending some Surgar-cane, which grows plentifully at Sundeep, and Râbgoor of excellent quality. The Chicknee Chattae proposed by the Magistrate at the last Meeting is reported ready. Mr. Andrews produced a specimen of Cotton produced in the district, and the Committee propose sending it to Calcutta. Mr. Joachim proposed that some Punyal Seed, from which oil is extracted, be sent; the oil is very clear, but it is only fit to be burnt. Baboo Gunga Dass Sein proposes to send some Cocoanuts.

Chittagong.—Mr. Makgill submitted, for the inspection of the Members of the Committee, a domesticated Gyal, and samples of twelve different kinds of Hill Rice and three kinds of Cotton. Mr. Millet placed before the Committee ten different kinds of Rice grown in the plains. All were passed, except the coarsest kind of white Cotton. The list of Zemindars to whom invitations were to be sent to attend the Exhibition, was passed. The English Hand Bills forwarded by the Hon'ble Secretary of the Calcutta Committee were ordered to be posted in the Cutcheries of the Commissioner, Judge, Superintendent of Hill District, District Superintendent of Police, Collector, and also at the Sudder Ghât, and the vernacular copies, when received, to be sent to the District Superintendent of Police for distribution to the different Thannahs.

Tipperah.—Baboo Hurish Chunder Bose proposed to send to the Exhibition some specimen of Chinar, a vegetable grown in the Hills, and Baboo Gobindo Chunder Bose, a Cotton Mill. The following articles were exhibited before the Committee for despatch to Calcutta:—

1. Two specimens of a species of Cutchu, called Hatipara, grown in the Tipperah Hills; also specimens of two species of wild Potatoes.
2. Buck Goat of Kookie breed.
3. Aral Dal.
4. Betelnuts.
5. Azeemabad Rice.
6. Cheeses made of Buffaloe Milk.
7. Specimens of various kinds of Rice.
8. Cotton grown in Hill Tipperah.
9. Starch from the Fulka, otherwise called wild Huldee.

A second Meeting of the Members of the Local Committee to further the object of Government relative to the Agricultural Exhibition to be held in Calcutta in January 1864, was held at Hazareebaugh on the 26th November 1863.

PRESENT:

A. G. WILSON, ESQ., *Officiating Deputy Commissioner.*

MAHARAJAH RAMNATH SING, *of Ramghur.*

M. LIEBERT, ESQ., *Honorary Magistrate.*

The unavoidable absence of some of the Members of the Committee from the Station and indisposition of others has rendered a second Meeting of the Members till the present date impracticable.

With regard to the different articles proposed at the first Meeting to be collected for the Exhibition, the Maharajah of Ramghur informed the Members that the Grain and other articles which he promised to exhibit would be ready for despatch by the middle of December; and as Baboo Kally Dass Palit had intimated to the Secretary before leaving the Station that the articles he had promised to exhibit would be ready, it is unanimously resolved by the Meeting that the different specimens should be collected at the Station not later than the 25th of December, so that they might be forwarded to Calcutta during the first week in January 1864.

The Maharajah having intimated his intention of presenting a prize of Rupees 100 for a pair of the best Nepaul Rams, and expressed a wish that the amount might be placed at the disposal of the Central Committee in case no such animals were exhibited, it was agreed that the amount should be forwarded to the Secretary to the Agricultural Exhibition, setting forth the conditions under which he offered the prize. The above having been unanimously agreed to, and there being no other points to be settled, the Meeting adjourned.

Memorandum from Captain H. M. BODDAM, Depy. Commr. of Hazareebaugh,—(No. 485, dated 10th December 1863.)

Forwarded for the information of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Memorandum from Lieut. Col. E. T. DALTON, Commr. of Chota Nagpore,—(No. 2200, dated 19th December 1863.)

Submitted, through the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, with reference to Government Orders No. 3174, dated 27th June 1863.

From A. MONEY, Esq., C. B., Commr. of Bhaugulpore, to the Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,—(No. 82, dated 23rd December 1863.)

In continuation of this Office letter No. 1076 of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to report, for the information of Government, that a Meeting of the Agricultural Committee was held at Purneah on the 15th October. The Collector says it was for the month of September last.

2. In this Meeting a letter from Mr. J. J. Shillingford, to the address of the Collector of Purneah, was read out to the Committee, in which Mr. Shillingford expressed his intention of exhibiting one maund of Tobacco and two maunds of Jute of two kinds, and two or three kinds of Grain of different kinds.

3. Mr. Shillingford sent Rupees 100 to the Secretary for prizes.

From A. MONEY, Esq., C. B., Commr. of Bhaugulpore, to the Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,—(No. 88, dated 23rd December 1863.)

I have the honor to submit the Abstract of the Proceedings of the several Agricultural Committees of this Division for the month of October last:—

BHAUGULPORE.

Proceedings of the Agricultural Committee held on the 16th October 1863.

It was resolved that the Railway Officials, chief European and Native residents of this district, be addressed a second time, requesting them to inform the Committee what particular animals or goods they intend to forward for exhibition; that their particular attention be drawn to the 8th paragraph of the Calcutta Committee's Rules, an abstract of which is to be forwarded along with the letter. Mr. T. Sandys offered a prize of Rupees 50 for the best collection of samples of Dyed Clothes or Silks in all colors, the production of Dyers residents of the Bhaugulpore District. He also stated that he intended to exhibit some Draining Pipes, open and closed Telegraph Posts, Railway Slates, and a species of Cotton, the produce of a weed in this district, as it might be of use in the manufacture of short-napped material for hats, &c. It was resolved that Mr. Sandys be thanked, and that an intimation of the prize offered by him be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary in Calcutta, and also to the chief dying localities in this district.

Baboo Maddun Thakoor stated "that he intends to exhibit a Pony and a remarkably fine Buffaloe."

Moulvie Waheedoodeen informed the Committee that he was making arrangements for securing specimens of Pigeons.

MONGHYR.

Proceedings of the Agricultural Committee held in Monghyr on the 30th October 1863.

It was resolved that the intending exhibitors be informed that they must forward all articles they propose to exhibit to the Local Committee before the 16th November 1863, and all live-stock for the inspection of the Committee before or on that date.

It was also resolved that the Secretary to the Central Committee be asked whether the extra prizes will be awarded by Jurors in Calcutta or not, and whether paragraph A, Section 10 of the Circular from Honorary Secretary to the Provisional Committee, dated the 15th September, includes live-stock as well as produce.

PURNEAH.

Although no Meeting of the Agricultural Committee was held in this district during October last, the Members of the Committee have been making arrangements to have the district well represented at the approaching Show. The Collector says he has procured several fine specimens of Hemp, Jute, &c., during his tour.

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

No Meeting was held during the month in Doomka, Deoghur, and Paukour. I have not been informed whether a Meeting was held or not in Rajmehal. The attention of the Assistant Commissioner has been drawn to the submission of the Abstract of the Proceedings of the Committee for this month, if any was held.

From H. L. DAMPIER, Esq., Commr. of Nuddea, to the Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,—(No. 5, dated 2nd January 1864.)

In continuation of my letter No. 242, dated 31st October last, I have the honor to submit the following abstract of the October and November Proceedings of the Local Committee in this Division for the furtherance of the objects of the Agricultural Exhibition:—

2. *Jessore.*—In Jessore, Meetings were held on the 28th October and 26th and 30th November, at which Resolutions were passed for circulating Prize Lists and Notifications. This Committee appears to have succeeded in creating a general interest in the Exhibition. Details as to transport of produce and animals were to be settled by the Committee in personal communication with the exhibitors at the Local Exhibition which was to be held at the Station in December.

3. *Nuddea.*—The Nuddea District Committee have not reported Proceedings of any Meeting held in October and November. Meetings of the Sub-Divisional Committees at Meherpore and Santipore have been held, at which several gentlemen offered prizes, and steps were taken to make the object of the Exhibition known and to create an interest in it.

4. 24-*Pergunnahs.*—At a Meeting of the Committee of the 24-Pergunnahs, held on the 26th of November, it was stated that the gentlemen named in the margin had given in lists of the articles which will be exhibited from their Estates. No other list had been sent in, as requested, up to date, but some had been promised. It was resolved to give special notice to intending exhibitors that articles intended for exhibition must be produced before the Local Committee a few days before the opening of the Exhibition.

Koomar Hurrindra Krishna.
Koomar Nurrindra Krishna.
Moonshee Buzloor Ruhim.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

High Proficiency in two languages, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 800.

No. 357.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh, Mr. J. E. L. Brandreth, of the Civil Service, who reported his return on the 8th instant from furlough.

No. 359.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Mr. Harington Balfour, of the Civil Service, who reported his return on the 8th instant from furlough.

No. 362.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate John Nutt Bullen, Esquire, to be an additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

No. 388.

The 18th January 1864.

Appointment.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General notifies the following appointment :—

Surgeon Thomas Farquhar, M. D., of the Bengal Establishment, to be Surgeon to His Excellency.

No. 391.

Notification.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh, Mr. H. Stewart Reid, of the Civil Service, who reported his return on the 8th instant from furlough.

No. 398.

The 19th January 1864.

Messrs. Joseph Frizelle, James Walter Tawney, David Millar Barbour, and Alexander Bleakley Patterson, appointed by the Secretary of State for India Members of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at the Presidency on the 23rd ultimo per Ship "Queen of the South," which reached the sandheads on the 20th idem.

No. 399.

Mr. Thomas Nesbitt Wilson, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 28th ultimo per Ship "Marlborough," which reached the sandheads on the 24th idem.

No. 400.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. H. C. Halkett to resign the Civil Service from the 31st of August last.

No. 401.

Mr. T. H. Cowie returned to India on the 12th instant from the leave of absance granted to him as Advocate General of Bengal under Notifications No. 2373, dated 9th April, and No. 7724, dated 11th December 1863.

Mr. Cowie has been re-appointed by Her Majesty to the above office, and assumed charge of his duties on the 13th instant.

No. 415.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Mr. E. W. Molony, of the Civil Service, who reported his return from furlough on the 8th instant.

J. W. S. WYLLIE,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 87.

GENERAL.

Fort William, the 14th January 1864.

The leave of absence granted to Surgeon H. A. Oldfield, M. D., in G. O. No. 759, dated 26th September last, is extended until the 20th instant, the date on which the Steamer "Queen of the South" is expected to sail.

No. 96.

The 19th January 1864.

The services of Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government at his own request.

No. 99.

Moonshee Hursahai, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Durriabad, in Oudh, returned to his duties on the 21st ultimo.

No. 100.

Moonshee Kulb Ally Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Roy Bareilly, in Oudh, returned to his duties on the 25th ultimo.

No. 101.

Captain A. D. Vanrenen, Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Division Central Provinces, was left by the Pilot at sea on board the Steamer "Mauritius" on the 30th ultimo.

No. 102.

Erratum.—The date of appointment of Mr. P. Ford as a Junior Sub-Assistant in the Left Bank Indus, Sindh Revenue Survey, should be the 15th December last, and not the 15th January, as notified in G. O. dated 5th January, No. 6.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 293.

Fort William, the 19th January 1864.

Notification.—Surgeon Major W. Mudge to be Examiner of Accounts, Medical Department, from the date of Surgeon Major Balfour's promotion to the office of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Madras.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th January 1864.

No. 30 *of* 1864.—Mr. Walter Francis Trotter is appointed a 3rd Class Sub-Assistant in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from the 1st instant, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 31 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in India, payment of pensions is to be made and charged accordingly :—

	Rate of Pension per diem.
Corporal John McMahon, late of Her Majesty's 44th Foot	1*s.* 1*d.* (one shilling and one penny) from the date on which he ceases to receive Regimental pay.
Private Abraham Mackillop, late of Her Majesty's 20th Hussars ...	1*s.* (one shilling) from the date on which he ceases to receive Regimental pay.

No. 32 *of* 1864.—Second Captain Edward Wood Humphry, of the Royal Engineers, attached to the Sappers and Miners, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and New Zealand, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years, under the old Regulations.

No. 33 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned out-pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend at this Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

	Rate of Pension per diem.
James McEvoy, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, from Her Majesty's 92nd Foot	1*s.* (one shilling) paid up to the 30th November 1863.

No. 34 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant E. R. Ives, B. A., paid Doing Duty Officer of the 40th (the Shajehanpore) Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 14th January 1864.

No. 35 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Captain George Augustus Brown, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry	For 15 months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant James Gawler Macleod, of the General List, Infantry ...	For 2 years, under the new Regulations.

No. 36 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer and men of Her Majesty's Service are permitted to reside and draw their pay in India as out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, according to the 23rd Clause of the Royal Warrant of the 1st July 1848, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of their pensions :—

Sergeant Joseph Pearson, Her Majesty's 16th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Private Robert Shaw, Her Majesty's 107th Foot.

Private Robert French, Her Majesty's 89th Foot.

No. 37 *of* 1864.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to the Govt. of India, No. 399, *dated 24th November* 1863.

MY LORD,—In reply to the reference made in the Military letter from your Government, dated 18th September last, No. 271, I have to inform you that Officers of the new Brigades of Artillery and new Line Regiments, doing duty at the Regimental Depôts, or with Detachments on the voyage to India, are to receive the same rates of British pay as are drawn by the corresponding ranks of Officers of the British Army.

2. This is not to affect the furlough pay of the Artillery Officers whilst unemployed, which will be drawn at the Indian rates so long as the Brigades to which they are attached are serving in India, as announced to you in my Despatch dated 30th June last, No. 233.

3. Officers of the new Brigades and Regiments being under the rules, with respect to leave of absence, applicable to British Officers, have no claim to receive Indian allowances for duty with Drafts, for any period antecedent to the date of their arrival in India, on the plea of their return to India being delayed on public grounds; and your refusal to admit the claim advanced by Captain T. E. Hughes, of the Artillery, to Indian allowances on such account, was proper.

4. In accordance with the principle laid down in the 65th paragraph of the General Order of the 10th April 186 , Officers of the New Brigades of Artillery and new Line Regiments ordered to do duty at the Regimental Depôts, or with Drafts on the voyage to India, will reckon such duty as service in India for the retiring pension. Those doing duty under any other circumstances in this country, will reckon such service in the proportion of one year for two.

The 15th January 1864.

No. 38 *of* 1864.—Ensign Ernest Hunter Chicheley Plowden, of the General List, Infantry, is permitted to resign the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 39 *of* 1864.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

PROMOTIONS.

Corps or Department.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Medical Department.	Asst. Surg. William Henry Adley ...	Surgeon ...	10th Sept. 1863 ..	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. R. W. Faithfull, deceased.
	" Edward John Vivian ...	Ditto ...	16th " " ...	Surgeon Major A. Webb, deceased.
	" James Alexander Caldwell Hutchinson, M. D.	Ditto ...	16th Oct. " ...	Surgeon P. G. Lay, retired.
	" John Barclay Scriven ...	Ditto ...	18th Dec. " ...	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. M. McN. Rind, deceased.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Corps or Department.	Rank and Names.	To rank from	In whose room.
Medical Department.	Surgeon Frederick Corbyn, M. D. ...	16th May 1863...	Surgeon R. Whittall, retired.
	" Charles Lowdell ...	25th " " ...	Surgeon H. W. Tytler, deceased.
	" John Hooper ...	28th " " ...	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. J. Balfour, retired.
	" David Young, M. D., and F. R. C. S. E.	10th June " ...	Surgeon N. D. S. Wallich, deceased.
	" Joseph Fayrer, M. D., M. R. C. P. L., and F. R. C. S. E.	28th July " ...	Surgeon Major H. Diaper, deceased.

The 16*th January* 1864.

No. 40 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Captain Samuel Richard John Owen, of the late 19th Regiment Native Infantry ... } For 2 years, under the old Regulations.

Lieutenant Frederick Lowis Stoll Dyce, of the late 71st Regiment Native Infantry... } For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 41 *of* 1864.—In continuation of General Order by the Governor General No. 153 A, dated 8th October last, His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to confer the rank of Brigadier General upon Colonel H. B. Lumsden, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Brigadier Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent.

Date of rank, 8th October 1863.

No. 42 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant R. D. Beeston, General List, Infantry ...	8th Jan. 1864.
Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Hopkinson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner of Assam, and Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier	9th Jan. 1864.
Captain G. A. Cuyler, of the late 4th European Regiment	
Captain R. E. Oakes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Revenue Survey Department ...	
Lieutenant J. T. Harris, of the Bengal Staff Corps ...	
Lieutenant J. McNair, of the late 57th Regiment Native Infantry	9th Jan. 1864.
Lieutenant H. Beal, General List, Infantry	
Surgeon Major T. C. Hutchinson, of the Medical Department	
Assistant Surgeon C. Stewart, M. D., of the Medical Department	
Apothecary W. A. Kidd, of the Subordinate Medical Department	10th Jan. 1864.

No. 43 *of* 1864.—With reference to the Notifications issued by the Government of Bengal dated 11th and 12th instant, the services of the undermentioned Officers are, at their own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

Lieutenant W. F. Edwards, of the late 45th Native Infantry, doing duty with the 1st Police Battalion.

Lieutenant H. H. Oldham, of the late 67th Native Infantry, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Cossiah and Jynteeah Hills.

The 18*th January* 1864.

No. 44 *of* 1864.—The following Extracts from *London Gazettes* dated 3rd and 17th November 1863 are published for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE, 3RD NOVEMBER 1863.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank

amongst the Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, and of the Bengal Staff Corps:—

BREVET.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Vyvyan Cox, Royal Artillery (Bengal), to be Colonel; Major William Henry Rodes Green, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Captain St. John O'Neill Muter, Bombay Infantry, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant General R. Blackall, Bengal Infantry, deceased; dated 21st April 1863.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain Neil Edmonstone Boileau; dated 5th July 1863.

Captain Henry Rawlins Drew; dated 24th August 1863.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Francis Atherton Dickens; dated 1st July 1863.

Lieutenant William John Ward; dated 23rd August 1863.

BENGAL ARMY.

6th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant William Frederick Shaw, to be Captain, vice Jerdan, transferred to Invalid Pension List; dated 26th February 1863.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Ensign Horace Howell, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Gunning, late 14th Native Infantry, deceased; dated 13th July 1863.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Lieutenant James Agnew McNeale, to take rank from 26th February 1863.

Lieutenant Charles Frederick Thomas, to take rank from 10th March 1863.

Lieutenant Thomas Nicholls, to take rank from 15th April 1863.

Lieutenant Celadon Charles Brownlow, to take rank from 21st April 1863.

Lieutenant George Waterhouse, to take rank from 30th April 1863.

Lieutenant Benjamin Hill Russell, to take rank from 10th May 1863.

Lieutenant John Andrias Davidson Gordon, to take rank from 6th June 1863.

Lieutenant Douglas Cowslade Hennessey, to take rank from 30th June 1863.

Lieutenant Everard Neal Digges La Touche, to take rank from 2nd July 1863.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Surgeon Hugh Martin Macpherson, to be Surgeon Major; dated 18th August 1863.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
17th November 1863.

The undermentioned Medical Officers, who have retired upon full pay from Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals John Balfour, to be Inspector General of Hospitals; dated 17th November 1863.

Surgeon Major William Henry Bradley, to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals; dated 17th November 1863.

Surgeon Major James Sanderson, to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals; dated 17th November 1863.

No. 45 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain C. T. Hallett ...	30th December 1863.
„ W. H. Binny ...	1st January 1864.
„ C. L. Brown ...	1st „ „

No. 46 *of* 1864.—Major H. Drummond, of the Royal Engineers, Consulting Engineer to Government North-Western Provinces, is allowed an extension of leave from the 10th to the 14th November 1863, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from sick leave to Europe.

No. 47 *of* 1864.—Apothecary John Hefferan, of the Subordinate Medical Department, who was transferred to the Pension Establishment by Government General Order No. 729 of the 7th December 1863, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend in Europe instead of in India, as previously authorized.

No. 48 *of* 1684.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Captain J. E. B. Parsons, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Loodianah	12th January 1864.

The 19th January 1864.

No. 49 *of* 1864.—In continuation of General Order by the Governor General No. 161 A of the 29th October last, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, in pursuance of instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, to direct the following alterations in the designation of certain Officers serving with Native Regiments under the new organization:—

The Second in Command in the Cavalry will be styled "Second in Command and Squadron Officer," and the first and second Squadron Officers will be styled "second" and "third" *Squadron Officers* respectively.

The Senior Wing Commandant in the Infantry will be designated "Second in Command and Wing Officer," and the Junior Wing Commandant will be styled "Wing Officer."

No. 50 *of* 1864.—With reference to the Notification from the Public Works Department, No. 5 of the 14th instant, the services of Captain W. R. Fitzgerald, of the Royal Artillery, Executive Engineer, Dinagepore Division, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 5.

Fort William, the 14th January 1864.

Resignation.—Captain W. R. Fitzgerald, R. A., Executive Engineer, 1st Class, Dinagepoor Division, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st January 1864, from which date his services are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 6.

REVENUE,—FORESTS.

Notification.—With reference to Public Works Department Resolution No. 5122, dated 30th December 1862, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to change the designation of "Superintendent of Forests, Oudh," to "Conservator of Forests."

No. 7.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Leave of Absence.—Leave of absence for 18th months, on medical certificate, under the new Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. F. Read, Superintendent of Forests, Oudh, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 8.

Appointments.—Captain E. S. Wood, Her Majesty's 93rd Foot, Assistant Engineer, 1st Class, and Deputy Superintendent, Ganges Canal, is appointed to officiate for Mr. F. Read, Conservator of Forests, Oudh.

No. 9.

Dr. J. L. Stewart, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed Officiating Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

No. 10.

The 15th January 1864.

The undermentioned passed Students of the 2nd Department of the Thomason College, Roorkee, are appointed to the Public Works Department as Probationary Assistant Overseers, with effect from date of passing their examination, and posted as follows :—

To Bengal.

Sergeant C. Callagher, 77th Regiment.
1st Corporal D. Dallas, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
Private A. Freeman, 80th Regiment.
Private C. Chisholm, 93rd Regiment.

To the North-Western Provinces.

Gunner R. Marshall, 5th Royal Horse Brigade.
Private J. Robertson, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
Private H. Baird, ditto ditto.
Mr. J. Lemaistre.

To the Central Provinces.

Private J. McEwen, 7th Hussars.
Corporal A. Scott, 54th Regiment.
Sergeant A. Buchanan, 91st Regiment.

To Oudh.

Private W. Scott, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

To British Burmah.

Private J. Parrott, 35th Regiment.
Gunner T. W. Smith, 10th Brigade Royal Artillery.

No. 11.

The 18th January 1864.

Transfers.—Probationary Assistant Overseers Mr. J. Lemaistre and Gunner G. R. Marshall are transferred from the North-Western Provinces to British Burmah.

No. 12.

Overseer Sub-Conductor F. T. Reilly is transferred from the Central Provinces to the Punjab, and Assistant Overseer Sergeant E. Tarrant, from the Punjab to the Central Provinces.

No. 13.

Lieutenant J. P. Westmorland, R. E., Deputy Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 3rd Class, is transferred from Punjab to Oudh.

No. 14.

The 19th January 1864.

Captain F. T. Pollok, Executive Engineer, 4th Class, is transferred from British Burmah to the charge of the Cocos Island Lighthouse Works, retaining as before, while thus employed, the temporary rank of 3rd Class Executive Engineer.

J. P. BEADLE, *Lieut. Col.*, R. E.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University

The undermentioned Students have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Raj Krisna Mookerjea	...	Kishnagur College.
Gowry Sunker Day	...	Presidency College.
Tariny Coomar Ghose	...	Ditto.
Aushootoss Mookerjea	...	Ditto.
Kissory Laul Sircar	...	Ditto.
Grindro Mohun Chuckerbutty	...	Ditto.
Mothooranauth Bose	...	Free Church Institution.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjea	...	Ditto.
Syud Hossein	...	Presidency College.
Chundro Coomar Moytro	...	Teacher.
Kristo Choitono Bhoomic	...	Berhampore College.
Omesh Chunder Sanyal	...	Benares College.
Baney Madub Paul	...	Free Church Institution.
Ram Chunder Holder	...	Presidency College.
Thomas Harris	...	Agra College.
Bacharam Mookerjea	...	Presidency College.
Prosunno Coomar Sen	...	Dacca College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Andrews, R.	...	Doveton College.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjee (Senior)	...	Presidency College.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjee (Junior)	...	Ditto.
Aubinash Chunder Chatterjee	..	Hooghly College.
Banerjee, P.	...	Doveton College.
Baney Madhub Roy	...	Private Student.
Baney Madhub Sing	...	Hooghly College.
Baranoshee Roy	...	Kishnagur College.
Beerchand Day	..	Hooghly College.
Benode Behary Gangooly	...	Kishnagur College.
Boroda Prosonno Shome	...	Hooghly College.
Brojo Behary Shome	...	Free Church Institution.
Brojo Lall Halder	...	Presidency College.
Brojender Nauth Chunder	...	Ditto.
Bungo Chunder Naug	...	Dacca College.
Cally Churn Ghosal	...	Teacher.
Cally Nauth Chowdhry	...	Berhampore College.
Cally Nauth Dhur	...	Dacca College.
Cally Nauth Chatterjee (Senior)	...	Ditto.
Cally Prosonno Roy	...	Presidency College.
Cally Prosonno Sircar	...	Ditto.
Chunder Narain Ghose	...	Free Church Institution.
Chunder Coomar Roy	...	Serampore College.
Chunder Coomar Mookerjee	...	Hooghly College.
Chunder Seekhur Doss	...	Ditto.
Chunder Sheekhur Sanyal	...	Benares College.
Choora Mull	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Damodur Doss	...	Ditto.
Degamber Saniel	...	Berhampore College.
Deno Nauth Bose	...	Free Church Institution.
Denobundhu Dey	...	Teacher.
Debendro Nauth Bose	...	Presidency College.
Dhone Kristo Ghose	...	Ditto.
Dwarka Nauth Mitter	...	Ditto.
Fakeer Chunder Ghose	...	Medical College.
Goopee Kanto Roy	...	Berhampore College.
Goopee Nauth Gupto	...	Presidency College.
Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee	...	Free Church Institution.
Gopaul Chunder Bose (Senior)	...	Ditto.
Gopaul Chunder Banerjee	...	Doveton College.
Grish Chunder Banerjea	...	Sanscrit College.
Grish Chunder Ghose	...	Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Mookerjea	...	Kishnagur College.
Gunga Nauth Roy	...	Teacher.
Gunga Doss Gooho	...	Free Church Institution.
Hem Chunder Mitter	...	Presidency College.
Hem Chunder Nundun	...	Free Church Institution.
Hurdeo Bahary	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Hurry Choitono Ghose	...	Dacca College.

Hurry Churn Roy	...	Teacher, Barrackpore School.
Hurry Mohun Chuckerbutty	...	Dacca College.
Hurry Prosaud Banerjee	...	Teacher.
Hurro Gobind Mookerjee	...	Hooghly College.
Hurrish Chunder Doss Doss	...	Free Church Institution.
Jadub Chunder Sircar	...	Ditto.
Jadoogopaul Banerjee	...	Ditto.
Joygopaul Ghose	...	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Seal	...	Presidency College.
Jogendro Nauth Roy	...	Ditto.
Jogessur Sircar	...	Kishnagur College.
Juggo Bundu Banerjea	...	Ditto.
Juggut Chunder Doss	...	Dacca College.
Jwalapersaud	...	Agra College.
Kader Nauth Bose	...	Teacher, Balasore School.
Kader Nauth Dutt	...	Medical College.
Kanti Chunder Moulic	...	Kishnagur College.
Kassi Kanto Sen	...	Presidency College.
Koroona Doss Bose	...	Ditto.
Koylas Chunder Banerjee	...	Ditto.
Koylas Chunder Ghose	...	Berhampore College.
Koylas Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Ditto.
Krisna Chunder Sircar	...	Ditto.
Krisna Chunder Doss Doss	...	Free Church Institution.
Kristo Chunder Dey	...	Presidency College.
Madub Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Ditto.
Mann, J.	...	Doveton College.
Mendies, H. E.	...	Ditto.
Mohendro Nauth Bhattacherjee	...	Kishnagur College.
Mohendro Nauth Mitter	...	Presidency College.
Mohendro Nauth Ghose	...	Free Church Institution.
Mungul Persaud Bose	..	Kishnagur College.
Nilmadhub Ghose	...	Berhampore College.
Nilmoney Mookerjee	...	Sanscrit College.
Nilmoney Dhur	...	Free Church Institution.
Nilmadhub Samunto	...	Ditto.
Nilmadhub Chatterjee	...	Ditto.
Nilmadhub Banerjee	...	Presidency College.
Nitto Gopaul Mullick	...	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Buraul	...	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Kur	...	Dacca College.
Nursing Chunder Mookerjee	...	Sanscrit College.
Noborutno Chowdry	...	Presidency College.
Obhoy Churn Bose	...	Ditto.
Okhoy Chunder Dutt	...	Ditto.
Okil Chunder Mookerjee	...	Ditto.
Okhoy Coomar Surbadhicary	...	Sanscrit College.
Omernauth Bose	...	Presidency College.
Opendro Chunder Mookerjee	...	Hooghly College.
Otool Chunder Ghose	...	Free Church Institution.
Peary Mohun Biswas	...	Dacca College.
Peary Mohun Rudra	...	Teacher.
Poorno Chunder Gangooly	..	Dacca College.
Poorno Chunder Mitter, (Senior)	...	Presidency College.
Poorno Chunder Mitter	...	Ditto.
Poresh Chunder Sircar	...	Ditto.
Radha Madub Bose	...	Berhampore College.
Radhica Churn Mitter	...	Presidency College.
Rajendro Coomar Bose	...	Ditto.
Rajkissen Sen	...	Ditto.
Rakhal Chunder Bose	...	Hooghly College.
Rakhal Chunder Shome	...	Ditto.
Ramcomul Bose	...	Free Church Institution.
Ramessur Bose	...	Presidency College.
Ramgopaul Chakee	...	Ditto.
Ramgopal Moonshee	...	Free Church Institution.
Ramkissore Chuckerbutty	...	Dacca College.
Saroda Persaud Sen	...	Presidency College.
Saroda Persaud Soor	...	Ditto.
Saroda Churn Mullick	...	Hooghly College.
Shama Mohun Chuckerbutty	...	Presidency College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Dutt	...	Kishnagur College.
Shumbhoo Chunder Dey	...	Hooghly College.
Shibboo Puddo Chowdry.	...	Ditto.
Siddessur Bose	...	Ditto.
Surbessur Mozoomdar	...	Ditto.
Suttodoyal Banerjee	...	Private Student.

Tarency Kanto Bhuttacharjee	...	Presidency College.
Toolseydass Roy	...	Ditto.
Troiluckonauth Bhur	...	Ditto.
Umbicca Churn Chowdry	...	Civil Engineering College.
Woomachurn Dutt	...	Free Church Institution.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Amanut Hossein	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Anundo Gopal Sen	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Aubinash Chunder Mullick	...	Hindu School.
Banerjee, S. N.	...	Doveton College.
Baney Madhub Roy	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Basten, J.	...	Lahore Mission School.
Behary Lall Bose	...	Kunnogur Seminary.
Behary Lall Mullick	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Behary Lall Mookerjee	...	Bancoorah School.
Benode Behary Chowdry	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Benode Behary Mitter	...	Calcutta Training School.
Bhola Nauth Ghose	...	Hindu School.
Bhola Nauth Dey	...	Ootterparah School.
Bhoobun Mohun Bose	...	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Bhoobun Mohun Roodoor	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Birjo Mohun Prosaud	...	Bhaugulpore School.
Bolly Chand Dutt	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Boycunto Nauth Doss	...	Mymensing School.
Bunko Behary Khan	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Burroda Prosaud Buxee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Cally Doss Bhunjo	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Cally Doss Soor	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Cally Dhon Chatterjee	...	Sanscrit College.
Cally Dhon Chatterjee	..	Ootterparah School.
Charu Chunder Chatterjee	...	Teacher, Bagnaparah School.
Chunder Bhooshun Chuckerbutty	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Chunder Coomar Roy	...	Chittagong School.
Chunder Canto Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
Chunder Shekhur	...	Bareilly College.
Cockburn, E	...	Doveton College.
Coutto, E	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dhrobo Lall Sen	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Doorgadass Mookerjee	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Doorga Prosunno Mookerjee	...	Teacher.
Doyal Chunder Doss	...	Beauleah School.
Futtick Chunder Burooah	...	Gowhatty School.
Futtick Chunder Doss	...	Pogose School.
Fuzlool Kudeer	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Gobindo Chunder Dutt	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Gobindo Chunder Mitter	...	Ditto.
Gopal Chuder Ghose	...	Cuttack School.
Gopal Chunder Gupto	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Gopal Chunder Saha	...	Comercolly School.
Gopal Lall Mookerjee	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Gungadhur Mookerjee	..	Teacher.
Heera Sing	...	Ajmere School
Hurnarion	...	Ditto.
Hur Nauth Bhuttacharjee	...	Furreedpore School.
Hurish Chunder Banerjee	...	Kandee School.
Hurree Churn Banerjee	...	Ilsoba Mondly Aided School.
Hurree Churn Chuckerbutty	...	Kallyparah Aided School.
Janokey Prosaud	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Jogender Nauth Chowdry	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Jogesh Chunder Ghose	...	araset School.
Joygopal Chowdry	...	Howrah School.
Joykissen Sen	...	Hindu School.
Judoo Nauth Mookerjee	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Juguth Chunder Banerjee	...	Cotterparah School.
Juguth Chunder Doss	...	Mymensing School.
Juguthbundhu Dutt	...	Chittagong School.
Juguthdoorlub Bysack	...	Hindu School.
Kally Coomar Doss	...	Burrisaul School.
Kally Coomar Mitter	...	Ajmere School.
Kanny Lall Mitter	...	Oriental Seminary.
Kedaressur Sein	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Kedar Nath Opadhya	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.

Khunday Roy	...	Agra College.
Khetter Chunder Ghose	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
King, M.	...	Civil Engineering College.
Kirparam	...	Agra College.
Kishory Mohun Roy	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Koylas Chunder Banerjee	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Koylas Chunder Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Kristo Behary Sen	...	Ditto.
Lalita Prosaud	...	Agra College.
Lewis, G.	...	Jullundur Mission School.
Luchmy Narion	...	Mozufferpore School.
Mahomed Bakur	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Mann, W.	...	Doveton College.
Mohendro Nath Banerjee	...	Calcutta Training School.
Mohendro Nath Dutt	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Mohesh Chunder Banerjee	...	Bancoorah School.
Mohin Chunder Ghose	...	Pubna School.
Mokhoda Prosaud Ghose	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Mothora Nauth Chatterjee	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mudden Gopal Sircar	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Mudden Mohun	...	Bareilly College.
Napal Chunder Bose	...	Gya School.
Nilcomul Newgy	...	Mymensing School.
Nobin Chunder Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Nobin Chunder Mitter	..	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Nobin Chunder Sen	...	Chittagong School.
Nundo Lall Bundoo	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Nursing Naraen	...	Sarun School.
O'Donnel, G. H.	...	Doveton College.
Okhoy Coomar Mullick	...	Howrah School.
Omesh Chunder Bose	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Omesh Chunder Ghose	...	Burrisaul School.
Omesh Chunder Lahoory	..	Colootollah Branch School.
Opender Chunder Deb	...	Ditto.
Opendro Nath Ghose	...	Benares College.
Opender Nath Mitter	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Parbutty Churn Chuckerbutty	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Parbutty Coomar Chand	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Peara Lall, P.	...	Lahore School.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee	...	Howrah School.
Poorno Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Poorno Chunder Mookerjee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Prem Nauth	...	Lahore Mission School.
Preo Nauth Sing	...	Sulkea School.
Promotho Nauth Chatterjee	...	Hindu School.
Prosunno Coomar Mitter	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Prosunno Coomar Mookerjee (Junior)	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Pundit Bishumbhur Nath	...	Teacher.
Punmeshree Doss.	..	Bareilly College.
Radha Kissen	...	Delhi School.
Radha Nauth Roy	...	Balasore School.
Radharomun Biswas	...	Hindu School.
Radharomun Gangooly	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Raj Coomar Acharjea	...	Teacher.
Raj Coomar Mookerjea	...	Burrisaul School.
Rajendro Chunder Dey	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Rakhal Chunder Ghose	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Ramcally Gupta	...	Seal's Free College.
Ramdoorlub Khan	...	Santipore English School.
Ram Jwun	...	Ajmere School.
Ramroop Ghose	...	Benares College.
Ram Taruck Mookerjea	...	Bancoorah School.
Roodroo Prosonno Sing	...	Beerbhoom School.
Rugubuns Sahoy	...	Sarun School.
Rughubur Sahoy	...	Joy Narain's College.
Russick Lall Dutt	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Rutnessur Surmah Burrooah	...	Sheebsagor School.
Ruttun Chand	...	Agra College.
Saroda Prosaud Chatterjee	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Shaikh Mohur Ally	...	L. M. S. Institution.
Shaikh Muffezzoodeen	...	Bancoorah School.
Shamkissore Bose	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sheetul Chunder Sett	...	Howrah School.
Shibchunder Banerjee	...	Bhaugulpore School.
Sboshe Bhoosun Banerjea	...	Dacca Collegiate Scho

Shoshe Bhooshun Chatterjee (Senior)	...	Ooterparah School.
Shoshe Bhooshun Dutt	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Shoshe Bhooshun Sirkar	...	Kishnaghur Mission School.
Shunker Lall	...	Ajmere School.
Shurut Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sohun Lall	...	Delhi School.
Soodhee Hookum Sing	...	Lahore School.
Soonder Lall	...	Bareilly College.
Sreenauth Dass	...	Burrisaul Sohool.
Sreenauth Dutt	...	Teacher.
Sreenauth Ghose	...	Ditto.
Sreenauth Gupto	...	Burrisaul School.
Sreenauth Paul	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Sreeram	...	St. Stephen's College, Agra.
Tariny Churn Sandel	...	Furreedpore School.
Taruck Nath Gangoolly	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Taruck Nath Mitter	...	Boroe School.
Tiery, E. R.	...	Doveton College.
Trenetro Nauth Bhuttacharjea	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Troyluckho Nath Banerjee	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Troyluckh Nath Dutt	...	Barrackpore School.
Watling, S. H.	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Woodoy Chunder Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Wooma Churn Doss	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdoor Ruheem	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Abdoor Ruheem	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Abdoos Sobhan	...	Beerbhoom School.
Addy Churn Mookerjea	...	Santipore School.
Ajoodhya Nauth Chatterjea	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
Akper Khan	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Amrito Coomar Surbadhicarry	...	Khanakool Kishnagur A. S. School.
Ananda Chunder Inkil	...	Mymensing School.
Anund Chunder Bose	...	Burisaul School.
Ata-or-Ruhman	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjea	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjea	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Aubinash Chunder Chatterjea	...	Ditto.
Aubinash Chunder Chatterjea	...	Sodepore Aided School.
Aubinash Chunder Goopto	...	Bausbarriah Free Church Institution.
Aubinash Chunder Mookerjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Audhor Chunder Doss	...	Bangla Bazar School.
Aumoolea Rutten Bysack	...	Calcutta College.
Aunnoda Chunder Mookerjea	...	Bagnaparah School.
Aunnoda Churn Mookerjea	...	Cossipore Aided School.
Aunnoda Prosaud Ghose	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
Aunnoda Prosaud Sing	...	Goburdangah School.
Aushootoss Bose	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Aushootoss Sing	...	Calcutta College.
Aushootoss Soor	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Bama Churn Ghose	...	Amptah School.
Baney Madub Chatterjea	...	Teacher.
Baney Madub Sing	...	Calcutta Training School.
Baroda Gobindo Sen	...	Bauleah School.
Baroda Prosaud Ghose	...	Benares College.
Basee Lall	...	Delhi School.
Bed Canto Bhuttacharjea	...	Private Student.
Bedoo Bhoosun Mookerjea	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Behary Laul Banerjea	...	Barrackpore School.
Behary Laul Chowdry	...	Satragachee E. School.
Behary Laul Ghose	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Behary Laul Ghose	...	Beerbhoom School.
Behary Laul Mookerjea	...	Baraset School.
Behary Laul Mookerjea	...	Jehanabad School.
Behary Laul Seal	...	Garden Reach School.
Bejoy Gobindo Chowdry	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Bejoy Kanto Bagchee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Bemola Churn Mozoomdar	...	Juggitbullubpore School.
Benode Kristo Bose	...	Seal's Free College.
Benode Laul Gangooly	...	Bengal Academy.
Bepin Behary Mitter	...	Beerbhoom School.
Bepin Behary Mookerjea	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Bepin Behary Mookerjea	...	Bora School.
Beressur Chackerbutty	...	Benares College.

Beressur Mitter	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Bharut Chunder Dutt	...	Commillah School.
Bhobany Churn Dutt	...	Hindu School
Bhobany Prosaud Sen	...	Pogose School.
Bhobo Tara Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Bhola Nauth Dey	...	Oriental Seminary.
Bhola Nauth Ghosal	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjea	...	Hallyshur School.
Bhoobun Mohun Dey	...	Hindu School.
Bhoobun Mohun Chunder	...	Garden Reach School.
Bhoobun Mohun Ghose	...	Jehanabad School.
Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjea	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Bhoop Sen Sing	...	Gya School.
Bhuggoban Chunder Mookerjea	...	Santipore E. School.
Bhuggoban Chunder Sannyal	...	Rowile Aided School.
Bhusun Indoo Banerjea	...	Jessore School.
Bishu Nauth Surmah	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Bissessur Sen	...	Pogose School.
Bishumbhur Roy	...	Bauleah School.
Bistu Chunder Doss	...	Kishnagur Collegiate School.
Bolly Laul Nundy	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Bonomally Ghose	...	Calcutta College.
Bonomally Roy	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Bonomally Sen	...	Comercolly School.
Boydo Nauth Mookerjea	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Brojendro Coomar Dutt	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Brojo Nauth Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Buldeo Sahai	...	Delhi School.
Bundyram Chatterjea	...	Kallyghat Hindu Academy.
Bunko Behary Bhutto	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Bunko Behary Ghose	...	Kandee School.
Bunsee Dhur	...	Umritsur School.
Bunwaree Lall	...	Monghyr School.
Bunwaree Lall Bose	...	Hindu School.
Buzlool Huque	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Cally Bhoosun Banerjea.	...	Konnugger Seminary.
Cally Churn Doss	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Cally Coomar Dutt	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Cally Kissore Dutt	...	Mymensing School.
Cally Prosonno Moitro	...	Sanscrit College.
Cally Prosonno Roy	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Charu Chunder Mitter	...	Calcutta Training School.
Choiton Kristo Naug	...	Calcutta College.
Choonev Laul Sing	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Chotoorbhooj Dahn	...	Ditto.
Chundee Churn Ghose	...	Jonye Training School.
Chundee Churn Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
Chunder Bhoosun Bose	...	Jessore School.
Chunder Bhoosun Mookerjee	...	Hindu School.
Chunder Canto Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Chunder Canto Gangooly	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Chunder Coomar Bhuttacharjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Chunder Coomar Gooho	...	Furreedpore School.
Chunder Coomar Sen	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Chunder Madub Doss	...	Khajah Abdool Guney's School.
Chunder Nath Gooho	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Chunder Nath Somadhar	...	Hindu School.
Cornelius, G. E.	...	Ramkistopore Training School.
D'Cruze, G.	...	Doveton College.
Dabee Prosaud	...	Lahore School.
Dabee Prosaud	...	Bhaugulpore School.
Debendro Nauth Bose	...	Calcutta College.
Debendro Nauth Mitter	...	Oriental Seminary.
Debendro Nauth Neogee	...	Calcutta Training School.
Deen Doyal Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
Deno Nauth Chuckerbutty	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Deno Nauth Dutt	...	South Boroe School.
Deno Nauth Mookerjea	...	Alipore School
Deno Nauth Mookerjea	...	Joyne Training School.
Deno Nauth Sen	...	Teacher.
Dewan Chand	...	Lahore Mission School.
Dhone Kristo Dey	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Dhurmo Narain Bhutto	...	Sylhet Mission School.
Dolall Chunder Dey	...	Ditto.
Doorga Churn Chuckerbutty	...	Pogose School.
Doorga Doss Doss	...	Ditto.
Doorga Doss Dutt	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Doorga Nauth Bagchee	...	Bauleah School.

Doorga Narain Ghose	..	Hindu School.
Doorga Nauth Mozoomdar	...	Bauleah School.
Doorga Prosaud Dutt	...	Commillah School.
Doorga Prosonno Mookerjee	...	Baraset School.
Douglas, J.	...	Civil Engineering College.
Dukhina Churn Bhuttacharjea	...	Beerbhoom School.
Dwarka Mohun Doss	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Dwarka Nauth Dutt	...	Hindu School.
Dwarka Nauth Gupta	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Dwarka Nauth Sen	...	Khajah Abdool Guney's School.
Eshan Chunder Bose	...	Jehanabad School.
Eshan Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Mymensing School.
Fattoo Nauth Doss	...	Pogose School.
Fukeer Chunder Sircar	...	Oriental Seminary.
Futtick Laul Mookerjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Fuzlur Rouff	...	Burrisaul School.
Gobindo Chunder Banerjea	...	Teacher.
Gobindo Chunder Doss	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Gobindo Chunder Ghosal	...	Calcutta College.
Gobindo Chunder Ghose	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Gobindo Chunder Sing	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Gomes, H. D.	...	Doveton College.
Goopee Nauth	...	Umritsur School.
Gooroo Doss Sein	...	Burrisaul School.
Gooroo Gobindo Bhoosun	...	Teacher.
Gooroo Nauth Banerjea	...	Kallypara Aided School.
Gooroo Prosunno Dutt	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Gopal Chunder Banerjea	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Gopal Chunder Banerjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Gopal Chunder Bose	...	Howrah School.
Gopal Doss Banerjea	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Banglabazar School.
Gopal Chunder Dutt	...	L. M. S. Institution.
Gopal Chunder Dutt	...	Hindu School.
Gopal Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Oriental Seminary.
Gopal Doss	...	Umritsur School.
Gopal Kristo Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Gosto Behary Dhur	...	Seal's Free College.
Gour Chunder Biswas	...	Furreedpore School.
Gourango Chunder Sircar	...	Beauleah School.
Gourhurry Chuckerbutty	...	Bangalitollah Preparatory School.
Grindro Nauth Bose	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Grish Chunder Bagchee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Grish Chunder Bose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Grish Chunder Chowdry	...	Pogose School.
Grish Chunder Ghose	...	Garden Reach School.
Gris Chunder Gupto	...	Hindu School.
Guggun Chunder Sen	...	Commillah School.
Gulzar Behary	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Gungadhor Mookerjee	...	Bangalitollah Preparatory School.
Gungakissore Ghose	...	Teacher.
Gunga Narian Barrick	...	Ditto.
Gunpat Rao	...	Saugor School.
Haran Chunder Mookerjee	...	Barrackpore School.
Heera Lall Bagchee	...	Serampore College.
Heera Lall Mitter	...	Hindu School.
Heera Lall Mookerjee	...	Kallyghat Hindu Academy.
Heera Lall Seal	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Hem Chunder Banerjee	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Hem Kally Chatterjee	...	London Missonary Society's Insn., Bhowanipore.
Hem Chunder Dutt	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
Hill, H. W.	...	Doveton College.
Horu Nauth Mozoomdar	...	Kishnagur Mission School.
Hurkissen	...	Lahore Mission School.
Hurryhur Chunder Sen	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Hurish Chunder Banerjee	...	Ampta Aided School.
Hurro Lall Dutt	...	Nizamut School
Hurro Sunkur Bhuttacharjee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Hurry Madhub Mitter	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Hurry Mohun Chatterjee	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Hurry Mohun Doss	...	Teacher.
Hurry Mohun Gangoolly	...	Kallypara School.
Hurry Nath Dutt	...	Boroe School.
Hyland, J.	...	St. Xavier's College
Imdad Hossein	...	Private Student.
Indur Behary	...	Mozufferpore School.
Indro Nath Banerjea	...	Bhaugulpore School.
Jadub Chunder Chatterjee	...	Noral Aided School.

Jadub Kristo Doss	...	Private Student.
Jadub Kristo Sen	...	Asiatic Training Institution.
Jeebanudo Bhuttacharjee	..	Sanscrit College.
Jeebun Kristo Pall	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Jogendro Chunder Roy	...	Ditto.
Jogendro Nauth Muzumdar	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
Jogendro Nauth Palit	...	Cuttack School.
Jogendro Nauth Roy	...	Clacutta Training Academy.
Jogendro Nauth Roy	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Jogesh Chunder Halder	...	Oriental Seminary.
Jogeshur Ghose	...	Ilsoba Mondly Aided School.
Johory Lall Samunto	...	Burdwan Raja's School.
Joseph, J.	...	Civil Engineering College.
Joshoda Dolal Ghose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Joteermoy Dutt	...	Hindu School.
Joykristo Chatterjee	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
Judoo Nauth Ghose	...	Barrackpore School.
Judoo Nauth Sen	...	Seal's Free College.
Judoo Nauth Sookul	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Juggodish Chunder Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Juggodishur Dutt	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
Juggodishur Mookerjee	...	Bancoorah School.
Kalberer, J. A.	...	Serampore College.
Kalla Chand Dey	...	Oriental Seminary.
Kally Coomar Burdhon	...	Nizamut School.
Kally Kinkur Dutt	...	Chittagong School.
Kally Kristo Chowdry	...	Burdwan Raja's School.
Kally Prosunno Ghosal	...	Cuttack School.
Kally Prosunno Mookerjee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Kaminee Coomar Gangoolly	...	Banglabazar School.
Kantee Chunder Biswas	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Karta Krishn	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Kashe Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Mymensing School.
Kadar Nauth Ghose	...	Seal's Free College.
Kadar Nauth Biswas	...	Oriental Seminary.
Keshub Chunder Mookerjee	...	Purneah School.
Khetter Mohun Chunder	...	Oriental Seminary.
Khetter Mohun Sandel	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Khetter Mohun Sen Gupta	...	Sanscrit College.
Khetter Nauth Banerjee	...	Halleshur School.
Khetter Nauth Ghose	...	Konenuggur Seminary.
Khetter Nauth Ghattuck	...	Puruleah School.
Khetter Paul Chuckerbutty	...	Hindu School.
Kirty Chunder Deb	...	Sylhet Mission School.
Kishory Lall Mookerjee	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Kishory Lall Roy	...	Ditto.
Komul Kissen Roy Chowdry	...	Howrah School.
Koonjo Keshore Home	...	Mymensing School.
Koylash Chunder Balo	...	Commilah School.
Koylash Chunder Bhuttacharjee	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
Koylash Chunder Doss	...	Midnapore School.
Koylash Chunder Dutt	...	Sanscrit College.
Koylash Chunder Chatterjee	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
Koylash Chunder Roy	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Koylash Chunder Sen	...	Bunglubazar School.
Kristo Chunder Banerjee	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Kristo Coomar Doss	...	Chittagong School.
Kristo Coomar Sen	...	Pogose School.
Kristo Doss Banerjee	...	Serampore College.
Kristo Gobindo Gossie	...	Bancoorah School.
Kristo Kissore Dey	...	Hindu School.
Lackersteen, J.	...	Doveton College.
Luchme Narian Pundit	...	Sarun School.
Lumsden, M. A.	...	Doveton College.
Lyons, J. C.	...	Private Student.
Madhub Chunder Ghose	...	Bangalitollah Preparatory School.
Mahomed Abdool Quadir	...	Balasore School.
Mahomed Asud Ali Khan	...	Agra College.
Mahomed Menhaj Uddin	...	Jessore School.
Mahomed Mostunser Bellah	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Mahomed Mothekuff	...	Kishnagur A. V. School.
Mahomed Wajed	...	Burrisaul School.
Makun Lall	...	Delhi School.
Makun Loll Sircar	...	Seal's Free College.
Martyrose, C. A.	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mohadeo Dutt	...	Sarun School.
Mohanundo Dey	...	Bancoorah School.
Mohendro Chunder Banerjee	...	Ditto.

Mohendro Lall Mookerjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Mohendro Nath Dutt	...	Barripore School.
Mohendro Nath Ghose	...	Calcutta College.
Mohendro Nath Mullick	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Mohendro Nath Mitter	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Mohendro Nath Roy	...	Hindu School.
Mohesh Chunder Sanial	...	Jessore School.
Mohima Chunder Doss	...	Pogose School.
Mohima Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Comercolly School.
Monmohun Ghose	...	Burdwan Raja's School.
Monmohun Roy	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Mothore Mohun Bysack	...	Khajah Abdool Gunnys' School.
Mothora Mohun Sircar	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Mudden Mohun Dey	...	Hindu School.
Mudhusudun Chowdry	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Mudhusudun Doss	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mutty Lall Chatterjee	...	Baraset School.
Mutty Lall Doss	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Mutty Lall Roy	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Nebarun Chunder Mookerjee	...	Private Student.
Nerode Koomar Sing	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nilcomul Bagchee	...	Teacher.
Nilmadhub Chatterjee	...	Bancoorah School.
Nilrutton Mitter	...	South Boroe School.
Nitto Gopal Chatterjee	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Nittya Nundo Roy	...	Beerbhoom School.
Nobin Kristo Khasnobish	...	Pogose School.
Nocoor Chunder Ghose	...	Benares College.
Nogendro Nath Chatterjee	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Nogendro Nath Mookerjee	..	Civil Engineering College.
Nottobur Chunder	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Nundo Lall Banerjee	...	Howrah School.
Nundo Lall Bhuttacharjee	...	Ditto.
Nundo Lall Bhuttacharjee	...	Santipore English School.
Nundo Lall Dey	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Nundo Lall Sircar	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Nundyram Doss	...	Gowhatty School.
Nusseeruddeen Hyder	...	Colingah Branch School.
Odoyto Churn Chuckerbutty	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Okhoy Chunder Paul	...	Kishnaghur Mission School.
Okhoy Coomar Roy Chowdry	...	Hindu School.
Omesh Chunder Chowdry	...	Pogose School.
Omesh Chunder Dey	...	London Missionary Society's Instn., Bhowanipore.
Omesh Chunder Dutt	..	Ditto ditto.
Omesh Chunder Moytri	...	Beauleah School.
Onil Chunder Mookerjea	..	Hindu School.
Onadi Nath Mookerjea	...	Ooterparah School.
Opendro Chunder Mookerjea	...	Bancoorah School.
Opendro Lall Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Opendro Nauth Sen	...	London Missionary Society's Institution.
Ordho Chunder Bhadoory	...	Private Student.
Osheny Coomar Bose	...	Pogose School.
Otendro Nundon Tagore	...	Hindu School.
Otool Kissen Bose	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Otool Chunder Chatterjea	...	Oriental Seminary.
Otool Chunder Mookerjea	...	Sulkeah School.
Parbutty Churn Muzumdar	...	Burrisaul School.
Peary Lall Audicarry	...	Calcutta College.
Peary Lall Sen	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Peary Mohun Bose	...	Noakholly School.
Peary Mohun Gupto	...	Bansbarea Free Church Institution.
Peary Mohun Mookerjea	...	London Missionary Society's Instn., Bhowanipore.
Pereira, T.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Poorno Chunder Banerjea	...	Ooterparah School.
Pornoo Chunder Lahiry	...	Santipore English School.
Porter, J.	...	Bengal Academy.
Pranbulub Dutt	...	Cutwa School.
Prankrishna Chatterjea	...	Sanscrit College.
Pran Nauth Biswas	...	Mymensing School.
Preo Nauth Doss	...	Cossipore Aided School.
Preo Nauth Ghose	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Preo Nauth Mitter	...	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Probhat Nauth Roy	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Probode Chunder Dutt	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Probodha Chunder Chatterjea	...	Howrah School.
Procash Chunder Dey	...	Pogose School

Procash Chunder Mookerjea	...	London Missionary Society's Ins., Bhowanipore.
Procash Chunder Roy	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Prosunno Chunder Ghose	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Prosunno Coomar Banerjea	...	Alipore School.
Prosunno Coomar Bose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Prosunno Coomar Bose	...	Bancoorah School.
Prosunno Coomar Chund	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Prosunno Coomar Chatterjea	...	Khanakooll Kishnaghur A. S. School.
Prosunno Coomar Daneary	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Prosunno Coomar Roy	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Prosunno Coomar Seal	...	Pogose School.
Prosunno Coomar Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
Protap Chunder Banerjea	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Puddolochun Palit	...	Howrah School.
Punchanun Dutt	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Pundit Jai Nauth	...	Lahore School.
Pundit Kanyah Lall	...	St John's College.
Purmanundo Dutt	...	Bancoorah School.
Radha Canto Banerjea	...	Howrah School.
Radha Canto Chowdhry	...	Goburdungah School.
Radha Canto Ghose	...	Pogose School.
Radha Kissore Chuckerbutty	...	Ditto.
Radha Loll Roy	...	Private Student.
Radha Romun Dutt	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Radha Romun Sett	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Raj Coomar Chatterjea	...	Kallyparah Aided School.
Raj Coomar Mookerjea	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Raj Kissen Roy	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Raj Kristo Chuckerbutty	...	Ilsaba Mondlye Aided School.
Raj Kristo Mookerjee	...	Jonye Training School.
Raj Lall Ghose	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Raj Mohun Banerjea	...	Ooterparah School.
Rakhal Chunder Ghose	...	Seal's Free College.
Rakhal Doss Dutt	..	Oriental Seminary.
Ram Chand	...	Lahore School.
Ram Chunder Mozoomdar	..	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Ram Churn Mookerjea	...	Pooree School.
Ram Coomar Dey	...	Sylhet Mission School.
Ramdhone Mookerjea	...	Boroe School.
Ram Doyal Ghose	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Ramgopal Sen	...	Bhaugulpore School:
Ram Jadub Tolapatro	...	Beauleah School.
Ramjis Rai	...	St. Stephen's College, Agra.
Ramkissen	...	Umritsur School.
Ramkissen Sandel	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Ramkrishna Chatterjea	...	Sanscrit College.
Ram Krishna Chatterjea	...	Joy Narain's College.
Ram Loll Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
Ram Loll Roy	...	Kishnagur Mission School.
Ram Prosad Bose	...	Balasore School.
Ram Ram Dutt	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Ram Rutten Pattuck	...	Cutwa School.
Reid, R. J.	...	Doveton College.
Rhedoy Chunder Bose	..	Bora Aided School.
Rhedoy Chunder Chatterjea	...	Bancoorah School.
Rhedoy Nauth Chatterjea	...	Ditto.
Rojoni Canto Banerjea	...	Burrisaul School.
Rojoni Canto Sen	...	Commillah School.
Rajoni Nauth Bose	...	Tagoriah Aided School.
Romoni Canto Sen	...	Bauleah School.
Romunkisto Dey	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Ruma Nauth Bose	...	Mozufferpore School.
Ruma Nauth Ghose	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Russick Chunder Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
Russick Loll Bose	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Russick Loll Bose	...	Barrackpore School.
Russoraj Chuckerbutty	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Rye Chunder Nusker	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Saroda Coomar Banerjee	...	Private Student.
Saroda Kristo Doss	...	Dossora Aided Vernacular School.
Saroda Prosaud Neugy	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Scott, A. E.	...	Doveton College.
Sham Behary	...	Barielly College.
Sham Lall Mullick	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Shamsunder Doss	...	Chittagong School.
Shama Churn Dutt	...	Hindu School.

Shama Churn Nundy	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Shama Prosaud Roy	...	Colootolah Branch School.
Shama Puddo Chowdry	...	Ditto.
Shib Chunder Dutt	...	Hindu School.
Shib Chunder Koolovi	...	Calcutta Training School.
Shibdoss Bhuttacharjee	...	Serampore College.
Shibohurry Pattock	...	Barripore Aided School.
Shidhoo Nath Banerjee	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Shitul Prosaud	...	Calcutta College.
Shiva Chunder Bhattacharjee	...	Joynarian's College.
Shoroop Chunder Chand	...	Sylhet Mission School.
Shoshe Bhushun Banerjee	..	Calcutta Training School.
Shoshe Bhushun Bose (1st)	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Shoshe Bhushun Bose (2nd)	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Shoshe Bhushun Chatterjee (Senior)	..	Barrackpore School.
Shoshe Bhushun Chatterjee (Junior)	...	Ditto.
Shoshe Bhushun Chatterjee (Junior)	...	Ooterparah School.
Shoshe Bhushen Chatterjee	...	Howrah School.
Shreedam Churn Chunder	...	Oriental Seminary.
Shumboo Nath Dutt	...	Pogose School.
Sitta Nauth Banerjee	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Sitta Nath Mookerjee	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Soolokhun Mull	...	Lahore Mission School.
Srish Chunder Dutt	...	Calcutta Training School.
Soorjo Coomar Bysack	...	Colootollah Branch School.
Soorjo Kanto Mitter	...	Calcutta Training School.
Shree Churn Mookerjee	...	Ooterparah School.
Sree Dhur Ghose	...	Myapore Aided School.
Sreenath Chunder Bose	...	Midnapore School.
Sree Nath Chuckerbutty	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sree Nath Doss	...	Jessore School.
Sree Nath Mitter	...	Santipore English School.
Steven, H. F.	...	La Martiniere College.
Sunsar Chunder Sen Gupto	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Surrut Chunder Mookerjee	...	Private Student.
Sustibur Mookerjee	...	Civil Engineering College.
Tacoor Doss Banerjee	...	Kunnogur Seminary.
Taffuzul Hossein	...	Beauleah School.
Tajumol Hossein	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Tajummool Hossein	...	Bareilly College.
Tara Churn Roy	...	Ranaghat School.
Tara Puddo Banerjee	...	Jessore School.
Tara Puddo Ghose	...	Goopeenathpore Aided School.
Tara Prosunno Ghose	...	Ilsoba Mondly Aided School.
Tarasunker Doss	...	Burrisaul School.
Tareny Churn Mookerjee	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Tareny Churn Sen	...	Pogose School.
Taruck Chunder Sen	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Taruck Nath Mitter	...	Noral Aided School.
Tej Chunder Bose	...	Calcutta College.
Thakur Doss	...	Lahore Mission School.
Thomas, W.	...	Doveton College.
Tin Cowry Gupto	...	Calcutta Training School.
Torah, J. M.	...	La Martiniere College.
Troilokho Nath Mitter	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Tulluttuff Hossein	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Umbica Churn Chose	...	Ampta Aided School.
Unnoda Prosaud Chatterjee	...	Saorapooly Aided School.
Watson, A.	...	Jullunder Mission School.
Welsh, J. W.	...	Doveton College.
Woodoy Narion Sing	...	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Wooma Churn Banerjee	...	Baraset School.
Wooma Churn Roy	...	Jerat Aided School.
Wooma Lochun Mozoomdar	...	Commillah School.
Woomesh Chunder Bose	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Woomesh Chunder Ghose	...	Pogose School.
Woomesh Chunder Mitter	...	Sarun School.
Wyatt, F.	...	Doveton College.
Wyatt, E. N.	...	Ditto.

The result of the Examination held in Ceylon is not included in the above.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,
The 8th January 1864.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Eastern Hotel Company "Limited."

The Tenders submitted this day for the purchase of the 800 unallotted Shares of this Company having been rejected, the Directors invite further Tenders for the above Shares, to be opened at the Office of the Company on the 20th day of February 1864. The Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. on the par value of the Shares, and the full amount will be payable on the 27th day of February 1864, when the Scrip will be delivered.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

N. B.—The 1,000 new Shares about to be issued (to enable the Company to purchase the freehold of the premises now occupied by them) will be divided rateably at par among the present Share-holders and the purchasers of the above Shares.

By Order of the Directors,

DAVID CALDER,
Acting Secretary.

The 1st December 1863.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

With reference to Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 13th ultimo, *The Gazette of India* will be published every Wednesday, commencing with the 6th of January 1864. Price, with Supplement, 15 Rs. per annum, payable in advance, and 3 Rs. 4 As. additional when sent by Post.

Intending Subscribers will be good enough to remit the amount of their subscriptions, and to send in their names and address, plainly and legibly written, as early as possible to

CALCUTTA,
Military Orphan Press,
Dec. 26th, 1863.

O. T. CUTTER,
Publisher of the Gazette of India.

BENGAL ARMY LIST.

The printing of the *Official Quarterly Army List,* corrected in the Office of the Adjutant General, up to the 1st of January 1864, has now been commenced, and the work will be ready for delivery about the 10th of February.

There will be added to this number a non-official Supplement, containing—

A Table of Staff Appointments and Allowances.

The Civil Service List.

The Rules of the Military and Military Orphan Funds.

An Alphabetical List of War Services of Officers of Her Majesty's British and Indian Troops.

Thus making the Bengal Army List the cheapest and most valuable work of its kind, and a necessary volume for every Library and Counting House.

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CALCUTTA,
6, *Bankshall Street,*
20th January 1863.

O. T. CUTTER,
Publisher of the Bengal Official Army List.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, AND TOOLS.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA,

No. 14, ESPLANADE ROW,
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"T. E. THOMSON AND CO.," sole Agents to some of the most celebrated Manufacturers in England, respectfully solicit the special attention of their numerous supporters to the above new Department which they have added to their already well known Establishment for general Hardware.

T. E. THOMSON AND CO. having largely increased their Stock of Machinery, Implements, and Tools, now used in many parts of the world for Agricultural and Horticultural purposes, have great pleasure in offering to the Public a List of the same.

The names of these Manufacturers are already too well known to need any remark as to the excellence of the materials and workmanship employed in the construction of their Machinery. A trial will afford the best proof of the truth of this assertion, and T. E. THOMSON AND CO. feel sure that this Department of their Establishment will be found worthy the attention of their Patrons.

At the EXHIBITION at ALIPORE, Calcutta, T. E. THOMSON AND CO. will be large Exhibitors of Machinery, Implements, and Tools, when visitors will have an opportunity of seeing many of them in operation. A Descriptive and priced List with every information may be had on application, or sent post-free, of PORTABLE, ROAD TRACTION, AND STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES; Brick, Tile, and Pipe-making Machines; Circular Saw Benches with Moulding Machines combined; Chaff cutting, Corn Dressing, and Trashing combined; Bolt and Nut Screwing, Punching, and Shearing, Winnowing, Weighing, Soda-water, and Ice-making, &c., &c.

Steam Ploughs, Cultivators and Harrow, Horse Ploughs and Harrow, Corn Drills, Manure Distributors, Hoes, Rakes, Double and Single Horse Gear, Waggons and Carts, &c.; Flour, Oat, Gram, and Pug Mills; Root Rulping, Cutting, and Ribbling Mills.

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BUILDERS', ENGINEERS', CARPENTERS', AND SMITHS' TOOLS of every description kept in stock, and a large assortment of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.

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VOLUME II.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Nepal, the Punjab, and the States on the Punjab Frontier. Super royal 8vo. pp. 456, with two Maps.

VOLUME III.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Peishwa, Nagpoor, and Bundlecund. Super royal 8vo. pp. 588.

Price, Five Rupees per volume.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 3.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of Bengal.

Agricultural Exhibition.

From A. MONEY, Esq., C. B., Commr. of Bhaugulpore, to the Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,—(No. 112, dated 28th December 1863.)

I have the honor to submit the Abstract of the Proceedings of the several Agricultural Committees of this Division for the month of November last:—

BHAUGULPORE.

Proceedings of the Agricultural Committee held in the month of November 1863.

It was resolved, that "Major Wilson be specially addressed by the Secretary regarding his intention of exhibiting a fine Bull in his possession."

That Mr. Sandys be written to regarding his intention of exhibiting an irrigation model.

"Hur Bullub Narain Sing, regarding the Buffaloes he promised to send."

The undermentioned articles and produce were announced for "exhibition, and the Committee resolved to inspect the samples and see that they were *bonâ fide* specimens of the quality prescribed in the Prize List":—

Cocoons.	Country Peas.
Paddy, four sorts.	Mustard Seed.
Rice, four sorts.	Til Seed.
Capons.	Castor Seed.
Goor.	Indian Corn.
Chillies.	Barley.
Tapioca.	Gram.
Arrowroot.	Wheat.
Potatoes.	Linseed.
Indigo.	Oats.
Tobacco in leaf.	Sweet Potatoes.

Upon the exhibitors expressing their desire to make a present of these contributions to the Exhibition, the Secretary undertook to forward these specimens and samples to the Exhibition.

MONGHYR.

Proceedings of the Agricultural Committee held on the 16th November 1863.

Certain produce submitted to the Committee for transmission to the Calcutta Exhibition, was inspected and approved of.

The undermentioned sums were received by the Committee for extra prizes:—

	Rs.
Ally Khan	50
Sheikh Yar Ally	20
Paurus Nauth Pandey	30
Rughoonath Dutt	50
Rampershaud Dass	50
Total ...	200

Circular dated 4th November 1863, from the Honorary Secretary to the Agricultural Exhibition, was read by the Committee, and it was ascertained that the donors of the extra prizes wish the sums given by them to be awarded to the exhibitors of the best produce of the kind for which the prizes were offered, should the original conditions not be fulfilled.

Proceedings of the Agricultural Committee held in Monghyr on the 25th November 1863.

At this Meeting certain produce and cattle were brought forward for exhibition, some of which were approved, and some rejected.

The Judge of the Small Cause Court, Mahomed Rafiq, offered a prize of Rupees 50 for the second best country-bred Hackney Mare or Gelding.

PAKOUR.

Proceedings of the Agricultural Committee held on the 9th November 1863.

It was proposed by Baboo Gopaul Sing that the following articles should be sent for exhibition:—

5 Seers of White Mustard, being a sample of ten maunds.

5 Seers of Kisto Til Oil, being a sample of ten maunds.

5 Ditto of Lurgunjee Seeds, ditto ditto.

1 Sonthalee Plough.

4 Game Fowls.

A similar proposal was made by Baboo Gopee Lall Pandey for the undermentioned articles :—

5 Seers of Burbuttee, sample of ten maunds.

5 Ditto of wild Arrowroot, ditto of three ditto.

1 Sonthal Kooral.

1 Maund Buffaloe Ghee.

Baboo Gopaul Sing offered prizes for several articles, amounting to Rupees 50. Baboo Gopee Lall Pandey also did the same to the same extent. The Secretary has been asked to send a List of the prizes.

It was proposed by the Secretary that notices similar to those previously issued be distributed throughout the district, to enable the intending exhibitors to lay before the Committee any articles they may wish to be forwarded for exhibition.

DOOMKA.

Proceedings of the Agricultural Committee held in Doomka on the 16th November 1863.

It was proposed that at the next Meeting intending exhibitors should produce their property for inspection.

Baboo Kenaram Ghose proposed to send down Indigo and Tussur Cocoons for exhibition.

Baboo Indronarain Roy, a Bull.

The following prizes were offered :—

Baboo Indronarain Roy, for the best Milch Baffaloe bred in Doomka, Rupees 20.

For five seers, the certified quantity of one maund, of the best Wheat grown in Doomka, Rupees 10.

Baboo Kenaram Ghose will pay a prize of Rupees 10 for hundred Cocoons, the certified quantity of nine hundred and twelve, produced in the Doomka District.

Rupees 15 for five seers of Indigo Seed, the certified quantity of four maunds, grown in the Doomka District.

Rupees 10 for five seers of Tobacco, the certified quantity of four maunds, grown in the Doomka Division.

Mr. Cosserat, Rupees 10, for the best Sugar-cane grown in the Doomka District.

Rupees 10 for the best Palo.

No Meeting was held during the month in the following Districts :—

Purneah and Deoghur.

I have not been informed whether any Meeting was held at Rajmehal during the month. I have called upon the Assistant Commissioner to send his report quickly. If any Meeting was held here in November, the Abstract of Proceedings will be submitted on the receipt of the same.

Government of Bombay.

Weather Reports for November 1863.

No. 519 of 1863.

Report of the general character and prospects of the season in the Colaba Sub-Collectorate.

State of the Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Fall of rain, by Pluviameter.
For the fortnight ending 15th October 1863.		Inches. Cents.
The fall of rain during the fortnight under report was slight, but sufficient for the requirements of the season. Crops are in a thriving condition. "Halwa," or early crops, are ready for cutting.	Good.	Alibag 0 48 Peun 1 60 Robé 0 45 Mahar 5 11
General prospects.		
The fall of rain throughout the Sub-Collectorate during the past monsoon has been abundant and seasonable. The season is favorable, with the exception of a few places in Talookas Alibag and Rajpooree, and in Petta Beerwaree, Talooka Ryghur, where crops are reported to have suffered but to a slight degree by blight.	Cholera prevailed to a slight extent in a few villages in Talookas Alibag and Rajpooree, with the exception of the town of Alibag, where it was rather considerable. A few cattle were carried off by disease in some villages in Talooka Saukse, Petta Nizampoor, Talooka Rajpooree, and Petta Beerwaree, Talooka Ryghur.	Alibag 74 18 Peun 92 77 Robé 109 88 Mahar 177 9

COLABA SUB-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE; *Alibag, 31st October 1863.*

J. G. WHITE,
Acting Sub-Collector.

No. 1202 of 1863.

Weather Report of the Collectorate of Belgaum for the fortnight ending 15*th October* 1863.

Number.	Name of Talooka.	State of the Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of rain, by the Pluviameter.	
				Inches.	Cents.
1	Padshapoor ...	In Padshapoor, Sumpgaum, Chikodee, Purusgur, Gokak, and Uthnee there was a good fall of rain, which was beneficial both to the early and late crops. In Bagulkote, Badamee, and Hoongoond it was partial, and the crops are withering for want of moisture. In Beedee, though less than usual, it was sufficient for the rice crops, which are almost ripe and ready for the sickle.	Good, excepting in Beedee, where fever still continues.	2	36
2	Sumpgaum ...			1	45
3	Beedee ...			0	99
4	Chikodee ...			2	51
5	Purusgur ...			2	15
6	Bagulkote ...			0	59
7	Badamee ...			0	87
8	Hoongoond ...			0	71
9	Gokak ...			4	18
10	Uthnee ...			1	10

BELGAUM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
31*st October* 1863.

W. A. GOLDFINCH,
Collector.

From J. W. HADOW, Esq., Collector of Kaira, to B. H. ELLIS, Esq., Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division, Poona,—(dated 6th November 1863.)

I have the honor to report on the general state of the weather and crops in this Collectorate for the season of 1863.

2. As in the previous season, the monsoon set in early—early for Guzerat. It commenced on the 8th June, and sufficient rain fell during this month for ploughing and sowing operations. In the two following months, the rain that fell was sufficient for sowing operations and for the growth of the crops, with the exception of the rice. More rain was required for these crops, and the transplanting in the Mehmoodabad District, in particular, was interrupted and retarded owing to the deficiency of rain.

3. In the following month there was little rain, but what fell proved sufficient for the growth of the principal crops, viz., Bajree, Jowaree, &c., the early sown Kodra, Bhavta; for the later sown crops of the latter it was deficient, and the rice crops suffered more or less from want of sufficient moisture, particularly where water for irrigation was not available.

4. Upon the whole, the prospects of the season may be pronounced favorable as far as regards the Khureef harvest; the rice and the early sown Kodra, Bhavta, Toower, &c., being the only crops that are reported to have suffered more or less from insufficiency of rain.

5. More rain was required for the Rubbee cultivation, and in consequence of the deficiency, the wheat and gram crops will probably not be equal to those of last season.

6. With the exception of fever, which has been prevalent, especially in some of the large towns and villages, the general health has been good.

No. 1494 OF 1863.

Weather Report of the Collectorate of Sattara for the fortnight ending 31*st October* 1863.

No.	District.	State of the Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of rain, by Pluviameter.	
				Inches.	Cents.
1	Mahableshwur ...	The fall of rain was general and sufficient in all the Talookas of the Collectorate, with the exception of some villages in the Districts of Waee, Walwa, Jaolee, Maun, and Punderpoor, where it had been scanty and partial. The Khureef crops, with the exception of those in villages not visited by rain, were in good condition, and such of them as had become ripe were being reaped. The sowing of the Rubbee crops had been completed, and the young plants that had sprung up were in good condition.	Good ...	3	12
2	Patun		Ditto ...	5	5
3	Koregaum		Ditto ...	4	46
4	Kurrar		Slight disease among cattle existed.	2	59
5	Khuttao		Good ...	0	74
6	Sattara		Cholera existed slightly.	0	31
7	Waee		Ditto ...	4	84
8	Jaolee		Good ...	2	0
9	Targaom		Cholera existed slightly.	2	23
10	Walwa		Good ...	1	97
11	Khanapoor ...		Ditto ...	1	78
12	Tasgaom		Ditto ...	1	0
13	Maun		Ditto ...	1	35
14	Malseerus		Cholera existed slightly.	1	89
15	Punderpoor ...		Good ...	1	37

SATTARA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
6th November 1863.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Collector.

No. 1254 OF 1863.

Weather Report of the Collectorate of Rutnagirie for the fortnight ending 31*st October* 1863.

Talookas.	State of the Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of rain, by Pluviameter kept at Rutnagirie.
Malwan ... Viziadroog ... Rutnagirie ... Anjunwell ... Sooverndroog ...	Sufficiency of rain. The early crops have all been reaped, that of the late is in rapid progress. The crops generally are in good condition, with the exception of the Noglee and Wurree, in some places of the Bankote Mehal, where they have been suffering from blight.	Districts generally healthy, excepting in three villages, viz., Hurnee Talooka, Sooverndroog, Nevray, Talooka Rutnagiree and Reodee Talooka Malwan, where 16 deaths are reported to have occurred from cholera.	Fall of rain from 16th to 31st October, 25 cents. Fall of rain up to date of report, 91 inches, 18½ cents.

RUTNAGIRIE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
6th November 1863.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

No. 2093 of 1863.

Weather Report of the Collectorate of Ahmednuggur for the fortnight ending 31*st October* 1863.

Talookas.	State of Crops.	State of Public Health.	Measured during the past fortnight ending 31st Oct. 1863.		Total measured during the season.	
			Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Ahmednuggur ...	The rain has proved beneficial, and has enabled cultivators to complete the sowing of the Rubbee.	General state of public health, good. Cholera was reported in one village in Kurjut.	2	12	18	21
Ankola ...			3	38	22	59
Jamkheir ...			1	38	24	14
Parnair ...			5	28	25	44
Seroor ...			1	12	8	98
Kurjut ...			0	25	11	1·
Newassa ...			0	70	22	59
Yeola ...			1	0	16	69
Kopergaom ...			1	86	15	25
Sungumnair ...			3	0	16	4
Rahooree ...			0	85	23	18
Shewgaom ...			1	90	23	10
Nassick ..			3	27	25	54
Chandore ...			2	89	24	94
Neephar ...			3	63	18	98
Sinnur ...			4	16	19	86
Dindoree ...			4	35	30	69
Kownaee ...			0	71	163	28
Peint ...			1	86	102	61
Vinchoor ...			Not received.		14	95
		Average ...	2	12	31	40

U. D'OYLY,
Collector.

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Camp Chichondee, 5th November 1863.

No. 823 of 1863.

Weather Report of the Collectorate of Sholapoor for the fortnight ending 31*st October* 1863.

Talookas.	State of the Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of rain, by Pluviameter.	Inches. (Not known)	Cents
Sholapoor ...	Rain fell more or less in 89 villages. Rubbee crops in good condition.	Good ...	Sholapoor Civil Hospital.		
			Mundroop ...	1	29
Barsee ...	Rain fell in slight showers throughout the Talooka. Rubbee crops in good condition.	Ditto ...	Barsee ...	1	50
Marah ...	Ditto in 93 villages. Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Marah ...	2	30
			Mohole ...	1	45
Kurmalla ...	Ditto in 51 villages. Ditto ...	11 men died of cholera.	Kurmalla ...	0	95
Indee ...	Ditto in 50 villages. Ditto ...	4 ditto ditto ...	Indee ...	3	80
			Chudchan ...	0	35
Hypurga ...	Ditto in 33 villages. Ditto ...	Good ...	Hypurga ...	0	70
			Almella ...	2	90
Mungolee ...	Ditto in 90 villages. Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mungolee ...	3	70
Moodibihal ...	Ditto throughout the Talooka. Ditto	Ditto ...	Moodibihal ...	4	52
Beejapoor ...	Ditto in 50 villages. Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Beejapoor ...	1	41

SHOLAPOOR COLLECTOR'S CAMP;
Pimpulkhoonteh, 9th November 1863.

J. A. G. DUFF,
Acting Collector.

No. 1145 of 1863.

Weather Report of the Collectorate of Dharwar for the fortnight ending 31*st October* 1863.

Talookas.	State of the Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of rain, by Pluviameter.
Dharwar ...	Rain fell moderately throughout the Talook; excepting rice, which did not get enough of moisture, and which was drying, all the other crops were in good condition; in a few places Jowaree was attacked with grubs; wheat and gram sowing in progress.	Good, excepting a few villages in the western part of the district, where fever and ague prevailed.	92 cents at Dharwar, and 2 inches and 25 cents at Moogud.
Hooblee ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Good, excepting the village of Kolewad, where ten people died of cholera.	64 cents at Hooblee.
Raneebednore	Rain moderate and partial. State of the crops as above.	Good ...	68 cents at Raneebednore.
Kurujgy ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Good ...	52 cents at Kurujgy.
Bunkapoor ...	Rain moderate and partial; excepting rice, which did not get enough of moisture, and which was drying, all the other crops were in good condition; in a few places Jowaree was attacked with grubs; wheat and gram sowing in progress.	Not good, fever and ague being prevalent in the whole of the Talook.	37 cents at Seegaum.
Now Goond ..	Ditto ditto ditto	Good ...	62 cents at Now Goond, and 1 inch and 25 cents at Nurgoond.
Hangul ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Fever and ague prevalent in some villages, as also cattle disease.	1 inch and 19 cents at Hangul.
Kode ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	1 inch and 89 cents at Rutteehully.
Kulgutgy ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Fever and ague prevalent throughout the Talook.	57 cents at Misreekote.
Roan ...	Rain trifling and partial; excepting the villages of Hudugly and Bhoplapore, where the Jowaree crop was withering, the rest of the crops are thriving; sowing of the late crops in progress.	Good, excepting the village of Koordgy, where small-pox has appeared.	22 cents at Roan.
Dumbul ...	Rain moderate and general; all the crops thriving, and sowing of late crops progressing.	Good	91 cents at Gudug.

DHARWAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
6th November 1863.

L. REID,
Acting Collector.

No. 2396 of 1863.

Weather Report of the Collectorate of Poona for the fortnight ending 31*st October* 1863.

Talookas.	State of Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of rain, by Pluviameter.
Sewnere. Pabub. Kheir. Mawub. Haveilly. Poornudhur. Indapoor. Bheemthuroy.	In the Talookas of Sewnere, Pabub, and Haveilly, there has been sufficient rain, the Khureef crops are reported to be doing well, and the Rubbee sowing is in progress. In consequence of insufficient rains in the Talookas of Kheir, Mawub, and Sapoor, the Khureef crops have suffered, but the Rubbee sowing is in progress. In Indapoor and Bheemthuory, the Rubbee sowing has been retarded by want of rain.	Cattle disease is prevalent in some villages of the Ambeyzaon Petta and in the Mawub Talooka. Cholera is also said to be prevalent in the Poornudhur and Indapoor Talookas.	Stations. — In. — Cts. Joonere ... 3 42 Bawamuttee ... 2 84 Pabub ... 3 41 Kheir ... 1 5 Ghorey ... 0 67 Khurkalla ... 2 25 Pour ... 2 26 Civil Hospital, Poona ... 4 9 Sapoor ... 0 28 Soopa ... 0 11 Khullus ... 0 7 Patus ... 0 35

POONA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
14*th November* 1863.

Acting Collector.

No. 1250 of 1863.

Weather Report of the Collectorate of Belgaum for the fortnight ending 31*st October* 1863.

No.	Talookas.	State of the Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of rain, by the Pluviameter. Inches.	Cents.
1	Padshapoor ...	During the first week of the fortnight under report, there was a general fall of rain throughout the Collectorate, which proved highly beneficial, both to the early and late crops. In some localities the latter crops are withering for want of sufficient moisture.	Good, excepting in Beedee, where fever still continues.	1	93
2	Sumpgaum ...			0	35
3	Beedee ...			1	3
4	Chikodee ...			0	22
5	Purusghur ...			1	0
6	Bagulkote ...			0	93
7	Badamee ...			0	54
8	Hoongoond ...			1	55
9	Gokak ...			0	25
10	Uthnee ...			2	29

BELGAUM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
14*th November* 1863.

W. A. GOLDEINCH,
Collector.

No. 1185 of 1863.

Weather Report of the Collectorate of Dharwar for the fortnight ending 15th November 1863.

Talookas.	State of the Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of rain, by Pluviameter.
Dharwar ...	No rain fell in this Talook; the Jowaree and other crops, with the exception of seven villages, where they were attacked with Grubs, were doing well; rice was indifferent.	Good ...	None.
Hooblee ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Good ...	None.
Kurujgy ...	No rain; the Jowaree and other early crops were indifferent in some villages, in some attacked with grubs, and in others had withered; the late crops sown are also sickly, while in some villages they have not been sown at all for want of moisture.	Good ...	None.
Nawgoond ...	Ditto ditto ditto. In the Nawgoond Petta the poorer classes of people have commenced to desert their houses, and are migrating from the dearness of food.	Good ...	None.
Bunkapoor ...	No rain; the Jowaree and other crops were indifferent in some villages, in some attacked with grubs, and in others had withered; the late crops sown are also sickly, while in some villages they have not been sown at all for want of moisture	Not good, fever and ague being prevalent in the Talooka. Cattle disease in the villages of Shaball and Kamunhully.	None.
Hangul ...	Ditto ditto ditto. Rice and Jowaree were being reaped.	Fever and ague prevalent in some villages, as also cattle disease.	None.
Raneebednoor ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Good ...	None.
Roan ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Good, excepting the village of Kurujgy, where Small-pox prevailed.	None.
Dumbul ...	No rain; the Jowaree and Bajree crops, were getting reaped, and sowing of the late crops in some places is progressing, but in some they have not been sown for want of moisture. Cotton in good condition.	Good ...	None.
Kulgutgy ...	No rain; the rice and sugar-cane crops, where irrigated, are in good condition, but withering elsewhere; Jowaree, &c., is thriving.	Not good, fever and ague being prevalent throughout the Talook.	None.
Kode ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Good, excepting the villages of Kagnelly, Chickerroar, &c., where fever and ague prevailed, and cattle disease at Yetunhully.	None.

DHARWAR,
21st November, 1863.

L. REID,
Acting Collector.

No. 1578 of 1863.

Weather Report of the Collectorate of Sattara for the fortnight ending 15th November 1863.

No.	Districts.	State of the Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of rain, by Pluviameter.
				Inches. Cents.
1	Mahableshwar ...	During the fortnight under report, no rain has fallen throughout the Collectorate. The reaping of the Khureef crops has been nearly completed.	Good.	
2	Patun ...		Cholera existed to a slight extent.	
3	Koregaum ...		Good.	
4	Kurrar ...		Ditto.	
5	Khuttao ...		Ditto.	
6	Sattara ...		Ditto.	
7	Waee ...	The Rubbee crops were in good condition in all the districts, with the exception of those in light soils, which, unless there should be an immediate and copious fall of rain, will, it is feared, suffer serious damage.	Ditto ...	0 . 10
8	Jaolee ...		Ditto.	
9	Targaom ...		Ditto.	
10	Walwa ...		Ditto.	
11	Khanapoor ...		Ditto.	
12	Tasgaom ...		Ditto.	
13	Maun ...		Ditto.	
14	Malshirus ...		Ditto.	
15	Punderpoor ...		Ditto.	

SATTARA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CAMP AT ISLAMPOOR,
The 21st November 1863.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Collector.

No. 1463 OF 1863.

FINAL Weather Report of the Surat Collectorate for the season of 1863, *showing general prospects, &c., submitted to Government, as per their Resolution dated 29th June* 1861, *in the Revenue Department.*

State of the Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of rain, by Pluviameter.		
			Inches. Cents.	
The monsoon commenced as usual in June, and the ryots proceeded with agricultural operations.	No cholera or other epidemic prevailed in the Zillah during the year under report, but slight fever prevailed in Mandoee, Chicklee, Bugwara, and Bulsar.	Oolpar ..	29 37	up to 4th Nov. 1863.
Although the fall of rain in July and August was not very heavy, yet it gave vigour to the crops, and prevented them from withering.		Chowrasee .	28 11	up to 31st Oct. 1863.
The slight rain which fell at the end of September and in the beginning of October, has, to a certain extent, given strength to the Khureef crops, and it is presumed that the out-turn of these crops will be rather more this season than in the preceding one; that of the Rubbee and Bagayet crops is expected to be more than in last season.		City of Surat.		
		Soopa ...	48 11	up to 23rd Sept. 1863.
		Bardolee ...	49¾ 22	up to 15th Sept. 1863.
		Chicklee ...	76½ 16	up to 26th Sept. 1863.
		Bulsar ...	77 99	up to 23rd Sept. 1863.
	Cattles were not affected with small-pox.	Bugwara...	67¼ 7	up to 15th Oct. 1863.
		Mandoee...	47 66	up to 26th Oct. 1863.
		Auklesur...	30 17	up to 16th Oct. 1863.
		Broach ..	51 2	up to 15th Oct. 1863.
		Wagra ...	29 26	up to 16th Oct. 1863.
		Ahmode ...	25 34	up to 21st Oct. 1863.
On the whole it is anticipated the season will prove a favorable one.		Jumboosur.	28¼ 24	up to 16th Oct. 1863.

SURAT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
26th November 1863.

A. ROGERS,
Collector.

No. 1274 of 1863.

Weather Report of the Collectorate of Belgaum for the fortnight ending 15*th November* 1863.

No.	Talookas.	State of the Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of rain, by Pluviameter.
1	Padshapoor -	There was no rain during the fortnight under report. The late crops have suffered by the drought, rain is much wanted for them.	Good, excepting in Gokak, where cholera slightly prevails, and in Beedee the fever has not disappeared yet.	
2	Sumpgaum -			
3	Beedee -			
4	Chikodee -			
5	Purusgur -			
6	Bagulkote -			
7	Badamee -			
8	Hoongoond -			
9	Gokak -			
10	Uthnee -			

BELGAUM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 24*th November* 1863.

W. A. GOLDFINCH, *Collector.*

No. 1597 of 1863.

Report on the Prospects of the Season of 1863-64 *in the Sattara Collectorate.*

No.	Name of the District.	State of the Weather and Crops, and the prospects of the Season.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of rain, by Pluviameter. Inches.	Cents.
1	Mahableshwur -	Up to the 15th August last, the fall of rain was incessant in the Mawul villages of the first-named six Talookas; scanty and partial in the eastern Talookas of Maun, Malshirus, and Punderpoor, and some villages of the Walwa and Waee Talookas, and seasonable and abundant in the remaining six Talookas. The Khureef crops in the Western and Eastern Divisions suffered considerably, in the former from the crops having either been washed away, or become rotten, and in the latter from their not having been sown at all, or, if sown, from want of moisture. In the central division, which constitutes the greater part of the Collectorate, the Khureef crops yielded a good harvest. The Rubbee crops promise an average yield throughout the Collectorate, with the exception of some villages in the Eastern Districts (Nos. 13, 14, and 15,) where they stand in danger of sustaining serious damage, unless there should be an immediate and copious fall of rain.	With the exception of the District of Mahableswur, cholera existed slightly throughout the Collectorate.	277	75
2	Patun - - -			84	54
3	Jaolee - - -			71	30
4	Sattara - - -			44	72
5	Waee - - -			30	47
6	Walwa - - -			15	25
7	Koregaom - -			30	56
8	Targaom - -			26	92
9	Kurrar - - -			30	64
10	Tasgaom - -			32	80
11	Khanapoor - -			16	69
12	Khuttao- - -			15	48
13	Maun - - -			12	36
14	Malshirus - -			9	41
15	Punderpoor - -			16	52

SATTARA COLLECTOR'S CAMP AT ISLAMPOOR, 25*th November* 1863.

F. S. CHAPMAN, *Collector.*

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 4.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 485.

Fort William, the 22nd January 1864.

Notification.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Haughton are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 570.

The 25th January 1864.

Appointment.—Mr. R. F. Stack is appointed to officiate until further orders as Solicitor to Government; the appointment to have effect from 1st February next.

No. 571.

Notification.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act V of 1861 (an Act for the regulation of Police) to the Arracan Division of British Burmah.

No. 573.

The 26th January 1864.

Leave.—With reference to Notifications No. 1420, dated March 18th, 1862, and No. 152, dated 9th instant, it is hereby notified that the Revd. J. Baly, Assistant Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, availed himself, on the 23rd March 1862, of the leave of absence granted to him under the former Notification, and that the unexpired portion of the extensions of leave successively granted to him under Notifications No. 1329, dated February 27th, No. 3929, dated June 19th, and No. 5945, dated September 18th, 1863, is cancelled.

No. 574.

Notification.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh, Mr. Charles J. H. Richards, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 11th instant.

No. 576.

Captain B. W. Ryall resumed charge of his duties as a District Superintendent of Police in Oudh on the 25th of December 1863.

No. 578.

Appointment.—Mr. J. Burton, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in Oudh, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in that Province, vice Mr. A. H. E. Durnford.

No. 579.

Notification.—Mr. G. O'Donnell, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Pegu Circle, is allowed an extension, for two months, of the leave of absence granted to him by Notification No. 6577, dated 15th October last.

E. C. Bayley,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 7.

Military.

Fort William, the 26th January 1864.

Lieutenant A. G. Mayne, Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 15th proximo, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on private affairs.

No. 8.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Central India Horse :—

1st Regiment.

Lieutenant A. G. Mayne, Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, to be Senior Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant J. Low, Doing Duty Officer, to be Junior Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant G. R. Peart, to be Doing Duty Officer.

2nd Regiment.

Captain C. James, Doing Duty Officer, to be Senior Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant J. S. Irvine, Doing Duty Officer, to be Junior Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant J. Colledge, to be Doing Duty Officer.

Lieutenant M. J. J. Mignon, Doing Duty Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Mayne, appointed to the 1st Regiment.

Lieutenant Mayne will officiate as Senior Squadron Officer in the 2nd Regiment, during the absence of Captain James, on boundary duty in Bundlecund.

Lieutenants Low and Peart, of the 1st Regiment, will, during the absence of Lieutenant Mayne, officiate as Senior and Junior Squadron Officers respectively.

No. 132.

GENERAL.

The services of Surgeon C. Hathaway, M. D., Inspector General of Prisons in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 133.

The services of Captain E. C. Impey, Political Agent at Ulwur, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department as a temporary arrangement.

No. 136.

Captain G. F. S. Browne, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Central Provinces, is appointed to be Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, vice Mr. A. H. Cocks, C. B., resigned.

No. 138.

Mr. R. M. Collins, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sultanpore, in Oudh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 1st instant, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 139.

Pundit Kalee Sehai, appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in Oudh, in G. O. dated 5th instant, No. 4, reported himself at Lucknow on the 9th idem.

No. 140.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the employment, as a temporary measure, of Mr. D. C. Macnabb, C. S., in the Settlement Department of the Central Provinces.

No. 144.

Lieutenant H. S. Stewart, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, East Berar, arrived at Oomrawuttee on the 12th ultimo, and assumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 15th idem.

No. 145.

Lieutenant A. Farrer, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, is appointed Superintendent of the Local Fund in East Berar. This cancels the appointment of Lieutenant Wingfield, notified in G. O. No. 1674, dated 4th December last.

Lieutenant Farrer arrived at Oomrawuttee on the 12th ultimo, and assumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 15th idem.

No. 148.

Ensign E. P. Maltby, of Her Majesty's 102nd Regiment of Foot, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Class in the Mysore Commission.

No. 151.

Assistant Surgeon G. N. Cheke, attached to the 23rd (the Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to be Residency Surgeon at Nepal.

No. 155.

The services of Surgeon Thomas Farquhar, M. D., Professor of Medicine in the Medical College at Lahore, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 157.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieutenant C. O'L. L. Prendergast, of Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in British Burmah.

Assistant Surgeon J. Cameron, M. D., attached to Her Majesty's 104th Foot, to be Civil Surgeon of Sultanpore.

No. 163.

The leave granted to Major W. H. Crichton, C. B., Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, in G. O. dated 4th ultimo, No. 1671, is extended to the 20th November last.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 57.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 19th January 1864.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and its enclosure, are published for general information.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 94.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

I transmit, for the information of your Excellency's Government, a printed copy of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the King of Italy.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

C. WOOD.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the King of Italy.

SIGNED AT TURIN, AUGUST 6, 1863.

[Ratifications exchanged at London, October 29, 1863.]

In the Name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Italy, being desirous of extending and facilitating the relations of commerce between their respective dominions and subjects, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Sir James Hudson, a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Italy;

And His Majesty the King of Italy, Giovanni Manna, Senator of the Kingdom, Grand Officer of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, Minister Secretary of State for Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be between all the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties, reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties, respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come; and shall, throughout the whole extent of the dominions and possessions of the other, enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation, which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects generally.

ARTICLE II.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Italy, from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the

In Nome della Santissima ed Indivisibile Trinità.

SUA Maestà il Re d'Italia e Sua Maestà la Regina del Regno Unito della Gran Bretagna e d'Irlanda, desiderosi di estendere e facilitare le relazioni di commercio tra i loro rispettivi dominii e sudditi, hanno determinato de conchiudere un Trattato per questo scopo, ed hanno nominato a loro rispettivi Plenipotenziarii, cioè:—

Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia, Giovanni Manna, Senatore del Regno, Grande Ufficiale dell' Ordine dei Santi Maurizio e Lazzaro, Ministro Segretario di Stato per l'Agricoltura, l'Industria, ed il Commercio;

E Sua Maestà la Regina del Regno Unito della Gran Bretagna e d'Irlanda, Sir James Hudson, Commendatore dell' Onorevolissimo Ordine del Bagno, Suo Inviato Staordinario e Ministro Plenipotenziario presso Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia;

I quali, dopo essersi reciprocamente comunicati i loro pieni poteri, riconosciuti in buona e debita forma, convennero nella stipulazione dei seguenti Articoli:—

ARTICOLO I.

Vi sarà tra tutti gli stati e possessi delle due Alte Parti Contraenti libertà reciproca di commercio e di navigazione. I sudditi di ognuna di essi Parti Contraenti avranno facoltà di entrare liberamente e sicuramente coi loro bastimenti e carichi in tutti i luoghi, porti, e riviere degli stati e possessi dell'altra, la cui entrata è fin d'ora permessa o la sarà nel seguito agli stranieri, e godranno rispettivamente negli stati e possessi dell'altra, degli stessi diritti, privilegî, libertà, favori, immunità, ed esenzioni in materia di commercio e navigazione di cui godono o godranno i nazionali.

ARTICOLO II.

All' importazione negli stati e possedimenti di Sua Maestà Britannica di qualsiasi mercanzia, prodotta o fabbricata negli stati o possessi di Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia, qualunque siane la provenienza, e similmente all' importazione negli stati e possessi di Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia di qualsiasi mercanzia, prodotta o fabbricata negli stati di Sua Maestà la Regina d'Inghilterra, qualunque ne sia

King of Italy, of any article, the produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than are or may be payable on the like article, the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, into the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other country.

His Majesty the King of Italy further engages that he will not prohibit the importation into his dominions and possessions of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving.

ARTICLE III.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other, than such as are, or may be, payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country.

ARTICLE IV.

The subjects of one of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other, equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to the transit trade; and also in regard to ware-housing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

ARTICLE V.

All articles which are or may be legally importable into the ports of the dominions and possessions af Her Britannic Majesty in British vessels, may likewise be imported into those ports in Italian vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in British vessels; and reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally importable into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Italy in Italian vessels, may likewise be imported into those ports in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in Italian vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin, or from any other place.

In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exportable therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Italian or in British vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties, or of any third Power.

la provenienza, non saranno riscossi altri o maggiori dazi d'entrata che quelli che si pagano o potranno pagarsi sui consimili articoli prodotti o fabbricati in qualunque altro paese straniero.

Non potrà conservarsi nè imporsi dall' una delle Alte Parti Contraenti alcun divieto all' importazione ne' proprii stati e possessi di qualsiasi mercanzia prodotta o fabbricata negli stati o possessi dell' altra, senza che tal divieto non sia nell' istessa guisa applicato all' importazione di consimili mercanzie prodotte o fabbricate in qualunque siasi altro paese.

Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia s'impegna ancora a non proibire l'importazione ne' suoi dominii e possessioni di qualsiasi mercanzia prodotta o fabbricata nei dominii e possessi di Sua Maestà Britannica, qualunque siane la provenienza.

ARTICOLO III.

Sull' esportazione di qualsiasi mercanzia dagli stati e possessi d'una delle Parti Contraenti, in destinazione degli stati e possessi dell' altra, non saranno riscossi altri diritti o maggiori di quelli che si riscuoteranno sui simili articoli esportati per qualsivoglia altro paese straniero. Non sarà imposto divieto all' esportazione di qualsiasi mercanzia dagli stati e possessi di una delle Parti Contraenti per gli stati e possessi dell' altra, senza che tal divieto sia applicato, nell' istessa guisa, all' esportazione di consimili articoli per qualsiasi altro paese straniero.

ARTICOLO IV.

I sudditi di una delle due Parti Contraenti godranno, negli stati e possessi dell' altra, eguaglianza di trattamento co' nazionali in tutto quanto ha rapporto al commercio di transito, ed anche in quello che concerne magazzinaggio, diritti di rimportazione, favori, e *drawbacks*.

ARTICOLO V.

Qualunque prodotto che può o potrà legalmente importarsi ne' porti degli stati e possessi di Sua Maestà Britannica sopra bastimenti Inglesi, potrà egualmente importarsi negli stessi porti sopra bastimenti Italiani, senza essere sottoposti ad altri o maggiori diritti od oneri di quelli cui lo stesso prodotto andrebbe sottoposto se fosse importato con bastimenti Inglesi; e reciprocamente, tutti i prodotti che possono o potranno legalmente importarsi ne' porti degli stati e possessi di Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia sopra bastimenti Italiani, potranno parimente importarsi sopra bastimenti Inglesi, senza essere tenuti ad altri o maggiori diritti ed oneri di quelli cui lo stesso prodotto andrebbe sottoposto, se fosse importato con bastimenti Italiani. Questa eguaglianza di reciproco trattamento sarà sempre dovuta, sia che le mercanzie provengano direttamente dal luogo d'origine, ovvero da qualsiasi altra località.

La stessa perfetta eguaglianza di trattamento sarà dovuta a riguardo della esportazione, in guisa che negli stati e possessi di una e dell' altra delle due Parti Contraenti si pagheranno sull' uscita dei prodotti che possono o potranno legalmente esportarsi, gli stessi diritti di esportazione e si accorderanno gli stessi favori e *drawbacks*, tanto se siano esportati sopra bastimenti Italiani quanto sopra bastimenti Inglesi, e qualunque siasi la loro destinazione, per un porto dell'una o dell' altra delle Parti Contraenti o di una terza Potenza.

ARTICLE VI.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions of either country upon the vessels of the other country, which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

ARTICOLO VI.

Nessun diritto di tonnelaggio, di porto, di pilotaggio, di faro, di quarantena, o altro simigliante od equivalente, di qualunque natura o sotto qualsiasi denominazione, potrà essere riscosso a profitto dello Stato, di funzionarî pubblici, d'individui privati, di corporazioni o di stabilimenti di qualsivoglia specie, se tali diritti non siano egualmente riscossi sui bastimenti nazionali. Quest' eguaglianza di trattamento si applicherà reciprocamente ai rispettivi bastimenti, da qualsiasi porto o località arrivino, e qualunque sia la loro destinazione.

ARTICLE VII.

In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that, in this respect also, the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ARTICOLO VII.

Per tutto quanto concerne il collocamento, il carico e il discarico dei bastimenti ne' porti, bacini, docks, darsene, rade e riviere degli stati o possessi ne' due paesi, non potrà accordarsi alcun privilegio ai navigli nazionali, il quale non sia parimente concesso ai navigli dell' altro paese, essendo intenzione delle due Parti Contraenti che a tal riguardo i bastimenti dell' una e dell'altra siano trattati sul piede di perfetta eguaglianza.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Contracting Parties agree that, in regard to the coasting trade, the vessels and subjects of each Contracting Party shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same privileges, and shall be treated in all respects in the same manner, as national vessels and native subjects.

The provisions of this Article shall, however, as respects the Colonial coasting trade, be deemed to extend only to the coasting trade of such of the Colonial Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty as may have petitioned or may hereafter petition Her Majesty, under the provisions of the Act relating thereto, to throw open their coasting trade to foreign vessels.

ARTICOLO VIII.

In ordine al commercio di costa o cabotaggio, le Parti Contraenti pattuiscono che i bastimenti e sudditi dell' una godranno, negli stati e possessi dell' altra, gli stessi privilegî, e saranno trattati nella stessa guisa dei bastimenti e sudditi nazionali.

Questa disposizione, in quanto concerne il cabotaggio Coloniale, s'intenderà ristretta al commercio sulle coste dei possedimenti di quelle Colonie di Sua Maestà la Regina della Gran Bretagna le quali abbiano fatto domanda a Sua Maestà o la faranno perchè, in virtu dell' Atto relativo alle Colonie, permetta il commercio di cabotaggio sulle loro coste ai bastimenti stranieri.

ARTICLE IX.

All vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which according to Italian law are to be deemed Italian vessels, shall for the purposes of this Treaty be deemed British and Italian vessels respectively.

ARTICOLO IX.

I bastimenti che a norma delle leggi Inglesi sono considerati come bastimenti Inglesi, e quelli che secondo le leggi Italiani sono considerati come bastimenti Italiani, saranno rispettivamente considerati Inglesi e Italiani per gli effetti del presente Trattato.

ARTICLE X.

The Contracting Parties agree that in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity whatever, which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party; it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation.

ARTICOLO X.

Le Parti Contraenti pattuiscono che qualunque privilegio, favore, o esenzione in materia di commercio e di navigazione, sia dall' una di esse concessa, o possa concedersi in avvenire, a' sudditi o cittadini di qualsiasi altro Stato, si estenderà immediatamente e senza condizioni ai sudditi e cittadini dell' altra Parte Contraente, essendo intenzione delle due Parti che il commercio e la navigazione di ciascuno dei due paesi sia collocata, per ogni rispetto, sul piede della nazione più favorita.

ARTICLE XI.

Any import duty levied *ad valorem* in the territories of His Majesty the King of Italy shall be calculated on the value at the place of production or fabrication of the object imported, with the

ARTICOLO XI.

I dazi *ad valorem* che si riscuotono all'importazione negli stati di Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia saranno calcolati sul valore al luogo della produzione o fabbricazione dell'oggetto importato, coll'

addition of the cost of transport, insurance, and commission necessary for the importation into Italy, its dominions and possessions, as far as the port of discharge.

For the levying of these duties, the importer shall make a written declaration at the Custom-house, stating the value and description of the goods imported, with the addition aforesaid. If the Custom-house authorities shall be of opinion that the declared value is insufficient, they shall be at liberty to take the goods on paying to the importer the price declared, with an addition of five per cent.

This payment, together with the restitution of any duty which may have been levied upon such goods, shall be made within the fifteen days following the declaration.

ARTICLE XII.

The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties shall have, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as native subjects in regard to trade-marks and designs of every description applicable to articles of manufacture.

ARTICLE XIII.

It shall be free for each of the Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted, in the usual form, by the Government to which they are sent. They shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to Consuls of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XIV.

The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties, conforming themselves to the laws of the country,—

1. Shall have full liberty, with their families, to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other Contracting Party.

2. They shall be permitted to hire or possess the houses, manufactories, ware-houses, shops, and premises, which may be necessary for them.

3. They may carry on their commerce, either in person or by any agents whom they may think fit to employ.

4. They shall not be subject, in respect of their persons or property, or in respect of passports, licenses for residence or establishment, nor in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, nor to imposts or obligations of any kind whatever, other or greater than those which are or may be imposed upon native subjects.

ARTICLE XV.

The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatever, whether in the army, navy, or national guard or militia. They shall be equally exempted from all judicial and municipal functions whatever, as well as from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed as a compensation for per-

aggiunta delle spese di trasporto, di assicurazione e di provvigione necessarie per l'introduzione in Italia, e ne' suoi porti o possessi, sino al porto di scarico.

Per far luogo al pagamento di questi dazi, l'importatore deve fare alla dogana una dichiarazione scritta, nelle quale siano indicati il valore e la natura degli oggetti importati, coll' aggiunta di cui sopra. Se le autorità doganali sono di parere che il valore dichiarato è insufficiente, sarà loro facoltativo di appropriarsi la mercanzia mediante il pagamento all' importatore del prezzo dichiarato, con un compenso del cinque per cento.

Tal pagamento, come pure la restituzione di qualsiasi diritto che fosse stato riscosso sulla mercanzia, sarà fatto ne' quindice giorni successivi alla dichiarazione.

ARTICOLO XII.

In ordine alle marche di fabbrica ed ai disegni d'ogni specie concernenti articoli di manifattura, i sudditi di ciascuna delle Parti Contraenti avranno, negli stati e possessi dell' altra, gli stessi diritti dei nazionali.

ARTICOLO XIII.

Sarà in facoltà di ciascuna delle Parti Contraenti di nominare Consoli-Generali, Consoli, Vice-Consoli, e Agenti Consolari, con residenza nelle città e porti degli stati e possessi dell' altra. I Consoli-Generali, Consoli, Vice-Consoli, e Agenti Consolari, non potranno però assumere l'esercizio delle loro funzioni sino a che non sono stati approvati e ammessi, secondo le formalità di uso, dal Governo presso cui sono destinati. Essi eserciteranno tutte le funzioni, e godranno di tutti i privilegî, esenzioni, e immunità, d'ogni specie, che siano accordate ai Consoli della nazione più favorita.

ARTICOLO XIV.

I sudditi di ciascuna delle Parti Contraenti, uniformandosi alle leggi del paese,—

1. Dovranno avere piena libertà, sia per sè che per le loro famiglie, di entrare, viaggiare, o risiedere in qualunque sia luogho degli stati e possessi dell' altra Parte Contraente.

2. Sarà loro facultativo di affitare o possedere case, manifatture, magazzini, botteghe, e locali, che saranno ad essi necessari.

3. Potranno esercitare il loro commercio, sia personalmente, sia per mezzo di agenti che credano opportuno adoperarvi.

4. Non saranno, in alcun caso, sottoposti per le loro persone o proprietà, o pei passaporti, permessi di soggiorno, o di stabilimento, o per l'esercizio del loro commercio o industria, ad alcuna tassa generale o locale, ni imposta od obbligazione qualsiasi, che siano differenti o superiori a quelle che s'impongono, o possano imporsi, ai sudditi nazionali.

ARTICOLO XV.

I sudditi di ciascuna delle Parti Contraenti saranno esenti, negli stati e possessi dell' altra, dal servizio militare obbligatorio, sia nell' esercito, nella marina, nella guardia nazionale, sia nella milizia. Saranno parimente esenti da ogni ufficio giudiciario e municipale, come pure da ogni specie di contribuzione, in danaro o in natura, imposta a compenso del servizio personale, e finalmented a

sonal service; and, finally, from forced loans and military exactions or requisitions.

qualsiasi prestito forzato, prestazione, o requisizione militare.

ARTICLE XVI.

The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to acquire and possess. They may acquire and dispose of the same, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession *ab intestato*, or in any other manner, under the same conditions as are established by the laws of the country for all foreigners. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as subjects of the country. In the absence of heirs and representatives the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject of the country under similar circumstances.

In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge, than is payable by subjects of the country. In every case the subjects of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, freely, and without being subjected on such exportation to pay any duty as foreigners, or any other or higher duties than those to which subjects of the country are liable under similar circumstances.

ARTICOLO XVI.

I sudditi di ciascuna delle Parti Contraenti avranno piena libertà, negli stati e possessi dell' altra, di acquistare, possedere, e disporre di ogni sorta di proprietà che le leggi del paese permettono agli stranieri, di qualsiasi nazione, di acquistare e di possedervi. Essi potranno acquistare e disporre delle loro proprietà per compra, vendita, donazione, permuta, matrimonio, testamento, successione *ab intestato*, o in qualsiasi altra maniera, alle stesse condizioni che sono stabilite dalle leggi locali per tutti gli stranieri. I loro eredi o rappresentanti potranno succedere in queste proprietà e prenderne possesso, sia in persona, sia per mezzo di agenti per loro conto, nella stessa guisa e nelle stesse forme legali richieste pei nazionali. In mancanza di eredi o di rappresentanti, le loro proprietà saranno trattate nell' istessa maniera come se appartenessero ad un suddito del paese posto in eguali condizioni.

In tutti questi casi essi non pagheranno sul valore delle loro proprietà altre o maggiori tasse, diritti, e carichi, di quelli che sarebbero dovuti dei sudditi nazionali. I sudditi di ciascuna delle Parti Contraenti potranno, in ogni caso, esportare le loro proprietà od il ricavo della loro vendita, con tutta libertà, e senza essere sottoposti per tale esportazione al pagamento di alcun diritto come straniero, o di alcun dirittto che sia differente da quelli cui andrebbero soggetti in simili casi sudditi del paese.

ARTICLE XVII.

The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, and shops of the subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto, destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. If there should be occasion to make a search of, or a domiciliary visit to, such dwellings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, such measure shall be executed only in conformity with the legal warrant or order in writing of a tribunal, or of the competent authority.

The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall have free access to the Courts of Justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights. They shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as subjects of the country, and shall, like them, be at liberty to employ, in all causes, their advocates, attorneys, or agents from among the persons admitted to the exercise of those professions according to the laws of the country.

ARTICOLO XVII.

Le abitazioni, gli stabilimenti industriali, i magazzini, e le botteghe tenute dai sudditi di ciascuna delle Parti Contraenti negli stati e possessi dell' altra, come pure i locali che loro appartengono, destinati al commercio, saranno rispettati. Nel caso di perquisizione, o di visita domiciliare, in tali abitazioni o locali, e nel caso di ricognizione di libre, carte, e conti, non vi si potrà procedere che dietro autorizzazione legale od ordine scritto di un tribunale, o altra autorità competente.

I sudditi di ciascuna della due Parti Contraenti potranno, negli stati e possessi dell' altra, far valere i loro diritti e difenderli avanti i tribunali. Essi in tal caso godranno dei diritti e privilegî de' nazionali, e potranno, al pari di questi, affidare la trattazione delle loro cause ad avvocati, procuratori, e agenti i quali abbiano diritto, secondo le leggi del paese, di esercitare tali professioni.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize in order to

ARTICOLO XVIII.

I vascelli da guerra o bastimenti mercantili di una delle Parti Contraenti, i quali per necessità o per accidente trovinsi costretti a rifuggiarsi nei porti dell' altra, vi potranno essere riparati, e avranno facoltà di approvvigionarsi e riprendere il mare, e in tutti questi casi non saranno tenuti a a pagare altri o maggiori diritti di quelli che sarebbero dovuti da navi nazionali. Però si il capitano di un bastimento mercantile si trovi nella necessità di disporre di una parte de carico pel paga-

defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the British or Italian Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place, upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country; and such Consuls, owners, or agents, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of Customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the same rate of duty as if they had been imported in a national vessel.

In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen.

ARTICLE XIX.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of each of the Contracting Parties, residing in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

ARTICLE XX.

The present Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, when ratified, shall be substituted for the Treaties in force betwen the High Contracting Parties, namely, those concluded on the 5th April, 1847, and 30th December, 1854, between Great Britain and Tuscany; and on the 29th April, 1845, between Great Britain and the Two Sicilies; and on the 27th February, 1851, and 9th August, 1854, between Great Britain and Sardinia; and shall remain in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the Contracting Parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the expiration of the first nine years, or at any time afterwards.

ARTICLE XXI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in six weeks, or sooner if possible.

mento delle sue spese, dovrà uniformarsi in tal caso ai regolamenti e alle tariffe locali.

Se avvenga che un vascello da guerra o bastimento mercantile dell' una delle Parti Contraenti s'arreni o faccia naufragio sulle coste degli stati o possessi dell' altra, queste navi, le loro parti o rottami, l'alberatura e ogni altro oggetto che vi appartengano, come pure tutte le mercanzie che saranno state salvate, comprese quelle gettate in mare, o il ricavo della loro vendita, e le carte tutte rinvenute a bordo della nave arrenata o naufragata, saranno restituite al proprietario o chi per esso, appena siano reclamate. Nel caso manchi il proprietario o chi per esso, ogni cosa sarà consegnata al Console-Generale, Console, o Vice-Console Britannico o Italiano del distretto ov' ebbe luogho il naufragio o l'arrenamento, dietro domanda che l'interessato dovrà fare nel termine fissato dalle legge locali. I Consoli, i proprietarî, o loro rappresentanti, non saranno tenuti che al pagamento delle spese occorse per la conservazione della proprietà, comprese quelle di salvataggio e simili, che in casi analoghi sarebbero dovute dalle navi nazionali.

Le mercanzie e oggetti salvati dal naufragio non saranno sottoposti ai diritti di dogana, se non in quanto vengano dichiarati per la consumazione, ed in questi casi pagheranno solamente gli stessi diritti che sarebbero dovuti se fossero importati sopra nave nazionale.

Occorrendo che una nave debba per necessità entrare in un porto, sia arrenata o faccia naufragio, i Consoli-Generali, Consoli, e Vice-Consoli, sono autorizzati ad interporsi perchè sia data la necessaria assistenza ai loro connazionali, occorrendo però la richiesta del capitano, padrone, o loro rappresentante, quando trovinsi presenti.

ARTICOLO XIX.

I Consoli-Generali, Consoli, Vice-Consoli, e Agenti Consolari di ciascuna delle Parti Contraenti, residenti negli stati e possessi dell' altra, riceveranno dalle autorità locali la maggiore assistenza che possa darsi secondo le legge del paese, per l'arresto dei desertori dalle navi della loro nazione.

ARTICOLO XX.

Il presente Trattato di Commercio e di Navigazione, allorquando sarà ratificato, surogherà i Trattati vigenti tra le Parti Contraenti, conchiusi il 5 Aprile, 1847, e 30 Dicembre, 1854, fra il Governo della Gran Bretagna e quello della Toscana; il 29 Aprile, 1845, fra il Governo della Gran Bretagna e quello delle Due Sicilie; il 27 Febbrajo, 1851, e il 9 Agosto, 1854, tra il Governo della Gran Bretagna e quello della Sardegna; e sarà in vigore per dieci anni dalla data dello scambio delle ratifiche del presente Trattato, e anche oltre il detto termine sino a che non siano decorsi dodici mesi dall'annunzio che l'una delle Parti Contraenti fosse per dare all' altra della sua intenzione di farlo cessare; ognuna di esse riservandosi la facoltà di fare all' altra simile dichiarazione allo spirare dei primi nove anni, e in ogni tempo ulteriore.

ARTICOLO XXI.

Il presente Trattato sarà ratificato dalle due Parti Contraenti, e le ratifiche saranno cambiate in Londra nel termine de sei settimani, o prima se far si può

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Turin, 6 August, 1863.

(L. S.) JAMES HUDSON.

(L. S.) GIOVANNI MANNA.

In fede del che i rispettivi Plenipotenziarii sottoscrissero per doppio il presente Trattato, e vi apposero il sigillo delle loro armi.

Torino, 6 Agosto, 1863.

(L. S.) GIOVANNI MANNA.

(L. S.) JAMES HUDSON.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 292.

Fort William, the 18th January 1864.

Notification.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, under Section 33, Act X of 1862, that copies of all documents furnished, under the orders of any Court or Magistrate, to any Government Advocate or Pleader, or other person especially empowered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation on the part of Government before any Criminal Court, as well as copies of all documents which any such Advocate, Pleader, or other person is required to take in connection with any such trial or investigation for the use of any Court or Magistrate, shall be exempt from the Stamp Duty prescribed by Schedule B of the said Act X of 1862.

No. 420.

The 21st January 1864.

Extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, addressed to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 217, *dated the 30th November* 1863.

With reference to my Financial Despatches No. 193 of the 25th November 1862, and No. 142 of the 15th August last, providing for the grant of Invalid Pensions to Civil Servants, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to extend the benefit of the arrangement sanctioned in those Despatches to all Covenanted Civil Servants who may have resigned the service on account of ill health, or received Invalid annuities under the old Rules, subsequent to the date on which the Memorials of the Civil Service were sent in to the several Governments.

No. 450.

The 22nd January 1864.

Notification.—Mr. J. L. Lushington received charge of the Office of Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras, from Mr. Lodwick on the forenoon of the 4th January 1864.

On the forenoon of the same day Mr. R. W. Lodwick received charge of the Office of Civil Pay Master, Madras, from Mr. W. Donald.

No. 451.

In continuation of Notification No. 6469, dated the 29th ultimo, the following Statement of cash balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government Treasuries in India at the close of the month of November last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	1861. November.	1862 November.	1863. November.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India ...	4,94,37,767	5,87,54,442	3,24,08,602
Bengal ...	1,43,79,130	1,75,31,717	1,96,82,073
N. W. Provinces ...	2,44,19,366	3,13,54,646	2,76,35,760
Punjab ...	86,03,709	92,29,287	92,98,438
Bombay ...	3,57,55,425	2,52,23,557	1,41,10,900
Central Provinces	53,47,452	45,15,845	38,57,104
Deccan ...	9,64,165	10,15,912	18,24,012
Madras ...	1,45,48,527	2,08,64,396	2,62,64,966
Total ...	15,34,55,541	16,84,89,802	13,50,81,855

No. 452.

The 25th January 1864.

Mr. D. B. Hodge, Chief Assistant in the Office of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bombay, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, under Section 16 of the new Rules for leave of absence to Uncovenanted Servants, from the 4th January 1864.

No. 453.

Mr. C. F. A. Kelly, Chief Assistant in the Office Establishment of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Punjab, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for 6 months, on medical certificate.

No. 454.

The 26th January 1864.

The undermentioned classified Officers of the Financial Department are gazetted to the appointments opposite to their respective names :—

Financial Secretary's Office.

Mr. J. W. Twalling	Registrar.
Baboo Madhub Ch. Chatterjee	Principal Native Assistant, Account Branch.
Baboo Hurryhur Mookerjee ...	Junior Assistant.
„ Koylas Chunder Bose...	Ditto.
„ D. Teagiah	Ditto.
Mr. I. G. Hewson...	Probationer.

Auditor General's Office.

Baboo Shama Churn Dey ...	Principal Native Assistant and Book-keeper.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th January 1864.

No. 51 *of* 1864.—The furlough to Europe on private affairs granted to Lieutenant G. J. Reeves, (late of the 50th Native Infantry, Commandant of the 2nd Police Battalion,) now Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, in Government General Order No. 524, dated 14th August 1861, is to be considered as under the new Regulations for the period of 2 years.

No. 52 *of* 1864.—The services of Assistant Surgeon G. N. Cheke, attached to the 23rd (the Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 53 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Major Robert Chardin Wroughton, of the late 12th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Commissary General and Officiating Deputy Commissary General	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.
Captain William Wroughton, of the late 54th Regiment Native Infantry, doing duty with the 4th Punjab Cavalry	For 2 years, under the old Regulations.

No. 54 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Hastings Macsween, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Executiev Engineer, Delhi	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 55 *of* 1864.—Doubts having arisen as to the correct interpretation of some of the rules laid down in the General Orders noted in the margin, regarding the grant of leave of absence to Officers of the new Royal Artillery and new Line Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, a further reference was made to Her Majesty's Government, and the following extracts from the reply of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, conveyed in his Despatch No. 402 of the 24th November 1860, are published for information :—

G. G. O. No. 104 A, dated 22nd July 1863.
G. G. O. No. 112 A, dated 31st July 1863.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. Whether, under the rules as they now stand, the Officers of the Artillery and new Line Regiments are absolutely subject to the new Furlough Regulations alone, or to the Regulations they originally elected before the amalgamation?	To the new Furlough Regulations alone, as respects leave of absence, in the same sense as Officers of British Regiments serving in India have been hitherto under these Regulations.
2. Whether the Officers of the new Regiments are entitled, as in the British Service, to avail themselves of leave at all times without restriction, on the understanding that the time passed on leave, beyond the amount sanctioned by the Furlough Regulations, will not count as service for pension?	Yes; subject to the exigencies of the service and the requirements of the rules regarding the number of Officers present with Regiments and Batteries.
3. Whether such of the Officers in question as entered the service prior to February 1854, have still the option of claiming the advantages of the old or new Furlough Rules at pleasure, as if they had continued in the local service?	No; except in regard to reckoning their service for pension.

The 21st January 1864.

No. 56 *of* 1864.—Assistant Surgeon C. Stewart, M. D., of the Medical Department, is allowed an extension of leave from the 13th December 1863 to the 9th January 1864, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from sick leave to Europe.

No. 57 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following appointment in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

Lieutenant G. V. Fosbery, of the late 4th European Regiment, to be Adjutant, in room of Lieutenant J. E. Vaughan, who is directed to rejoin his Corps, the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, on the requisition of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant Vaughan will however continue in his present employment until relieved by Lieutenant Fosbery.

No. 58 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Major, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain J. S. Rawlins ...21st January 1864.

The 22nd January 1864.

No. 59 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

Lieutenant A. H. F. Campbell, of the late 4th European Regiment, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 716 of the 30th November 1863.	"Erymanthe," 3rd December 1863.
Second Captain Brevet Major H. A. Brownlow, of the Royal Engineers, attached to the Department of Public Works, Irrigation Department, North-Western Provinces, on leave for fifteen months, G. G. O. No. 725 of the 3rd December 1863.	"Candia," 10th December 1863.
Lieutenant F. H. Conolly, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Akyab, British Burmah, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 730 of the 7th December 1863.	

Captain G. H. Hale, of the late 57th Regiment Native Infantry, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Cawnpore, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 755 of the 16th December 1863.	"Hotspur," 21st December 1863.
Surgeon Major C. Archer, M. D., of the Medical Department, Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, on furlough for four months, G. G. O. No. 776 of the 22nd December 1863.	"Feroze," 29th December 1863.
Captain and Brevet Major W. F. N. Wallace, of the late 74th Regiment Native Infantry, retired, G. G. O. No. 768 of the 21st December 1863.	"Mauritius," 30th December 1863.
Captain A. D. Vanrenen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Revenue Surveyor, Third Division Central Provinces, on leave for fifteen months, G. G. O. No. 725 of the 3rd December 1863.	
Captain G. L. Fraser, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 799 of the 29th December 1863.	"Erymanthe," 3rd Jan. 1864.
Captain G. H. Gordon, of the late 39th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for twelve months, G. G. O. No. 745 of the 14th December 1863.	
Lieutenant R. C. W. Mitford, of the late 3rd European Regiment, doing duty with the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 810 of the 31st December 1863.	"Alumbagh," 9th January 1864.
Major A. H. Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Rohilcund District, permitted to proceed to Europe, on urgent private affairs, for six months, without pay, G. G. O. No. 12 of the 7th January 1864.	"Carnatic," 11th January 1864.
Lieutenant G. C. Napier, of the General List Infantry, doing duty with the 25th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for fifteen months, G. G. O. No. 18 of the 7th January 1864.	"Winchester," 14th Jan. 1864.

No. 60 *of* 1864.—The services of Captain G. J. Reeves, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 23rd January 1864.

No. 61 *of* 1864.—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 423, dated 9th December 1863, is published for general information :—

"PARA. 5.—Lieutenant W. D. Shaw having been absent without leave since the 2nd December last, should be struck off the strength of the Army."

With reference to the foregoing, the name of Lieutenant W. D. Shaw, borne on the Cadre of the late 2nd Native Infantry, is struck off the list of the Bengal Army, with effect from the 13th instant, the date of the receipt of the Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State.

The 25th January 1864.

No. 62 *of* 1864.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council, No. 352, *dated 8th October* 1863.

MY LORD,—I have received and considered in Council your letter No. 210, dated 8th July 1863, requesting a reconsideration of the decision communicated to you in my Despatch No. 82 of 25th February last, regarding the case of Officers of the Staff Corps who hold appointments the consolidated pay of which is less than the pay of their rank in the Staff Corps, and soliciting that, pending a decision on the general question of Staff salaries, the recommendation of the Committee of Secretaries, viz., that any excess of the Staff Corps pay above the consolidated salary should be treated as an item of Military expenditure, may be allowed to remain in force as it has been hitherto acted upon.

2. The decision of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the Staff salaries to be attached to offices held by Military Officers in India, was communicated to you in my Despatch No. 311 of the 31st August 1863.

3. You will have learnt from that Despatch that the principles proposed by the Committee of Secretaries in the determination of this question have been generally concurred in, that in the case of Military Officers in Staff employ, a certain salary has been fixed for every appointment, to be drawn in addition to the Staff Corps pay of their rank, and that, in a few cases only, and those appointments of the highest class, the salaries of Officers so situated are to be consolidated. The salaries of Military Officers holding appointments connected with the Civil administration of the country, will be consolidated and fixed without reference to the rank of the incumbent.

4. Under this system it can very rarely happen that the salary attached to any office will be less than the Staff Corps pay of an Officer.

5. You have observed, in your letter in the Financial Department, No. 134 of the 14th October 1862, that you consider it objectionable in principle that Officers should receive different rates of pay for doing precisely the same duties, and the Committee of Secretaries, in recommending that the salaries of all Civil appointments should be consolidated and fixed without reference to the rank of the incumbent, observe that "the principle needs no comment; it is simply to the effect that, where a Military man is appointed to a Civil office, he should draw the same salary as if he were a Civilian." "This is the established

principle with regard to such appointments, and it would be invidious now to introduce a distinction."

6. I concur in this view of the subject.

7. I consider it of importance that the salary drawn by an Officer employed in the Civil administration of the country, should be the same, whether such Officer belong to the Civil or to the Military Service.

8. I regret, therefore, that I cannot sanction the adoption of the rule recommended by you, that any excess of the Staff Corps pay, above the consolidated salary, should be treated in such cases as an item of Military expenditure.

9. With regard to the objection raised in the 5th paragraph of your letter under reply, I have only to observe that, as remarked in a subsequent paragraph of that letter, it must be of very rare occurrence that Officers of 20 and 26 years' service, holding the rank of Major or Lieutenant Colonel, should be employed in situations the salaries of which are not far in excess of the Staff Corps pay of those grades, and that, in such exceptional cases, it would of course be optional with such Officers either to retain the appointment in question, or to remain unemployed until otherwise disposed of.

No. 63 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Captain E. C. Impey, of the Bengal Staff Corps... ... Surgeon C. Hathaway, M. D., of the Medical Department	12th Jan. 1864.

No. 64 *of* 1864.—The services of Assistant Surgeon R. Pringle, M. D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The 26*th January* 1864.

No. 65 *of* 1864.—Conductor Robert Wightman Sharpe, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, is permitted to retire from the Service on the pension of his rank, with permission to reside and draw his pension in India.

No. 66 *of* 1864.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 328 of the 24th September last, is published for general information :—

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council, No. 328, *dated* 24*th September* 1863.

My Lord,—In accordance with the suggestion contained in your Lordship's letter dated 11th July, No. 45A, I sanction the promotions of Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry, succeeding to vacancies caused by retirement, being made from the date of the retirement, and the promotions of those succeeding to death vacancies being made from the day following the casualty, in the same manner as the promotions of the Officers of the late Indian Artillery and Engineers have been recently arranged.

2. It is to be distinctly understood that no additional expense is to be occasioned by this arrangement.

No. 67 *of* 1864.—The following Extracts from the *London Gazettes* of 24th, 27th November, and 1st December 1863, are published for general information :—

India Office, 21st November 1863.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the undermentioned promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Major.

Captain John James Hume, dated 4th September 1863.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Thomas Acton, dated 25th July 1863.

Lieutenant Thomas James Watson, dated 31st July 1863.

Memorandum.

The admission to the Bengal Staff Corps of Captain Augustus Kay Moffat, of the late 58th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, and his promotion to the rank of Major therein, as announced in the Gazette of 2nd December 1862, have been cancelled.

India Office, 25th November 1863.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Thomas Dennehy, dated 20th July 1863.

Lieutenant Thomas Walter Rutherfurd, dated 26th September 1863.

Bengal Army.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ensign Frederick Schomberg Carr, to be Lieutenant, vice Cattermole, deceased, dated 7th July 1863.

Ensign Robert Edward Seymour Smith, to be Lieutenant, vice Gunning, late of 14th Native Infantry, deceased, dated 13th July 1863.

Ensign George Michell Devereux Hill, to be Lieutenant, vice Gibbon, late 44th Native Infantry, (Staff Corps), deceased, dated 5th August 1863.

Alterations of Rank.

General List of Infantry Officers.

The undermentioned Officers to take rank from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant Benjamin Hill Russell, from the 2nd May 1863.

Lieutenant John Andrias Davidson Gordon, from the 10th May 1863.

Lieutenant Douglas Cowslade Hennessy, from the 10th June 1863.

Lieutenant Everard Neal Digges La Touche, from the 30th June 1863.

Lieutenant Horace Howell, from the 2nd July 1863.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the undermentioned Officer to resign his Commission :—

Captain Robert Thomas Hawksley Barber, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 31st October 1863.

INDIA OFFICE, 1ST DECEMBER 1863.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the undermentioned promotions amongst the Officers of the Madras Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

BENGAL ARMY.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ensign Robert Vivian, to be Lieutenant, vice St. George Kirke, deceased, dated 23rd September 1863.

Ensign Francis Henry Hinde, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Davidson, late 29th Native Infantry, deceased, dated 26th September 1863.

Medical Officers.

Surgeon Joseph Rose, to be Surgeon Major, dated 20th October 1863.

No. 68 *of* 1864.—With reference to Government General Order No. 456 of the 22nd April 1862, the following letter received in the Financial Department, is published for information and guidance:—

From the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council,—(No. 185, dated India Office, London, the 24th October 1863.)

I transmit a copy of a letter from the Under Secretary of State for War, dated the 8th instant, proposing that when a Regiment proceeds to or from India in two or more divisions, the Pay Master and his Clerk should remain in this country or in India for a short time after the embarkation of the Corps, and then proceed by the Overland route, so as to arrive in India or England before the first division of the Regiment.

2. I have consented to this proposal being carried into effect, subject to revision, should you see any objection to the arrangement.

From Major Genl. Sir E. Lugard, K. C. B., Under Secy. of State, War Office, to the Under Secy. of State for India, India Office,—(dated the 8th October 1863.)

Applications having been made to this Department by Pay Masters of the Regiments under orders for India for permission to proceed separately to that country by the Overland route, I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to acquaint you that he is of opinion that when a Regiment proceeds to or from India in two or more divisions, it would be more advantageous to the public service that the Pay Master and his Clerk should remain in this country or in India for a short time (say a month) after the embarkation of the Corps, to adjust financial matters connected with his public accounts, and then proceed to India or England by the Overland route, so as to arrive before the first division of the Regiment, than that he should proceed by sea with one of the divisions, as is now the regulation.

On the Pay Master's arrival in the Presidency, he would place himself in communication with the Pay Department, provide himself with the local forms, Regulations, &c., requisite for his Office in that country, and make himself conversant with the nature of his Indian duties, which in the hurry of disembarkation and immediate despatch inland cannot, it is assumed, be so advantageously done under the present arrangements, even supposing he arrive with the first division; but as under ordinary circumstances he would embark with the last division, this could rarely be the case, and he would necessarily reach India or England after the Regiment had commenced cash transactions with the Pay Department.

Lord de Grey would be glad to learn whether Sir C. Wood concurs in this proposal, as the expense of the Overland passages would be chargeable against your Department.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 15.

Fort William, the 19*th January* 1864.

Leave of Absence.—The privilege leave for two months granted by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh to Mr. M. Dalton, Assistant Accountant, 2nd Class, is to have effect from the 2nd February 1864, instead of from the 2nd January 1864, as stated in Notification No. 2 of the 8th instant.

No. 16.

Privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 2nd January 1864, is granted to Mr. J. W. Wilson, Assistant Accountant, 2nd Class, Oudh, in addition to the one month's privilege leave previously granted to him in Notification No. 74 of the 3rd July 1863.

No. 17.

The 21*st January* 1864.

Notification.—Mr. D. Bruce, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, appointed as Assistant to Chief Engineer and Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Oudh, Public Works Department, in Notification No. 152 of the 23rd December 1863, assumed charge of his appointment on the forenoon of the 9th January 1864.

No. 18.

The 22*nd January* 1864.

Resignation.—Assistant Overseer Sergeant P. McGuire, attached to the Central Provinces, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government.

No. 19.

Appointment.—Major A. Hunter, Madras Staff Corps, is appointed Conservator of Forests in Mysore, with effect from the date of joining.

No. 20.

The 25*th January* 1864.

Notification.—Captain C. Pollard, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, Rajpootana and Central India Circle, appointed in Notification No. 87 G. G. of the 1st August 1863, assumed charge of his duties on the 16th December 1863.

No. 21.

Resignation.—Assistant Overseer Doorgapersaud Mookerjee, attached to the Central Provinces, is

permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 22.

The 26th January 1864.

Notification.—It is intimated to the members of the Public Works Department that the half-yearly Classified List and Distribution Return of the Public Works Department, corrected up to 1st November 1863, may be had at the Military Orphan Press; price Rs. 2 per copy.

No. 23.

Appointment.—Mr. E. W. Clementson, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Moulmein Division, is appointed permanently to the Public Works Department in the grade of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, with effect from 6th December 1863.

No. 24.

Resignation.—Mr. T. H. Wickes, Special Assistant Engineer, Presidency Division, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 22nd January 1864.

J. P. BEADLE, *Lieut. Col.*, R. E.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH JANUARY 1864.

LIABILITIES.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	...	...	...	1,09,90,909	0	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	15,35,240	9	7
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	...	Rs. 1,70,96,705	2	2	1
Ditto at Branches	...	...	" 94,60,991	1	9	3
				2,65,60,696	3	11
Other deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	1,69,85,674	6	0
Bank Post Bills, &c	...	...	...	3,05,783	6	11
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	...	8,21,453	0	0
Sundries	...	...	...	8,53,276	10	7
			Rupees ...	...	5,78,52,940	5 0

ASSETS.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	...	17,24,684	6	9
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	1,45,09,445	0	0
Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	...	13,73,706	14	10
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto	...	...	...	65,66,873	13	6
Dead Stock ditto	...	...	...	3,00,250	4	0
Stamps ditto	...	...	...	9,867	0	0
Balances with other Banks	...	...	...	6,43,942	0	2
Sundries	...	...	...	8,60,466	3	8
				2,62,92,250	9	6
Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	...	Rs. 21,89,551	3	4	
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	...	" 13,63,274	5	6	
				35,43,825	8	10
Ditto Invested in Government Securities and claims against Government				79,19,153	14	10
Bank's Reserve in Notes at Head Office	...	...	... Rs. 54,74,140	0	0	
Ditto in Silver ditto	...	...	... " 65,91,263	18	10	
				1,20,66,003	13	10
Ditto in Notes at Branches	...	...	... Rs. 5,16,070	0	0	
Ditto in Silver ditto	...	...	... " 75,15,636	6	0	
				80,31,706	6	0
			Rupees ...	...	5,78,52,940	5 0

By order of the Directors,
C. J. COOKE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

D. WOODS,
Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

With reference to Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 13th ultimo, *The Gazette of India* will be published every Wednesday, commencing with the 6th of January 1864. Price, with Supplement, 15 Rs. per annum, payable in advance, and 3 Rs. 4 As. additional when sent by Post.

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Dec. 26th, 1863.

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NOTICE.

Bank of Bengal.

The Directors have appointed Mr. Andrew Macbean to be Agent of the Bank of Bengal at Agra.

C. N. COOKE,
Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
20th January 1864.

Great Eastern Hotel Company "Limited."

The Tenders submitted this day for the purchase of the 800 unallotted Shares of this Company having been rejected, the Directors invite further Tenders for the above Shares, to be opened at the Office of the Company on the 20th day of February 1864. The Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. on the par value of the Shares, and the full amount will be payable on the 27th day of February 1864, when the Scrip will be delivered.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

N. B.—The 1,000 new Shares about to be issued (to enable the Company to purchase the freehold of the premises now occupied by them) will be divided rateably at par among the present Share-holders and the purchasers of the above Shares.

By Order of the Directors,

DAVID CALDER,
Acting Secretary.

The 1st December 1863.

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BENGAL ARMY LIST.

The printing of the *Official Quarterly Army List*, corrected in the Office of the Adjutant General, up to the 1st of January 1864, has now been commenced, and the work will be ready for delivery about the 10th of February.

There will be added to this number a non-official Supplement, containing—

A Table of Staff Appointments and Allowances.

The Civil Service List.

The Rules of the Military and Military Orphan Funds.

An Alphabetical List of War Services of Officers of Her Majesty's British and Indian Troops.

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20th January 1863.

O. T. CUTTER,
Publisher of the Bengal Official Army List.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 4.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Plate-laying on the Punjab Railway.

Progress Report of Plate-laying for the month ending August 1863.

	Miles.	Chains.		Plate-laying required.		Previously		This Month		Total		Remarks.
						Linked in.	Completed	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	
			District No. 1.	M.	C.							
From	...	72	Main Line at Lahore Station	30	73	.....	30 73 0	.....	.....	.....	30 73 0	
To	31	65	Umritsur Station									
			District No. 2.									
From	...	72	Main Line at Lahore Station	53	8	33 58 0	27 23 0	3 62 0	5 57 0	37 40 0	33 0 0	
To	54	...	„ towards Mooltan									
			District No. 3.									
From	54	...	Main Line	56	0							
To	110	...	„ towards Mooltan									
			District No. 4.									
From	110	...	Main Line	56	0	19 0 0	.....	0 10 0	.....	19 10 0		
To	166	...	„ towards Mooltan									
			District No. 5.									
From	166	...	Main Line	54	30	27 50 0	8 30 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	31 50 0	9 30 0	
To	220	30	Sher Shah Terminus, 11½ miles beyond Mooltan Station.									
			Total for Main Line ...	250	31	80 28 0	66 46 0	7 72 0	6 57 0	88 20 0	73 23 0	
			Station Yards and Sidings ...	30	67	11 24 0	8 54 7	0 42 0	.....	11 66 0	8 54 7	
			Total ...	281	18	91 52 0	75 20 7	8 34 0	6 57 0	100 6 0	81 77 7	

JOSEPH HARRISON,
Chief Engineer.

Progress Report of Plate-laying for the month ending September 1863.

	Miles.	Chains.		Plate-laying required.		Previously		This Month		Total		Remarks.
						Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	
			District No. 1.	M.	C.							
From To	... 31	72 65	Main Line at Lahore Station Umritsur Station ...	30	73	...	30 73 0	...	...	...	30 73 0	
			District No. 2.									
From To	... 54	72 ...	Main Line at Lahore Station „ towards Mooltan	53	8	37 40 0	33 0 0	2 20 0	4 0 0	39 60 0	37 0 0	
			District No. 3.									
From To	54 110	... ...	Main Line ... ... „ towards Mooltan	56	0							
			District No. 4.									
From To	110 166	... ...	Main Line ... ... „ towards Mooltan	56	0	19 10 0	...	...	...	19 10 0		
			District No. 5.									
From To	166 220	.. 30	Main Line ... ... SherShah Terminus, 11¼ miles beyond Mooltan Station ...	54	30	31 50 0	9 30 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	34 50 0	10 30 0	
			Total for Main Line ...	250	31	88 20 0	73 23 0	5 20 0	5 0 0	93 40 0	78 23 0	
			Station Yards and Sidings ...	30	67	11 66 0	8 54 0	2 60 0	0 36 0	14 46 0	9 10 7	
			Total	281	18	100 6 0	81 77 7	8 0 0	5 36 0	108 6 0	87 33 7	

JOSEPH HARRISON,
Chief Engineer.

Progress Report of Plate-laying for the month ending October 1863.

	Miles.	Chains.		Plate-laying required.		Previously		This Month		Total		Remarks.
						Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	
			District No. 1.	M.	C.							
From To	.. 31	72 65	Main Line at Lahore Station Umritsur Station ...	30	73	...	30 73 0	...	...	...	30 73 0	
			District No. 2.									
From To	... 54	72 ...	Main Line at Lahore Station „ towards Mooltan	53	8	39 60 0	37 0 0	1 0 0	3 40 0	40 60 0	40 40 0	
			District No. 3.									
From To	54 110	... ...	Main Line ... ... „ towards Mooltan	56	0							
			District No. 4.									
From To	110 166	. ...	Main Line ... ... „ towards Mooltan	56	0	19 10 0	...	...	...	19 10 0		
			District No. 5.									
From To	166 220	.. 30	Main Line ... ... SherShah Terminus, 11¼ miles beyond Mooltan Station...	54	30	34 50 0	10 30 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	38 50 0	15 30 0	
			Total for Main Line ...	250	31	93 40 0	78 23 0	5 0 0	8 40 0	98 40 0	86 63 0	
			Station Yards and Sidings ...	30	67	14 46 0	9 10 7	...	1 0 0	14 46 0	10 10 7	
			Total	281	18	108 6 0	87 33 7	5 0 0	9 40 0	118 6 0	96 73 7	

G. STONE,
for Chief Engineer.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. Cutter, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 76 OF 1864.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 29TH JANUARY 1864.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in publishing the despatches received from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, regarding the late operations against the enemy in the Mahabun Mountain and the Chumla Valley, embraces with much satisfaction the opportunity now afforded him of thanking the troops for their services.

The gallantry, fortitude, and endurance which have been displayed throughout the expedition, are worthy of the highest praise, and His Excellency will have much satisfaction in bringing them to the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

The Governor General in Council cordially acknowledges the very distinguished services of Brigadier General Sir N. B. Chamberlain, K. C. B., (whose wound and impaired state of health are much regretted by His Excellency,) and of Major General J. Garvock in successive command of the Eusufzye Field Force.

He also thanks the Political Officers, Major H. James, C. B., the Commissioner of Peshawur, and Colonel Reynell Taylor, C. B., for their valuable services.

While the acknowledgments of the Governor General in Council are due to the whole of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, composing the late Eusufzye Field Force, for the excellent spirit they displayed from first to last, he desires especially to commend those who have been prominently brought to notice in the several reports of engagements, and by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, more particularly Colonel Turner, C. B., and Lieutenant Colonel Wilde, C. B., in Command of Brigades, the latter of whom served throughout the operations, and for a time commanded the whole Force to the entire satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Governor General in Council also desires especially to thank those Officers who held the command of Corps or Batteries, or who performed responsible Staff duties, and earned the approbation of the Commanders of the Force and of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The successful exertions of the Commissariat Department under Captain Jenkins, and the services of Surgeons Simpson, Munro, and Buckle, and of the Medical Department generally, are much appreciated by the Governor General in Council.

It will afford the Governor General in Council the highest satisfaction to submit to Her Majesty's Government the names of such British Officers and Soldiers as may be recommended by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for distinction or reward. The rewards bestowed by the Major General Commanding the Force on Native Officers and Soldiers in anticipation of sanction, are confirmed by the Government of India.

The Governor General in Council laments the severe loss sustained by the troops in their gallant encounters with a brave and determined foe, and joins with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in admiration of the noble spirit of the Officers named by His Excellency, who died at their posts under circumstances most honorable to their memory.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

From Colonel D. M. STEWART, Depy. Adjt. Genl., to Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.,—(No. 69 A, dated Head Quarters, Camp Peshawur, 17th January 1864.)

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, despatches from Brigadier General Sir Neville Chamberlain, K. C. B., late Commanding the Eusufzye Field Force, and from Major General Garvock, who succeeded to the Command of the Force when it was relinquished by Sir N. Chamberlain on account of his wound.

2. In order that the Government may correctly understand the operations which have been carried out under these General Officers, the Commander-in-Chief directs me to submit the following explanatory details.

3. Sir N. Chamberlain was prevented from descending with his Force into the Chumla Valley, in furtherance of the objects of the expedition, by causes with which the Government are already acquainted.

4. The position finally occupied by the Brigadier General in the Umbeyla Pass, six or seven miles from the plains of Eusufzye, was a strategical and very strong one. It cut in two the enemy's line of mountain defences, and forced him to attack from lower ground a naturally strong position, which entirely commanded his advance, and which General Chamberlain had rendered still stronger by entrenchments. To these advantages must be added open communications with the base in the plains of Eusufzye.

5. The position was, however, subject to the disadvantages arising from the very difficult nature of the country, abounding, as it does, with deep ravines, covered with boulders and large masses of rock, interspersed with trees and brushwood, all favoring the peculiar tactics of the enemy in their vehement attacks on the entrenchments.

6. Up to the 20th November the enemy had made frequent attacks, all of which were successfully repelled by Sir N. Chamberlain, and very great credit is due to the Brigadier General and his troops for the resolution with which they held their ground.

7. As frequently happens in mountain warfare, picquets were taken and re-taken, but success invariably remained with Brigadier General Chamberlain and his gallant Force.

8. His Excellency regrets to say that the casualties were numerous; they were, in a great measure, caused by the peculiarly difficult nature of the ground above described, which favored the bold and unexpected attacks of the mountaineers, who were enabled to collect unseen, and to remain under cover, till prepared for their sudden rushes on the defences.

9. It would also appear that tribes fought under one of the most powerful of influences, the spirit of religious fanaticism, fanned and excited to the utmost by the Akhoond of Swat.

10. Although General Chamberlain, for the reasons stated by him, acted solely on the defensive, the determined resolution with which he held his position, and repulsed all the daring attacks of the enemy; the great losses sustained by them, including some of their best leaders, and most forward fighting men, losses not easily replaced amongst inorganized combatants; the exhaustion of their resources; and the continued march of strong British reinforcements of all arms towards the scene of operations, doubtless induced the tribes to desist from their attacks between the 20th November and the 15th December, during which time there was nothing but an occasional interchange of shots between the outposts.

11. The enemy acknowledge up to the 20th November the loss of a thousand killed; but there can be little doubt that it exceeded this number, a conclusion which is justified by the number of dead actually left in front of the position, and the fact that in the obstinacy of their attacks they often remained exposed to the close and cross fire of Artillery.

12. These losses produced much discouragement amongst the confederate tribes, and created a desire amongst many of them to enter into negotiations for peace with the British Commissioner, Major James.

13. These negotiations were carried on for some time, but the result proved that, although the tribes may have been willing to withdraw from the contest, they were not, with the exception, as it would appear, of the Bonairs, the most powerful of all the tribes, inclined to do so on the British terms.

14. On the 29th November, Brigadier General Sir N. Chamberlain, with the sanction of Government, relinquished into the hands of Major General Garvock the Command of the Eusufzye Field Force, and on the 8th December the Commander-in-Chief had the honor to report to the Government of India, from Lahore, that the negotiations of the Commissioner with the tribes had failed.

15. General Garvock, with laudable promptitude, after having been reinforced by the 1st Battalion 7th Fusiliers, 93rd Highlanders, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, and the 3rd Seikh Infantry, took measures for acting on the offensive, but on the 10th the Chiefs of the Bonair tribe made their appearance in the British Camp and sued for peace. The negotiations were again fruitless, but the Bonairwals, on account of the causes already stated, seceded, it is believed, with a few exceptions, from the hostile tribes, who had meanwhile received considerable reinforcements from Dhêr and Bajour.

16. On the 15th December, General Garvock, as stated in his report, assumed the offensive, and with great vigor successfully attacked the enemy at Lalloo, about two miles and a half from the right flank of his position. This important success was gained at a trifling loss to the British Force.

17. Whilst General Garvock was attacking the enemy at Lalloo, the position at the Umbeyla Pass was assailed by a portion of the tribes, who were, however, repulsed with loss by Majors Keyes and Brownlow, Commanding, respectively, the 1st Punjab Infantry and the 20th Native Infantry, two Officers of whose admirable conduct throughout the operations it is impossible to speak in too high terms.

18. Umbeyla was taken without opposition and burnt on the following day; but in a subsequent successful affair under Brigadier Turner, it will be seen one British Officer was killed and four wounded.

19. Sir H. Rose directs me to bring to the special notice of the Government of India Brigadier General Sir N. Chamberlain, K. C. B., and Major General Garvock, who have, respectively, commanded the Eusufzye Field Force, and to recommend that they may receive a suitable reward for the very important services which they have rendered to the State.

20. His Excellency likewise desires me to bring under the notice of Government the very good service performed by Brigadiers Turner and

Wilde, Commanding, respectively, the 1st and 2nd Brigades. The latter Officer served throughout the whole of the operations, and, after General Chamberlain was wounded, temporarily exercised the Command of the Force, during which time he earned the Commander-in-Chief's especial approbation.

21. The Commander-in-Chief entirely concurs in the encomiums bestowed by Generals Chamberlain and Garvock on the Officers and men of the Field Force at large, for the excellent spirit they displayed from first to last.

22. The duties devolving on the picquets were often prolonged and hard, but the Troops, British as well as Native, performed them with a cheerfulness and good feeling characteristic of their high discipline.

23. It is due to Military merit and devotion of the highest order, and it may be some consolation to the relatives of the Officers in question, that His Excellency should record how nobly three Officers of the greatest promise died in action. Lieutenant Richmond, of the 20th Native Infantry, when about to be relieved at the expiration of his tour of duty, prevailed on his Commanding Officer, because it was a post of danger, to allow him to remain for four successive days in charge of the "Eagle's Nest" picquet, where he was killed by a bullet through his head.

Lieutenant Chapman, of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, although knowing that he was dying of a mortal wound, bound up the wounds of a brother Officer, and sent an important message to the position.

Lieutenant Davidson, of the 1st Punjab Infantry, rather than retire from his post, died, fighting to the last against overwhelming numbers, with a heroism that elicited the admiration of one of the principal Chiefs of the Bonair tribe.

24. As regards the Officers named for the Victoria Cross, the usual recommendations will be submitted hereafter.

25. So important is the question of supplies in all Military operations, that the Commander-in-Chief would not do justice to the most efficient manner in which they were managed in the Eusufzye Field Force, were His Excellency not to bring to the notice of the Government the excellent services of the Assistant Commissary General, Captain Jenkins. Notwithstanding the difficulties of feeding so large a Force in a mountainous country, beyond the limits of our own territory, not only was no complaint ever preferred, but the General Officers in Command, and Commanding Officers of Regiments, report that the rations were remarkably good, and that their issue was liberal and uninterrupted throughout.

26. Surgeon W. Simpson, M. B., 71st Highland Light Infantry, and Surgeon W. Munro, M. D., 93rd Highlanders, on different occasions senior Medical Officers with the British portion of the Force; Surgeon Buckle, the senior Medical Officer with the Native Troops, and the Medical Officers of the Force generally, performed their duty ably and successfully under difficult circumstances.

27. Before concluding this letter, it is due to the Native Troops employed, particularly to the Regiments organized since 1857, that the Commander-in-Chief should submit to the Government of India a practical proof of their discipline and fidelity. Every effort was made by the Akhoond of Swat and the hostile tribes to seduce to their cause their co-religonists in the Native Regiments opposed to them, but with the exception of one young Bonair recruit, their sense of duty and discipline kept them true.

From Brigr. Gen. Sir N. CHAMBERLAIN, K. C. B., Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force, to the Adjt. Genl.,—(No. 1, dated Camp Crest of the Umbeyla Pass, the 21st October 1863.)

In continuation of my letter of the 19th instant, reporting that the Force would move from Camp at Nowakilla the same evening, I have now the honor to submit, for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's information, an account of the proceedings of the Force up to this date.

2. I must first inform His Excellency that, on the same day (18th October) that the other troops moved up from their Camps in the rear to Nowakilla, the troops, as per margin, marched to the mouth of the Durrun Pass. This is the Pass by which the Force under Major General Sir S. Cotton, K. C. B., entered the hills in 1858; and by moving the above troops to the mouth of this Pass, the impression was of course conveyed that the Force was about to enter the hills by the same route as before.

Peshawur Mountain Train.
Huzara do. do.
1st Punjab Infantry.
5th Goorkha Regiment.

3. On the afternoon of the 19th orders were sent to the troops mentioned in the last paragraph to march after dark to Permouli, and there to form a junction with the troops as per margin, which would leave the Camp at Nowakilla at 9 P. M. The united detachments were then to proceed under command of Lieutenant Colonel A. P. Wilde, C. B., to Goorkhawa, and thence penetrate into Chumla by the Umbeyla Pass.

100 Sabres, Guide Cavalry.
100 " 11th Bengal Cavalry.
Guide Infantry.
5th Punjab Infantry.
20th (Punjab) Native Infantry.

The annexed report from Lieutenant Colonel Wide, C. B., will inform the Commander-in-Chief of the proceedings of this advanced Column and of its success in reaching the crest of the Umbeyla Pass on the afternoon of the 20th. I trust that His Excellency will concur with me in considering that the duty was satisfactorily performed, and that credit is due to Lieutenant Colonel Wilde and to the Officers and Troops employed under his orders.

4. I should here mention that, on the afternoon of the 19th, when it would be too late for the Chumla or other tribes to make any preparations on a large scale for impeding the march of the troops through the Umbeyla Pass, a proclamation was forwarded by the Commissioner to the Chumla and Bonair tribes, stating the object with which the Force was about to enter the Chumla Valley, and assuring them that it was with no intention of injuring them or of interfering with their independence, but solely because it was the most convenient route by which to reach the Hindoostanee fanatics and to effect their expulsion from the Mahabun.

5. The main Column, composed of the troops as per margin, marched from Nowakilla at 1 A. M. on the 20th October, and reached Roostum at 7 A. M. The road was a mere village track, and as any attempt to improve it earlier would have revealed our intended route, it had only received

½ C. Batty, 19th Brigade Royal Arty.
Company of Sappers.
71st Highland Light Infy. (550)
101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers (500)
32nd Bengal Native Infantry.
3rd Punjab Infantry.
6th do. do.

such improvement as a Company of Sappers could hastily give it, late on the afternoon of the 19th, when concealment was no longer necessary or practicable; the Civil Authorities aided in removing obstructions by employing large parties of villagers, who worked at the road by torch light, and a line of fires marked the route by which the troops were advancing.

6. The main Column rested for a short time at Roostum for the troops to refresh and breakfast, and I took the opportunity of selecting the best available position for the Depôt of sick and weakly men, &c., to be left at that place. At about 9 A. M. the troops were again in motion. As far as the village of Soorkhowa, the track was tolerably good, and lay through small open valleys; but at a little distance beyond Soorkhowa the real Pass commences. As a road for troops it certainly persents great difficulties. The track lies up the bed of a stream encumbered with boulders and large masses of rock, and is overgrown with low trees and jungle. The hills on either side rise to some height, but for the most part with a gradual slope, so that Infantry can ascend them without difficulty, except for the obstacle presented by thick thorny jungle. The guns were drawn by horses as far as possible, and then transferred to elephants. The progress of the Force was of course extremely slow, as in most parts it was only practicable to move in single file, and the British troops were much fatigued; but the plentiful stream of water which flows through the Pass prevented their suffering from thirst, and late in the afternoon the rear of Lieutenant Colonel Wilde's Column was reached. Lieutenant Colonel Wilde's Column had not been strong enough to post flanking parties at more than a few of the most important points in the Pass. Detachments were therefore posted from the main Column wherever it seemed necessary, and the entire 5th Goorkha Regiment was left about three-quarters of a mile from the crest of the Pass, in a commanding situation, where it served as a support to the small flanking parties, and also protected the baggage. The 32nd Native Infantry formed the rear guard, but did not get beyond Soorkhowa on the night of the 20th.

7. Lieutnant-Colonel Wilde had encamped the advanced Column on and beyond the crest of the Pass on tolerably open and level ground, which afforded sufficient room for the main Column also to bivouack as it came up; but it was 10 P. M. before the guns reached Camp. I had sent on the whole of the Cavalry with the advanced Column, under the representation that the Pass was much easier and shorter than it proved to be, in view to pushing them forward supported by some Infantry and Mountain Train Guns, and reconnoitring the road down the Pass and the head of the Chumla Valley. But when I found what difficulties the Pass presented even to the march of the troops, and how long it would necessarily be before the whole of the baggage could come up, I thought it prudent to make no further movement in advance. The ammunition mules of the Infantry had been able with difficulty to keep up with the rear of their respective Regiments, but with this exception not a single baggage animal reached the Camp during the night of the 20th.

8. One of the Mullicks of Umbeyla had been made prisoner whilst opposing the advance of Lieutenant Colonel Wilde's Column. From him it was ascertained that the slight opposition made in the Pass was made by the people of his own village, (situated at the mouth of the Pass in the Chumla Valley, and therefore belonging geographically to Chumla, but paying tribute to one of the Bonair tribes) and by a few of the Chumla villagers. This Mullick was sent to his people by the Commissioner, together with a wounded man, and they were allowed to take away the body of one man who had been killed. He was charged with a verbal message corresponding with the terms of the proclamation, and informing the Chumla people that if they would bring supplies they would be liberally paid for them. It was hoped that this message and the proclamation together would satisfy the Bonair and Chumla people as to our intentions regarding them and their country, and prevent their taking part against us.

9. I will now endeavour to make His Excellency acquainted with the nature of the position which the Force occupies. On the left it is enclosed by the Gurroo Mountain, which divides the Umbeyla Pass from Bonair. This mountain, which is estimated roughly to be 6,000 feet high, rises in a succession of ridges; steep, but not precipitous, the general direction of which is parallel to the Pass; occasional plateaux and knolls are found on its sides, which afford convenient and safe situations for our picquets, and about 1,000 feet above the Camp is a very remarkable heap of enormous *granite* rocks, which forms a conspicuous object from the entrance and throughout the Pass, and marks the point at which the crest or watershed is reached, which separates Eusufzye from Chumla. The sides of the Gurroo Mountain are clothed with fir trees of large growth, interspersed on the lower slopes with the wild fig and the date tree, a remarkable mixture of the vegetation of a cold and of a tropical climate. To the front of Camp the Pass widens as it descends, and opens out into little plateaux, which at last meets the plain of Chumla. The latter is distant about three miles from the Camp, and has the appearance of being well cultivated with a stream flowing through the middle of it, the head of which gives water to our Camp. A range of hills much lower than the Gurroo is on the right of Camp, and is crowned by our picquets. To the rear of Camp, but far below, is seen the plain of Eusufzye.

10. The further proceedings of the Force will be duly reported for His Excellency's information.

P. S.—I am compelled to ask that you will forward a copy of this Report to Colonel Norman, C. B., Secretary to Government, Military Department, as I have no means of having a second copy made, there being no Clerks in Camp.

From Lieut. Colonel A. WILDE, C. B., Comdg. Corps of Guides, to Major T. WRIGHT, Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., Peshawur Divn.,—(No. 1, dated Camp Umbeyla Pass, the 20th October 1863.)

As directed in Eusufzye Field Force Orders, I have the honor to report, for the information of Brigadier General Sir N. Chamberlain, K. C. B., Commanding, that I marched from Nowakilla at 9 o'clock P. M. on the 19th October 1863. The troops under the Command of Major C. P. Keyes, which were encamped at the entrance of the Durran Pass, met my Column at the village of Permouli during the

Peshawur Mountain Train.
Huzara ditto ditto.
Infantry Corps of Guides.
1st Punjab Infantry.
5th ditto ditto.
20th ditto ditto.
5th Goorkha Battalion.
100 Sabres Cavalry Corps of Guides.
100 Sabres 11th Bengal Cavalry.

night, and the two detachments having joined, moved on together towards the Umbeyla Pass in one Column, consisting of the Batteries and Regiments named in the margin.

2. At sunrise on the morning of the 20th October 1863, the Umbeyla Pass was entered, and the Column halted for an hour inside it to rest the men who had been marching across country during the whole night. About 9 o'clock A. M. the Column having been organized for service, and the baggage directed to remain at the entrance of the Pass, under an escort of the 11th Bengal Cavalry, I advanced the troops; the Infantry of the Corps of Guides and the 1st Punjab Infantry leading, supported, respectively, by the 20th Punjab Infantry and the 5th Punjab Infantry. The 5th Goorkha Battalion remained as an escort to the two Mountain Train Batteries.

3. About one-third of the Pass had been traversed when I received information that my advance would not be unopposed. Reports differed as to the numbers of the enemy, and the thickly wooded nature of the country rendered it difficult to ascertain what points of the hills were occupied.

4. At 12 o'clock the enemy commenced firing from the rocks in the vicinity of the road, but were gradually dislodged by the advanced guard of the Column; in this manner two-thirds of the Pass was gained when the end of the Pass called the "Umbeyla Kundao" appeared in sight. The hills on both sides high, covered with low brushwood and jutting rocks, but perfectly practicable to good light troops. On many of the most prominent rocks small parties of the enemy showed themselves and occasionally fired.

5. I directed the Infantry of the Corps of Guides to take the crest of the hills to the right, and the 1st Punjab Infantry to move up the valley slowly, and left it to Major Keyes to act as his judgment dictated. Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, with his Regiment, protected the flank of the Column, which some parties of the enemy threatened. By 2 o'clock P. M. the top of the Pass, the water-shed of the Valleys of Suddum and Chumla, was secured.

6. The Corps of Guides had ascended the heights on the right, driving small detached parties of the enemy before them. The 1st Punjab Infantry had with their skirmishers mounted the lower spurs of the hills on both sides of the Pass, and Major Keyes with his reserve continued to press the enemy in front along the valley, until they disappeared over the ridge. The opposition offered to our troops was no where determined, and a single shell fired by Captain DeBude, Commanding the Huzara Mountain Train, hastened the retreat of the enemy.

7. I estimate the numbers of the enemy in the field at from 200 to 250 men, and their loss amounted to 2 killed and 3 wounded, besides one captured. On the side of the troops there was no casualty.

8. Major C. P. Keyes, Commanding the 1st Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant F. H. Jenkins, 2nd in Command, the Corps of Guides, led the Regiments on whom the work fell, and both these Officers displayed both skill and knowledge of hill warfare in the management of their Corps.

9. Colonel R. Taylor, C. B., the Commissioner of Peshawur, accompanied the Column, and assisted me materially throughout by his advice, and I beg to acknowledge the value of his experience.

10. Considering that the Pass was gained without loss, and its occupation secures the entrance into the Chumla Valley, I feel sure the Brigadier General will be satisfied with the conduct of the troops on this occasion.

From Brigr. Genl. Sir N. CHAMBERLAIN, K. C. B., Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force, to the Adjt. Genl., Head Quarters,—(No. 2, dated Camp Crest of the Umbeyla Pass, the 23rd October 1863.)

In continuation of my letter No. 1 of the 21st instant, I have the honor to report as follows for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. Up to the evening of the 21st instant, the date of my last letter, but a small portion of the baggage had reached the Camp, partly in consequence of the difficulties of the road, and partly from the inferior nature of much of the carriage and incompetence of the drivers. But on the morning of the 22nd, the rear guard being then at no great distance from the Camp, I considered that the preliminary steps might be taken for moving the Force forward.

3. Accordingly, in the forenoon of the 22nd, a detachment of Sappers (details of the 4th and 5th Companies) was set to work to improve the descent of the Pass. The Sappers were supported by the 20th Punjab Native Infantry under Major Brownlow, and as soon as the road was reported tolerably good, were followed by the Cavalry* under Lieutenant Colonel Probyn, C. B., V. C. The Sappers were then sent back to Camp, and the Cavalry proceeded to reconnoitre, supported by the 20th Punjab Native Infantry, which occupied the gorge of the Pass, the reconnoisance being conducted by Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, C. B., Royal Engineers.

*100 Sabres Guide Cavalry.
100 ditto 11th Bengal Cavalry.

4. The information received was to the effect that a considerable body of the Bonair Tribe were occupying the Pass which leads from Chumla into Bonair from near Umbeyla, but that their intentions towards us were peaceable. The Commissioner had communicated with them, and they had avowed their intention of nearly acting on the defensive, and of opposing us only in the event of our attempting to enter the Bonair Country.

5. Being of course most desirous to give the Bonair people no cause of offence, or even of suspicion, I had desired Colonel Taylor to act with the greatest circumspection. I was aware that from the foot of the Pass the reconnoitering party would have the choice of two roads through the Chumla Valley. The first, which was said to be the better of the two Passes, by the village of Umbeyla, and keeps the north side of the Chumla Valley under the hills which divide Chumla from Bonair. The second is by Kagah, and along the south side of the Valley. Knowing that Umbeyla was regarded by the Bonair people as one of their own villages, though actually in Chumla, I gave Colonel Taylor orders to avoid that road and to proceed by the Kagah route, thus guarding in every possible way against giving offence to the Bonair people, and endeavouring to prove to them that we desired to hold entirely aloof from them and their country.

6. The information we possessed of the assembly of the Bonair people in their Pass, was confirmed by the observation of the reconnoitering party, as will be seen by Colonel Taylor's report, which I have the honor to enclose. No obstruc-

tion was offered by them to the reconnoitering party in its advance down the Valley, and they contented themselves with peaceably watching its movements from the hills. But it was otherwise, as the party returned. A body of the Bonair people descended from their Pass and attempted to cut off the retirement of the Cavalry, opening fire upon them. In pure self-defence the Cavalry were compelled to charge and open the road, which they did, killing some six of the enemy, with a loss to themselves of two men wounded and two horses missing. The attempt upon the Cavalry was followed by an attack upon the Infantry, which it had been necessary to call up in support, and Major Brownlow had to fight his way up the Pass into Camp. Major Brownlow's conduct on this occasion and his management of his Regiment was most praiseworthy; for, from the nature of the ground, the operation was at any time a difficult one, and rendered more so by the approach of night, and the determined bearing of many of the enemy, the most forward of whom endeavoured to close with the skirmishers sword in hand. The Regiment behaved with great steadiness, and Lieutenant Richmond, Doing Duty Officer, who with a party held one of the spurs which commanded the mouth of the Pass, exhibited great gallantry. Lieutenant Brown, Royal Engineers, who had directed the work of the Sapper Detachment, and on its return to Camp had joined the 20th (Punjab) Native Infantry, also distinguished himself, and was slightly wounded.

7. The attack upon the reconnoitering party was followed by a general attack upon the picquets in the front and on the flanks of Camp, which continued at intervals until midnight. The enemy, as I must now call them, were repulsed with but trifling loss to ourselves, but I regret to say that Lieutenant Gillies, Royal Artillery, of the Huzara Mountain Battery, was killed in the attack. The nature of the ground, which is very broken and covered with brushwood, enabled the enemy to carry off most of their dead during the hours of darkness, but eight of their bodies were taken up in the morning, and the spies report that some fifty were killed in the attack, amongst them some people of influence.

8. The Bonair people having thus taken a decidedly hostile part against us, is extremely serious, and has altered our whole position, and probably our plan of operations. That their conduct has been prompted by the Hindoostanee fanatics at Sitana, &c., there can be no doubt. Some papers have been intercepted, which show that ever since it became known that the present expedition was being organized against them, the Hindoostanees have been endeavouring to obtain the assistance of the people of Bonair by alarming them as to our intentions of annexing their country. The hostility of Bonair must now be considered as a fact, and our course of action guided accordingly. Its probable effect upon the security of our communications has first to be considered and guarded against.

In this view I have ordered up the Wing of the 14th Native Infantry from Nowakilla to Roostum, and applied for another Native Infantry Regiment to be sent from Peshawur. I have requested the Commissioner to arrange for the occupation of the lower portion of the Pass with his Foot Levies, and it is probable that I shall have to ask for more Native Infantry before the communication with the rear can be considered secure, even so long as the Force occupies its present position on the crest of the Umbeyla Pass.

9. His Excellency is in possession of my original plan of operations, namely, to use the Chumla Valley as the route for reaching the Hindoostanee settlements on the Mahabun. But with a powerful and warlike tribe like the people of Bonair in declared hostility on the left flank of our proposed line of march, and in a position to which they can always return, even though once dislodged and beaten, it may now be impossible to persevere in this plan of operations. Besides, our latest information is to the effect that the Bonair people have summoned the Hindoostanees to their aid, and that a portion of them at least have obeyed the summons. It is doubtful, therefore, whether the original object in view can now be obtained by the force penetrating to the Mahabun, and whether the Hindoostanee fanatics will not be either encountered in our present position, fighting with the people of Bonair, or have to be sought elsewhere than on the spurs of the Mahabun.

10. A deputation consisting of almost all the influential men of the Judoon tribe came into Camp to the Commissioner this morning, and many of the Chumla Mullucks are also in Camp.

11. Both the British and Native Troops have had to undergo considerable discomfort from the baggage having been delayed, but the plentiful supply of firewood has fortunately enabled us to keep up large watchfires, and the troops generally are healthy, except those who have brought the Peshawur fever with them.

12. Enclosed is a Casualty Return up to date.

EUSUFZYE FIELD FORCE.

Casualty Return, Killed and wounded, of the above Force on the 22nd October 1863.

CAMP UMBEYLA PASS, 23*rd October* 1863.

Regiments.	Killed.					Wounded.					Horses.		Mules.		Remarks.
	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars, Havildars.	Buglers, Trumpeters, Pipers.	Rank and File.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars, Havildars.	Buglers, Trumpeters, Pipers.	Rank and File.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
Huzara Mountain Train Battery -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	
Guide Cavalry - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2					
11th Bengal Cavalry - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3			
1st Punjab Native Infantry -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2					
3rd " " -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2					
20th Native Infantry - -	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	9					
32nd " " - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1					
Total -	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	18	—	3	1	1	

(Examined)

(Signed) T. WRIGHT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

(Signed) N. CHAMBERLAIN, *Brigr. Genl.,*
Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force.

From Lieut. Colonel A. TAYLOR, Royal Engrs., to Major T. WRIGHT, Asst. Adjt. Genl.,—(dated Camp top of Umbeyla Pass, the 23rd October 1863.)

For the Brigadier General's information, I have the honor to report the details of the reconnoisance of the 22nd instant.

2. Agreeably to instructions received, I proceeded on the morning of the 22nd, with two Companies of Sappers and a detachment of the 32nd Pioneers, to improve the road from Camp to the Chumla Valley.

Sappers and Miners.
50 Rank and File under Lieutenant Tucker.
Detachment of 32nd, 124 Rank and File, under Lieutenant Drake.

3. We found the Pass to be about 2 miles in length, and unoccupied by any enemy. The road was fair.

4. Shortly after 1 P. M., I was joined at the mouth of the Pass by a detachment of Cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel Probyn, C. B., V. C., and the 20th Punjab Infantry under Major Brownlow. The Sappers and Miners returned towards Camp to repair the road, Major Brownlow occupied the foot of the Pass, and I proceeded with the Cavalry down the Chumla Valley in the direction of Kagah.

Guide Cavalry, 100 Sabres.
11th Bengal Cavalry, 100 Sabres.
20th Punjab Infantry, 250 Rank and File.

5. As we passed the Kotul leading into Bonair on our left, and about 2½ miles distant, we observed that it was occupied in force by the Bonairwals, but from all we could learn, none had descended into the Valley.

6. Arrived at Kagah (4 miles from Camp). The reports that the Valley was quite unoccupied were confirmed, and I consider it desirable to take advantage of such a favorable state of affairs to push down the Valley as far as was compatible with the General's order to be in Camp by sunset.

7. Leading the main body of the Cavalry at Kagah, I proceeded with a small escort to Koona (7 miles beyond Kagah), and reached Kagah again about 4½ P. M.

8. On arriving at the foot of our Pass we found that the Bonairwals had, and were still descending in considerable numbers with the view of preventing our return. They attempted to gain possession of a patch of very broken ground at the extreme end of the Valley through which our road lay. It was necessary to prevent them and to check them until Major Brownlow could come up in support: with this view the Cavalry charged in the most spirited way, and our object was attained. Major Brownlow occupied the broken ground with two Companies, and the Cavalry under a small escort of Infantry returned to Camp. The rear guard duties now devolved on Major Brownlow.

9. Emboldened by our continued retreat, the enemy had recovered from the effects of Colonel Probyn's charge, and by the time we had fairly entered the Pass, had assembled in great numbers and had surrounded a picquet under Lieutenant Richmond on the north side of the Pass. It was long before it could be got down. By this time day-light had quite gone, and the remainder of the retiring was effected in dim moon-light. The enemy pressed Major Brownlow very closely, and several times came in amongst his men sword in hand. Eventually, as we drew into Camp, the Camp picquets became engaged, and Major Brownlow's trying duties ceased. Nothing could be better than the way the whole affair was conducted, nor than the conduct of both Officers and men.

10. Our knowledge of the Chumla Valley does not extend much beyond Kooria. Its general shape and the position of the villages appear to be as shown by Major Walker's map. From Umbeyla to Kooria its surface is level and free from obstructions; beyond Kooria it is rugged and difficult. Confining myself to the portion of the Valley between Umbeyla and Kooria, it is quite practicable for Field Artillery. The nullah banks are all low; water is abundant, and the land highly cultivated: fuel must be supplied from the hills; there is no jungle in the valley.

11. The people of Kooria informed us that the roads thence to Cherorai and to Nagrai were about equal in length, but that the Cherorai road was difficult for laden mules and little used, while that to Nagrai was good.

CASUALTIES.

	Killed.	Wounded.				Horses.		
	Rank and File.	Native Officers	Havildars.	Sepoys.	Sowars.	Killed.	Wounded.	
20th Punjab Infy. ...	2	...	2	9	...	...	...	
Guide Cavalry ...	.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	1 Officer's charger and 1 Sowar's horse missing.
11th Bengal Cavalry	....	1	...	...	...	...	2	
	2	1	2	9	2	...	2	

(True copy)

(Signed) T. WRIGHT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

From Brig. Genl. Sir N. CHAMBERLAIN, K. C. B., Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force, to the Adjt. Genl., Head Quarters,—(No. 3, dated Camp Crest of the Umbeyla Pass, the 25th October 1863.)

In continuation of my No. 2 of the 23rd instant, I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that yesterday morning the sick, both British and Native, all baggage except that absolutely necessary for efficiency, and all carriage rendered spare by this arrangement, were sent to the rear under a strong escort, whilst an Infantry Regiment occupied the spur of the Gurroo Mountain, which commands the Pass on the Bonair side, and protected the convoy as it filed down the Pass. At the same time parties from the Camp were employed in improving the road and in removing the worst of the obstacles. The enemy remained quiet, but large bodies of men, with numerous standards, were observed approaching the mouth of the Pass, and from information since received, it is known that these consisted of the tribes from the Northern Indus as per margin, with a portion of the Hindoostanees under Syud Mobaruck Shah. The night passed over quietly.

Hussunzyes.
Chuggurzyes.
Muddar Khail.

2. Soon after day-light this morning an attack was made upon the right picquets of the Camp by the hostile bodies which joined the enemy yesterday as above detailed. They were, however, repulsed by Major Keyes, Commanding 1st Punjab Infantry, and driven off in the direction of Kagah. This affair was most skilfully managed

by Major Keyes, who had only one man wounded, whilst the enemy left ten bodies on the ground. Major Keyes' report is enclosed for His Excellency's information, and I would beg to bring to his notice the Officers named by him, especially Captain Hughes, Commanding Peshawur Mountain Train, Lieutenant Davidson, 2nd in Command, and Lieutenant Pitcher, Adjutant of the 1st Punjab Infantry.

3. Whilst the attack was going on on the right, the heights above the left flank picquets were crowned by large bodies of men; and it has since become known that a simultaneous attack on both flanks of the Camp had been arranged by the enemy, but the Bonair people, who were to have attacked the left flank, failed to keep their agreement. This has given great offence to the tribes engaged in the right attack, and the majority of them, but not the Hindoostanees, are believed to have returned to their homes. The loss of the enemy in the attack on the right is stated to have been 30 killed and a number wounded. Amongst the killed was the brother of a Syud of some note, of Chumla, although this tribe was reported in my last letter to have sent in a deputation to the Commissioner.

4. There appears to be reason to believe that the Bonair people have applied to the Akhoond of Swat for aid, and should they succeed in enlisting him in their cause, which is not improbable, as they are his spiritual followers, the object with which this Force took the road of the Chumla Valley will be still more difficult of attainment. The influence of the Akhoond of Swat over all the Hill and Plain Tribes on the Peshawur Frontier is very great, and towards them he fills a position which I can best illustrate by comparing it with that of the Pope of Rome. If he declares against us, he will no doubt bring an immense accession of material as well as moral strength to the people of Bonair and the other tribes already in arms against us. In the mean time the halt of the Force at the crest of the Pass is not without its advantages. The situation is a menacing one, it obliges the enemy to keep a large body of men together, whom they will find it difficult for a continuance to feed, and it makes it indispensable for them to become the attacking party, in which case all the advantage is on our side.

5. In the mean while the security of the Camp has been provided for, as far as possible, by occupying the heights which command the Camp with strong parties of Infantry. The picquets are all stockaded, and the approach to Camp by the gorge is defended by a breast-work, and by guns in position. The rear has also been secured from attack. The front picquets are under the command of Colonel Hope, C. B., Commanding the 71st Highland Light Infantry, the right flank is under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Wilde, C. B., Corps of Guides, the left flank under Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, 5th Punjab Infantry. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is already in possession of a plan of the Camp, to which I would refer him for all further particulars of our position and defensive arrangements.

From Major C. P. Keyes, Comdg. 1st Punjab Infantry, to Major T. Wright, Asst. Adjt. Genl., Eusufzye Field Force, —(dated Camp Umbeyla Pass, the 25th October 1863.)

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Brigadier General Commanding Eusufzye Field Force, that, in obedience to orders received from Lieutenant Colonel Wilde, C. B., Commanding the Right Defence, I occupied with my Regiment, on the night of the 24th instant, the advanced picquets of the Right Defence.

2. A little after day-light on the morning of the 25th, the enemy showed on a ridge of hills opposite my picquets, and which from its vicinity to my position I considered it dangerous to allow them to occupy in any force. I called upon Lieutenant Colonel Wilde, C. B., Commanding Right Defence, for support, and proceeded to dislodge them from the ridge. I had then about 200 men, 100 of whom I sent under Captain Davidson, 2nd in Command, to take the enemy in flank, and when he had sufficiently far advanced on the ridge occupied by the enemy, I advanced at the double to attack them in front and drove them from height to height, until I obtained a position which I could safely hold till reinforced.

3. This advanced position was on a ridge overlooking a plain 200 yards broad, over which the enemy had been driven. On the other side of this plain was a conical hill, the summit of which commanded the ridge at a range of 700 yards. On this the enemy were collecting from the plain by the villages of Lalloo and Kagah. They appeared to be coming in considerable force, which eventually amounted to between 2,000 and 3,000 men. I at once wrote off that I might be supported by a Mountain Train Battery and a Regiment, ordering my men to keep under cover, and not to return the fire of the enemy. Owing to the distance from Camp, and the nature of the ground, these reinforcements did not arrive till 2 P. M. First arrived 150 European Soldiers from Her Majesty's 71st and 101st Foot, with Captain Fosbery, Musketry Instructor. The marksmen of this party were selected, and placed along the ridge. The men of the 1st Punjab Infantry being recalled and drawn up out of sight of the enemy, as also the 5th Goorkha Regiment, which joined shortly afterwards as soon as the Peshawur Mountain Train Battery arrived, they were brought up as near the ridge as possible without showing themselves to the enemy. The guns were then dragged up by hand into position marked by sections standing in their front, and immediately opened fire with shrapnell at a distance of 600 yards, the marksmen opening fire at the same time.

The conical hill held by the enemy was rocky and very precipitous, but essentially a weak position, having a line of retreat that would expose the retreating enemy to great loss, if closely pursued.

4. After the guns had fired two rounds, the 1st Punjab Infantry was advanced at the "double," supported by the 5th Goorkha Regiment, the whole of the Europeans keeping up the fire from the ridge.

5. The enemy did not stop to defend their position, but after firing a few shots, retreated at their utmost speed; to the admirable practice of the guns, and the withering fire of the marksmen, may be attributed our obtaining the hill without any loss. The enemy left several bodies on the ground, and their total loss has since been ascertained to have been 33 killed and upwards of 40 wounded.

6. The first discharge of shrapnell having killed their men on the summit of the hill, great credit is due to Captain Hughes, Commanding the Peshawur Mountain Train Battery, for the admirable manner in which he brought up his

guns over the very difficult ground he had to traverse, and his very effective practice when brought into action; also to Major Campbell, Commanding 5th Goorkha Battalion, and the Officers Commanding the European Companies, for the manner in which they carried out the object in view, of making all movements until the moment of attack.

As soon as the enemy were seen to have re-passed the village of Lalloo on their way to the plains the troops were dismissed to their quarters.

On the first advance from the picquets our loss was one Private wounded, the only casualty of the day.

Captain Davidson took up his flanking party with great spirit, and performed essential service in driving back the enemy.

I cannot close this report without bringing to the notice of the Brigadier General Commanding Eusufzye Field Force the energy, intelligence, and zeal of Lieutenant and Adjutant H. W. Pitcher, who was foremost in every movement, and who by his quick perception rendered me most effective aid. I consider him a most promising young Officer.

(Signed) A. WILDE, *Lieut. Col.*,
Comdg. Right Flank Picquets.

From Lieut. Colonel A. WILDE, C. B., for Brigr. Genl. Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force, to the Adjt. Genl., Head Quarters,—(No. 4, dated Camp Crest of the Umbeyla Pass, the 27th October 1863.)

In my letter No. 3 of the 25th instant, I mentioned that a simultaneous attack upon both the right and left flanks of the Camp had been arranged by the enemy to come off on the 25th instant; but that the Bonair men, upon whom it had devolved to attack the left, had failed to keep their agreement on that day. Large bodies of men, however, were seen collected upon the Gurroo Mountain on the 25th instant, and it was therefore necessary to provide both against the threatened attack on the left, and also against the possibility of the enemy making an attempt from the spurs of the Gurroo upon a convoy of sick, &c., about to be sent to the rear.

2. With this view I reinforced the left picquets under Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan yesterday morning, with the marksmen of the two British Regiments, 30 in number, under Lieutenant Fosberry (who joined the Force by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for the purpose of testing the value of a shell invented by him), 200 men of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, the 5th and 6th Punjab Infantry, and the Huzara Mountain Battery. Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan was thus prepared either to repel any attack on the left picquets, or to act offensively, if the designs of the enemy should appear to be to attack the convoy in the Pass.

3. These troops took up a position near the highest and most exposed of the left picquets, known in Camp by the name of the "Eagle's Nest."

This picquet occupies the top of a very steep rocky knoll, which rises out of the southern face of the Gurroo, and is the apex of that portion of the mountain which overlooks the left flank of the Camp. The knoll had been hastily prepared for defence the preceding afternoon, and had been surrounded with a breast-work; the breast-work was capable of containing 110 men, namely, the 30 marksmen and 80 of the 20th Punjab Regiment Native Infantry, and some large rocks at the base of the knoll sheltered 120 more, namely, 70 of the 20th, and 50 of the 3rd Punjab Infantry. It was necessary to hold this position with a picquet by day, in order to give security to the grass-cutters, &c., of the Camp; but its distance from Camp, and the consequent difficulty of reinforcing it quickly, had made it unadvisable to hold it by night until the ground below had been securely occupied, and the picquet had been subsequently withdrawn at sunset to a lower position.

4. The troops were no sooner observed by the enemy on the mountain above to be taking up their position, than a large body of them descended by the different spurs, and with loud cries attacked at once the Troops drawn up and the "Eagle's Nest" in the most determined manner. The steady fire of the Huzara Mountain Battery checked such of the enemy as came under its effect, and afforded a favorable opportunity for the 6th Punjab Infantry, which was in reserve, to charge them. But the nature of the ground prevented the guns from being brought to bear at first upon those who assailed the "Eagle's Nest," and they were able to swarm up the steep sides of the knoll, and to plant their standards immediately under the breast-work, where the fire of the garrison could hardly reach them. They were, however, ultimately repelled by the excellent shooting of the marksmen, and by the steady fire of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry, aided by the flanking fire of the guns, and the Enfield rifles of the 71st Highland Light Infantry. The first effort of the enemy was followed by others of a less determined character, which were more easily repulsed, and until late in the evening, a heavy fire was kept up from the spurs and ridges of the mountain, from which the troops suffered some casualties, though kept under cover as much as possible. For further particulars I would refer His Excellency to the enclosed reports from Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Vaughan, who commanded the troops, and from Major Brownlow, who commanded in the "Eagle's Nest."

5. The enemy being in such force on the mountain, and the importance of continuing to hold this position having become apparent, I fully concurred with Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan's recommendation that the Troops should not be withdrawn at night-fall (as had been intended), even at the risk of a renewal of the attack. The enemy, however, attempted no further offensive movement. To-day the "Eagle's Nest" has been strengthened, and an adjoining eminence which supports it has been stockaded, and both positions will be permanently held in the strength as per margin.

"EAGLE'S NEST."
40 British Infantry.
300 Native „

VAUGHAN'S PICQUET.
Huzara Mountain Battery.
60 British Infantry.
300 Native „

6. The Return of killed and wounded in this attack will best explain to His Excellency the severe nature of the contest, particularly at the "Eagle's Nest" itself. I much regret the loss of the two young Officers who were killed, Lieutenant Richmond, of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Clifford of the 3rd Punjab Infantry. The former Officer was mentioned in my letter of the 23rd for the gallantry in the attack on the reconnoitering party the day before. He was killed whilst encouraging his men by his personal example in their gallant resistance to the enemy. Lieutenant Clifford, Adjutant of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, was on leave when the Force was formed, and joined it as a volunteer, to serve

with an Infantry Regiment. He was killed whilst leading a sally at the head of the party of his Regiment from the rocks at the foot of the "Eagle's Nest." Subadar Major Meer Ally Shah, of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry, died like a gallant Soldier at his Commanding Officer's side, recommending his son to Major Brownlow's protection.

7. I beg to ask His Excellency's approval of the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Vaughan, who commanded on this occasion, and of the Officers and others mentioned by him and by Major Brownlow. Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan's management of the troops was excellent, and I consider myself indebted to his clear judgment for the very successful result of the action. Major Brownlow has been already noticed in my report of the 23rd for the able way in which he covered the retreat of the reconnoitering party, and on this occasion also he greatly distinguished himself by his ready resource and gallant personal bearing. Captain Hoste's charge at the head of the 6th Punjab Infantry was very bold, but was unfortunately carried too far,—whence the severe loss the Regiment sustained.

8. The conduct of all the troops engaged was, I am assured by Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, excellent. The admirable shooting of the marksmen, and the steadiness and gallantry of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry, have been already noticed. The fire of Captain DeBude's guns was most ably directed, and of the greatest service. The detachment of the 71st Highland Light Infantry behaved with great steadiness under Major Parker, and greatly assisted the retirement of the 6th Punjab Infantry after their gallant but hasty charge. The 5th Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant C. E. Stewart's command was chiefly employed to cover and support the guns; but one Company under Lieutenant Beckett did excellent service in supporting the advance of the 6th Punjab Infantry, and withdrew in the best order after the 6th had regained the position.

9. Whilst the attack on the left flank was going on, the enemy made a demonstration in the front of Camp, but retired at dusk.

Lieutenant Drake, of the 32nd Native Infantry, (Pioneers), was unfortunately wounded here; but this was the only casualty.

10. This morning some of the Bonairs approached the "Eagle's Nest" and asked permission to take away their dead, which was granted. Some conversation was held with them, both by the Commissioner and myself, which it is just possible may lead the people of Bonair to understand how completely they have mistaken our intentions.

Their demeanour was courteous, and they conversed unreservedly with us; but I gathered from their manner that they were not in the least humbled.

11. Our information as to the loss of the enemy yesterday is as follows. I give it in detail, that His Excellency may understand how general is the combination of the Bonair tribes against us:—

Slurzye - - -	48	killed.
Dowlazye - - -	38	"
Gadarzye - - -	57	"
Hindoostanees - -	15	"
Total - -	158	killed.

Upwards of 30 bodies of Hindoostanees were, however, counted by us upon the ground during the short truce this morning, so that probably the loss of the Bonair tribes is also under-stated above. Indeed, the latest accounts make the enemy's loss 250 killed, and state that the wounded have been carried in numbers to their homes, or crawled to the nearest Bonair villages.

12. Enclosed is a Casualty Return showing the casualties in the Force on the 26th.

P. S.—I request the favor of your supplying Colonel Norman, Secretary to Government, with a copy of this Despatch.

Note.—This Despatch was drafted before the Brigadier General was wounded on the 20th instant, and was approved by him.

(Signed) A. WILDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
for Brigadier General Sir N. CHAMBERLAIN,

EUSUFZYE FIELD FORCE.

Casualty Return, killed and wounded, of the above Force on the 26th October 1863.

Regiments.	Killed.					Wounded.					Horses.		Mules.		Remarks.
	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars, Havildars.	Buglers, Trumpeters, Pipers.	Rank and File.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars, Havildars.	Buglers, Trumpeters, Pipers.	Rank and File.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
½ C. 19th Royal Artillery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Peshawur Mountain Battery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Huzara ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	
71st Native Light Infantry	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Guide Infantry	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1st Punjab Infantry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
3rd ditto	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	Lieut. Clifford (killed).
5th ditto	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	
6th ditto	—	—	2	—	9	—	5	2	1	35	—	—	—	—	
20th ditto	1	1	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	Lieut. Richmond (killed).
32nd ditto	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lieut. Drake (wounded).
5th Goorkhas	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Survey Department	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lieut. Barron, R.A., (wounded).
Total	2	1	3	—	25	2	9	3	2	82	—	—	2	1	

Examined.

(Signed) T. WRIGHT, *Major,*

Asst. Adjt. Genl.

(Signed) A. WILDE, *Lieut. Col.,*

for Brigr. Genl. Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force.

Present state of the Eusufzye Field Force.

CAMP UMBEYLA PASS, 23*rd November* 1863.

Regiments.	Effective.					Sick.					Remarks.
	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars, Havildars.	Buglers, Trumpeters, Pipers.	Rank and File.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars, Havildars.	Buglers, Trumpeters, Pipers.	Rank and File.	
½ C. 19th Royal Artillery - -	3	—	5	1	46	—	—	1	—	13	
Peshawur Mountain Battery - -	3	3	8	2	115	—	—	1	—	9	
Huzara ditto - - -	3	2	—	—	145	—	—	—	—	7	
3rd Punjab ditto - - -	1	1	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	4	
Guide Cavalry - - -	2	4	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	1	
11th Bengal Cavalry - - -	3	5	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	1	
Sappers and Miners - - -	1	1	—	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	
71st Highland Light Infantry - -	20	—	21	19	418	1	—	1	—	14	
101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers - -	20	—	30	18	431	—	—	1	—	20	
Guide Infantry - - -	4	17	45	19	475	1	1	4	2	29	
1st Punjab Native Infantry - -	7	10	19	14	308	—	2	5	—	55	
3rd ditto ditto - - -	6	14	30	9	381	—	—	—	—	10	
5th ditto ditto - - -	6	10	23	12	357	—	2	2	—	17	
6th ditto ditto - - -	5	5	15	12	273	—	3	1	—	28	
14th ditto ditto - - -	4	8	22	9	229	—	2	5	—	79	
20th ditto ditto - - -	6	4	24	6	293	—	1	1	2	36	
32nd ditto ditto - - -	6	1	39	10	479	—	—	—	—	26	
4th Goorkhas - - -	7	11	36	11	333	—	—	2	1	40	
5th ditto - - -	4	8	30	7	318	1	—	1	—	41	
Total - -	111	104	347	149	4,846	3	11	25	5	430	

(Signed) T. WRIGHT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

From Major C. H. BROWNLOW, Comdg. 20th Punjab Infy., and Comdt. "Eagle's Nest" Picquet on 26th October 1863, to Lieut. Col. J. L. VAUGHAN, Comdg. Left Pickets Camp,—(dated Camp Chumla Pass, the 27th October 1863.)

I have the honor to report as follows on the attacks made by the enemy on the post under my command during the 26th instant.

My party, as detailed in the margin, occupied a breast-work of stones on high ground showing a semi-circular front of about 90 feet. Below this the ground for about 80 yards was level and commanded the work. Beyond the plateau the hill, which is well wooded and studded with rocks, again rose, and its crest (distant 500 yards from our breast-work) was occupied by about 2,000 of the enemy, protected by a similar defence.

UP TO 3 P. M.
30 Marksmen of the 71st H. L. I. and 101st R. B. Fusiliers.
80 Marksmen of the 20th Punjab Infantry.

AFTER 3 P. M.
40 Marksmen of the 71st H. L. Infantry.
50 Marksmen of the 5th Punjab Infantry.
30 Marksmen of the 5th Punjab Infantry.

2. About 12 o'clock, noon, the Bonairwals, who had hitherto fired only an occasional shot, commenced to move down from their position, matchlock-men posting themselves most advantageously in the wood, and opening a very galling fire on us, while their swordsmen and others advanced boldly to the attack, charging across the plateau in our front in the most determined manner, and planting their standard behind a rock within a few feet of our wall. The steady fire, however, with which they were received, rendered their very gallant efforts to enter our defences unavailing, and they were driven back and up the hill, leaving the ground covered with their dead; their matchlock-men only maintaining the fight and continuing to harass us much.

3. The movements to our left of the Column under your immediate command next attracted the attention of the main body of the Bonairwals. When repulsed by you, and retreating up the hill, they again came under our fire, and suffered severely from the excellent shooting of the 71st Highland Light Infantry and 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers. On the 6th Punjab Infantry being withdrawn from the ridge on my left, the enemy again came down the hill, and with loud yells, rushed sword in hand to the assault of our position, but were again and finally repulsed; the affair for the rest of the day subsiding into an exchange of shots when either party exposed itself.

Corps.	Killed.			Wounded.		
	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Men.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Men.
71st H. L. I....	...	...	1	...	...	4
101st R. B. F.	...	...	...	...	...	2
3rd P. Infy....	...	...	2	...	...	...
5th " " ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
20th " " ...	1	1	8	...	1	27
	14			35		
Grand Total...	49					

4. I regret to say that our losses during the day were severe, amounting to 50 killed and wounded of all ranks, being nearly half the number that the work held at any one time.

5. The conduct of all under my command during the day was admirable; but I would desire especially to bring to notice the undermentioned Officers and men, whose coolness and gallantry were conspicuous:—

Captain Butler, V. C., 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. V. Fosberry, late 4th European Regiment.
Lieutenant J. Bartleman, 20th Punjab Infantry.
Asst. Surg. R. T. Lyons, 20th do. do.
Private Stewart, 71st Highland Light Infantry.
" Clapperton, do. do.
" Barber, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.
Subadar Owdoo, 20th Punjab Infantry.
Havildar Meer Mahomed, do.
Sepoy Lena Sing, do.
" Jowala, do.

6. Among the killed of my own Regiment, I have to lament the loss of many good Soldiers; Lieutenant G. M. Richmond, a young Officer of great promise, (whose reckless gallantry cost him his life,) and the Subadar Major Meer Ally Shah, (who will not easily be replaced,) being of the number who fell.

7. In conclusion I beg to point out that my report and Return of Casualties refer only to the "Eagle's Nest" Picquet itself, which occupied my entire attention during the attack. I should however add, that the strong rocks in rear of and below that post were occupied all day by detachments amounting to 120 men at a time, of different Regiments, viz., the 3rd, 6th, and 20th Punjab Infantry; and I regret to add that Lieutenant Clifford, of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, was killed while gallantly leading a sally on the enemy from that position.

8. Enclosed is a Nominal Roll of the killed and wounded.

From Lieut. Colonel J. L. VAUGHAN, Field Officer of the Left Picquet, to the Asst. Adjt. Genl., Eusufzye Field Force,—(dated Camp, the 27th October 1863.)

I have the honor to make the following report of what occurred yesterday at the left picquet.

2. The Brigadier General ordered me in the morning to try and divert the enemy's attention from the rear of camp, as a convoy of sick, baggage, &c., was about to proceed to the rear. To enable me to carry out this, he placed at my disposal the troops as per margin. These troops proceeded to the neighbourhood of the "Eagle's Nest" Picquet, which was held by 150 men of the 20th Native Infantry and 50 of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, with 30 marksmen selected from the 71st and 101st Regiments, the whole under command of Major Brownlow, 20th Native Infantry. The Force detailed marginally above was drawn up on and about a small Mamelon about 400 yards west of the "Eagle's Nest" Picquet, in the following order from right to left:—

Huzara Mountain Train.
Detachment 71st H. L. Infantry.
5th Punjab Infantry.
6th ditto ditto.

Detachment, 71st H. L. Infantry,
6th Punjab Infantry,
Huzara Mountain Train,
5th Punjab Infantry,

the latter Regiment in extended order lined the crest of the Mamelon, with 3 Companies in support of the guns. The 71st Highland Light Infantry was in connection with the "Eagle's Nest" Picquet.

3. The troops were hardly in position when a very large body of the enemy rushed down the steep slopes of the mountain above, and with loud cries attacked at once the picquet and the troops. The Mountain Train guns fired upon the enemy with shrapnell, common shell, and round shot, and this fire checked those who were advancing against the troops in position, but not those advancing against the picquet. The latter was attacked with the greatest determination, and two of the enemy's standards were planted close under the parapet which crowns the steep sides of the picquet hill. All the efforts of the picquet failed to dislodge the enemy from the position for some time, notwithstanding that the direct fire from the picquet was aided by a flanking fire from the Mountain Train guns, and from the Enfield rifles of the 71st. But as the attack upon the picquet will form the subject of a separate report from Major Brownlow, I shall only remark here that so desperately was it attacked, and so hardly was it pressed, that it became necessary for me to reinforce it in the course of the action with the Company of the 71st Highland Light Infantry and a Company of 5th Punjab Infantry.

4. When the enemy had been checked by the guns they were charged by the 6th Punjab Infantry, but the Regiment was unfortunately carried too far in the ardour of pursuit, and lost heavily before it could regain the position. I supported it by a Company of the 5th Punjab Infantry, and the Enfields of the 71st, and the firing of the guns, prevented the enemy from pressing the retirement.

5. During the rest of the day the enemy kept up a heavy fire from the low hills and broken ground in front of the troops, but the ground affording excellent cover, could do little damage.

6. The Brigadier General had wished me to bring the troops back to Camp by sunset, and to withdraw the "Eagle's Nest" Picquet at the same time; but for reasons with which he is acquainted, and which I believe have satisfied him, I felt it impossible to carry out his wishes, and therefore maintained both positions during the night without annoyance from the enemy, who had evidently suffered very severely.

7. I am under the greatest obligations to Major Wright, Assistant Adjutant General to the Force, whom the Brigadier General, at my special request, allowed to accompany me during the day, and I cannot speak in too high terms of the admirable service rendered by Major Brownlow in the defence of the "Eagle's Nest" Picquet, and of Captain DeBude in the management of his guns. I beg also to notice the gallantry with which Captain W. D. Hoste led the charge of the 6th Punjab Infantry, and the assistance I received from Major Parker, commanding the detachment, 71st Highland Light Infantry, and Lieutenant Stewart, who commanded the 5th Punjab Infantry.

Annexed is Major Brownlow's report of the defence of the picquet and a Return of the casualties among the troops.

Casualty Return of the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, Commanding left picquet on the 26th October 1863.

	Killed.					Wounded.					Mules.		Remarks.
	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Buglers, Drummers.	Rank and File.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Buglers & Drummers.	Rank and File.	Killed.	Wounded.	
Detachment 71st H. L. Infy.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	1 Private wounded with Lieut. Col. Vaughan; the other casualties on "Eagle's Nest" Picquet.
101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	On "Eagle's Nest" Picquet.
Huzara Mountain Battery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	With Lieut. Col. Vaughan.
3rd Punjab Infantry	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	On "Eagle's Nest" Picquet.
5th Ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	With Lieut. Col. Vaughan.
6th Ditto ditto	—	—	2	—	9	—	5	2	—	40	—	—	Ditto Ditto
20th (Ditto ditto) N. Infy.	1	1	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	27	—	—	On "Eagle's Nest" Picquet.
Total	2	1	2	—	23	—	7	3	—	81	1	1	

(Signed) J. L. VAUGHAN, *Lieut. Col.*,
Comdg. Left Picquet.

(True copy)

(Signed) T. WRIGHT, *Major*,
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

From Brigr. Genl. Sir N. CHAMBERLAIN, K. C. B., Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force, to the Adjt. Genl., Head Quarters,—(No. 5, dated Camp Crest of the Umbeyla Pass, the 31st October 1863.)

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will recollect that, in my letter No. 3 of the 25th instant, I mentioned that the people of Bonair had applied to the Akhoond of Swat to aid them in resisting the advance of the Force, and stated my opinion that, in the event of his doing so, the object with which the Force had adopted the route of the Chumla Valley would of course be rendered very difficult of attainment. I have now to report that the Akhoond has actually joined the Bonairs, and that he has brought with him upwards of 100 standards from Swat,—each standard representing, probably, from 30 to 40 footmen,—and, it is said, 120 horsemen. Besides the tribe with which he is more immediately connected, viz., the Swatees, he has summoned the people of the remote country of Bajour (on the border of the Cabul territory) the Mullazyes of Dheer, under their Chief Ghuzzun Khan; and other distant tribes whose names even are hardly known except to the Officers who have served long on the frontier. There is, in fact, a general combination of almost all the tribes, from the Indus to the boundary of Cabul, against us. Old animosities are for the time in abeyance, and, under the influence of fanaticism, tribes usually hostile to each other are hastening to join the Akhoond's standard, and to fight for the sake of their common faith. The Akhoond has hitherto been opposed to the Sitana Moulvie, who represents an exceptional sect of Mahomedans; but at present the two are understood to be on friendly terms, and it is certain that the whole of the Hindoostanee Colony are either at, or on the way to, Umbeyla.

2. It is necessary that I should place the state of affairs thus distinctly before His Excellency, in order that he may understand how entirely the situation has altered since the Force entered the Umbeyla Pass, and that instead of having to deal with the Mahabun Tribes, with a view to the expulsion of the Hindoostanees from that mountain, we are engaged in a contest in which not only are the Hindoostanees and the Mahabun Tribes (including even some Judoons and Khodakhails) accessories, but also the Swatees, the Bajourees, and the Indus tribes north of the Burrendo, with a large sprinkling of the discontented and restless spirits from within our own border. I feel certain that His Excellency will approve of my not making an advance into the Chumla Valley with my present Force, in the face of the above coalition. I could only do so by giving up the Umbeyla Pass. If the Force moved into the valley, with a view to continue its advance towards the Mahabun, and to carry out the original views of the Government, it would be exposed to the enemy's incessant attacks, both by night and day, in flank and rear, and it would be impossible, in the face of such numbers, to protect adequately a long line of laden animals to which would be daily added an ever increasing number of wounded and sick. On the other hand, if the Force merely moved into the Valley with a view to take up a position in open ground, it would still lose its communication with the rear, and whenever it required fresh supplies of provisions or ammunition, or to clear the Camp by sending sick and wounded to the rear, it would have to re-take the Pass, and to re-occupy, at great sacrifice of life, the very ground from which it had advanced. Further, I have felt it right not to forget, that if this Force should be seriously compromised by a hazardous movement in advance, there are not, within a very great distance, the troops necessary to meet any difficulty which would be certain, under such an eventuality, immediately to arise, either within or beyond the border. In fact my judgment tells me that, with our present numbers the only way to uphold the honor of our arms, and the interests of the Government, is to act on the defensive, in the position the Force now holds, and trust to the effect of time, and of the discouragement which repeated unsuccessful attacks are likely to produce upon the enemy, to weaken their numbers, and to break up their combination.

3. The first result of the combination between the Akhoond and the Moulvie was an attack upon the right picquets of the Camp, early yesterday morning, by the Hindoostanees, and an almost simultaneous attack upon the front of Camp by the Swatees. The front attack was repulsed under my personal superintendence, without difficulty, by the good practice of the Artillery under Captain Tulloh, and the fire of Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, and the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, which lined the breastworks, under Colonel Hope, C. B., and Lieutenant Colonel Salusbury respectively. Some of the enemy behaved with considerable boldness, and afforded an opportunity for the 5th Goorkha Regiment to make a spirited charge. They left 40 dead bodies on the ground, which have been recognized as men from Swat and Raneezye, and must have lost heavily in addition, though according to custom they carried off as many of their dead as they could. The attack by the Hindoostanees on the right was directed against the extreme right picquet, known as the "Crag" Picquet. A little before daylight this picquet was attacked in force by the enemy, and its garrison driven in. It was, however, brilliantly re-taken by Major C. P. Keyes, Commanding 1st Punjab Infantry, as soon as the day broke, at a loss to the enemy of nearly 60 killed. For the particulars of this most successful affair I beg to refer His Excellency to the enclosed reports from Major C. P. Keyes, Commanding 1st Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Wilde, C. B., who commands the Right Defences: I feel sure that I only anticipate His Excellency's judgment in stating that I consider the re-capture of the "Crag" by Major Keyes a most brilliant exploit. The decision and determination Major Keyes displayed stamp him as possessing some of the highest qualifications of an Officer, and I recommend him strongly to His Excellency's favor.

4. Major Keyes in his report brings to notice the distinguished conduct of Lieutenant Pitcher, Adjutant, 1st Punjab Infantry, and of Lieutenant

Fosbery, of the late 4th European Regiment, and recommends them for the Victoria Cross. I place his recommendation, in which I entirely concur, in the hands of His Excellency, and would further submit that Major Keyes himself well deserves the same distinction.

5. Major Brownlow, Commanding the 20th Punjab Native Infantry, became, on the arrival of the Regiment at the ground, the senior Officer, but immediately adopted Major Keyes' suggestion that he should advance by a ridge which runs to the right of the Crag and threaten the enemy's rear. There is no doubt that this movement most materially aided the success of Major Keyes' attack in front, though it deprived Major Brownlow of the opportunity of sharing in the actual conflict at the Crag.

6. With reference to the list of Native Officers and men who distinguished themselves, given in Major Keyes' report, I have the honor to state that a Standing Committee has been formed in Camp to investigate all such claims, and that its proceedings shall be forwarded as soon as practicable.

7. I enclose a Casualty Roll.

8. I think I have only to add to this report that the 14th Native Infantry joined the Force on the 27th, and the 4th Goorkha Regiment, and half No. 3 Punjab Light Field Battery, on the 29th instant.

9. A copy of this report has been forwarded to Colonel Norman, C. B., for the information of the Government.

From Lieut. Colonel A. WILDE, C. B., Comdg. Right Flank Picquets, to the Asst. Adjt. Genl., Eusufzye Field Force,—(dated Umbeyla Pass, the 31st October 1863.)

I have the honor to forward, for the information of Brigadier General Sir Neville Chamberlain, K. C. B., the enclosed reports of the successful defeats of the enemy, on the 25th and 30th of October, when they attacked the advance picquets of the Right Defence.

2. Major C. P. Keyes, Commandant of the 1st Punjab Infantry, commanded in person on both occasions, and from my knowledge of the ground and scene of their operations, and from enquiries made on the spot as soon as I could reach these picquets, I can confidently assert that his conduct and management of the troops as they successively reached him in support, mainly contributed to the signal defeat of the enemy.

3. The attack upon the "Crag Picquet," occupied, as it was, by the enemy in force, was, by the concurrent testimony of all the Officers and men who witnessed it, a most daring and brilliant feat of arms, and to Major Keyes is due the credit of not only having planned it, but in person he led on his men to the assault with a perseverance and intrepidity never surpassed.

4. Major Keyes was gallantly supported by Lieutenant Fosbery, of the late 4th European Regiment, and his Adjutant, Lieutenant H. Pitcher, and I trust that the Brigadier General will deem the conduct of Major Keyes and his Officers deserving of a recommendation to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for the reward of gallantry so highly prized by an Officer serving in Her Majesty's Forces.

Major C. P. Keyes and Lieutenant Pitcher were both wounded in the assault on the picquet.

From Major C. P. KEYES, Comdg. 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Irregular Force, to the Asst. Adjt. Genl., Eusufzye Field Force,—(dated Camp Umbeyla Pass, the 31st October 1863.)

I have the honor to report, for the information of Brigadier General Sir Neville Chamberlain, K. C. B., Commanding Eusufzye Field Force, the particulars of an attack made by the enemy, on the morning of the 30th October 1863, upon the advance picquets of the Right Defence, the whole of which were held by the 1st Punjab Infantry and a Company of the Guide Corps under my command.

2. Above the main picquets is a high rock, which I will, for reference, call "The Crag." The ascent to this is most precipitous, the path leading to its top narrow and difficult, and where the summit is reached there is but little level ground to stand upon: it was, however, necessary to occupy it, as it commanded the lower picquets, and I placed a small party of 12 men in it, as much as it could conveniently hold. About half an hour before daylight on the morning of the 30th instant, heavy firing commenced on the "Crag," and it soon appeared that the picquet was hard pressed by the enemy. I immediately detached all the men I could spare from the lower picquets in support, and accompanied by Lieutenant H. W. Pitcher, the Adjutant of the 1st Punjab Infantry, I advanced myself with about 20 picked men to their assistance, but before I could reach the top of the "Crag," my small party there had been overpowered and driven off the "rocks," though they still were holding the ground lower down the hill.

Finding this important position lost, I ordered my men to take cover from the enemy's fire beneath the overhanging rocks, about 20 paces from the summit, and determined to wait till daylight should enable me to distinguish friend from foe, and reinforcements should reach me from Colonel A. Wilde, C. B., Commanding Right Defence.

As the day broke, I observed the 20th Punjab Native Infantry enter the main picquet below, and convinced of the danger of allowing the "Crag" to remain for even so short a time in the enemy's hands, I directed my men to fix swords and charge. After a most exciting and hand-to-hand fight, we recovered the position, driving the enemy out at the point of the bayonet, with a loss to them of 54 killed on the spot and 7 wounded.

Difficult from the nature of the ground, and hazardous as undoubtedly the undertaking was, I felt that should the enemy (many hundreds of whom were in the rear) once understand that their advanced party had gained an advantage over our own troops, they would quickly occupy the position in force, and render the lower picquets untenable from their raking fire. The result proved the correctness of my view of the case, and the signal defeat of the enemy on the "Crag," and the sight of their three standards still flying on the picquet where they had planted them, but surrounded by our own, instead of their men, seem to have conveyed a panic to the rest, and they quickly disappeared down the mountain.

4. From the nature of the approach to the top of the "Crag," amongst the large rocks, one or two men only could advance at one time, and while I ascended one path I directed Lieutenant Fosbery, of the late 4th European Regiment, to push up another at the head of a few men. He led this party with the greatest coolness and intrepidity, and was the first man to gain the top of the "Crag" on his side of the attack. Lieut. H. W. Pitcher,

equally cool and daring, led a party of men up to the last rock, until he was knocked down and stunned by a large stone thrown from above within a few yards of him.

If the Victoria Cross be the award for coolness and daring courage in the presence of great danger, these two Officers have well earned that distinction. This is the second time within the last few days, that it has been my duty to report upon the high soldier-like qualities possessed by Lieutenant H. W. Pitcher, Adjutant, 1st Punjab Infantry.

5. Lieutenant Fosbery, of the late 4th European Regiment, had been on duty the day before at my picquet with a party of sharpshooters of Her Majesty's 71st and 101st Regiments, and remained at my picquet during the night, expecting to be on duty in the morning—when attacked he joined my Regiment, and I beg to record the assistance he gave me and the excellent service he performed.

6. The following Native Officers and men were most forward on the occasion :—

Subadar Ahmed Khan, Guide Corps.

Sepoy Summunder, Guide Corps, (made himself especially conspicuous); also a Havildar and four men of the same Corps who were under fire within 25 yards of the enemy, but whose names I don't know.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Subadar Bahadoor Habeeb Khan, Subadar Major.
Subadar Pyabb.
Jemadar Toolsee.
Havildar Neaz Mahomed.
" Syud Mahomed.
" Moosullee.
" Mahomed Noor.
Naick Mullick Aman.
" Ahmed Khan.
Sepoy Ameen.
" Mirza Ameer Beg.

Casualty Return is herein enclosed.

Casualty Return, Eusufzye Field Force.

CAMP UMBEYLA PASS, 30*th October* 1863.

Regiment.	Killed.					Wounded.					Horses.		Mules.		Remarks.
	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants. Havildars.	Buglers. Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants. Havildars.	Buglers. Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
½ C. Battery 19th Brigade Royal Arty. -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	At the front defences of the Camp.
Peshawur Mountain Train Battery -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Ditto ditto.
71st Highland Lt. Infy. -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	Ditto ditto.
101st Royal Bengal Fusrs.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	Ditto ditto.
1st Punjab Infantry -	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	2	—	14	—	—	—	—	At the Crag Picquet.
5th " " -	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	At "Eagle's Nest" Picquet.
5th Goorkha Regiment -	—	1	—	—	4	..	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	At the front defences of the Camp.
*Total -	—	1	1	—	11	2	2	5	—	31	—	—	—	—	

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Major C. P. Keyes, Commanding 1st Punjab Infantry.
Lieutenant H. W. Pitcher, Adjutant, 1st Punjab Infantry.

Examined.

(Signed) T. WRIGHT, *Major, Asst. Adjt. Genl.*

(Signed) N. CHAMBERLAIN, *Brigr. Genl., Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force.*

From Brigr. Genl. Sir N. CHAMBERLAIN, K. C. B., Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force, to the Adjt. Genl., Army Head Quarters,—(No. 6, dated Camp Crest of the Umbeyla Pass, the 7th Nov. 1863.)

I have the honor to continue my report of the proceedings of this Force since the date of my last letter No. 5, dated 31st ultimo.

2. From the moment that the Bonairs placed themselves in declared hostility to us, it was evident that our line of communication by the Umbeyla defile could no longer be depended upon; and it became indispensable to seek some new line which should remove us further from the Gurroo Mountain, and enable us to communicate with our own territory beyond the reach of the Bonair Tribe. To this end Colonel Taylor, Chief Engineer with the Force, has caused the approach to our Camp from the heights above our right flank to be examined by the Officers of his Department, and has selected a line of road by the villages of Khanpore and Sherdurra which answers the required conditions, and will, with some labor, be made sufficiently practicable for our purpose. When the new road is ready, our base will be at Permouli, the nearest village in the plains where water is obtainable, instead of at Roostum.

3. Besides the new road to the rear, working parties have been employed for some days in making a road in the direction of Umbeyla along the western slopes of the right ridge. The road will supersede that by the gorge, which is extremely bad, and commanded on both sides, and will enable the troops, whenever the time comes, to march forward, without coming under fire from the Gurroo Mountain.

4. From the date of my last report, until yesterday, the enemy attempted nothing more serious than firing as usual at our exposed breast-works and picquets, and advancing from time to time with standards, as if to attack the Camp; these demonstrations were met with alacrity by our marksmen and the field guns in position, with some loss to the enemy, and little or none to ourselves. In the mean while the inactivity of the enemy has enabled me to employ the troops in improving the breast-works and defences generally, as well as the interior communications of the Camp. Yesterday afternoon the enemy came out in considerable numbers and attacked the troops engaged in covering the working party which was making the new road to the front. I am sorry to say that in this attack we incurred some loss. I had gone down with the covering party in the morning, and finding that the Officers with the covering party were all young and inexperienced, I placed it under command of my Orderly Officer, Major G. W. Harding, of the Bombay Staff Corps, whose conduct on previous occasions had led me to place entire confidence in his coolness and determination, although up to the commencement of these operations he had had no experience in actual warfare. Major Harding having been unfortunately killed whilst in the execution of this duty, it has not been possible to ascertain with exactness the reasons which led him to delay the withdrawal of the covering party from the time when he received the order to that effect (certainly not later than 2 P. M.) until nearly dark. But there appears no doubt that he found it difficult to bring away some of his party who had been wounded: he consequently remained too long, and permitted himself to be surrounded. This was a serious error. When, however, Major Harding found himself overmatched and in difficulty, he behaved like a gallant Soldier, and probably saved his detachment by his coolness and determination. Ensign Murray, of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, fell early in the action at the head of his men. The other Officer killed, Lieutenant Dougal, 79th Highlanders, left the advanced breast-work without leave, accompanied by a single Sepoy, and is supposed to have been killed in attempting to join the covering party. My duty requires me to make this statement, though I cannot help appreciating the spirit which induced this Officer to seek the post of danger. Lieutenants W. Battye, of the Guides, and J. S. Oliphant, 5th Goorkha Regiment, were wounded on this occasion.

5. The enclosed reports from Lieutenant Colonel Wilde, C. B., Commanding the Right Defences, and Major Brownlow, Commanding the Advanced Picquet, will afford His Excellency further information on the subject of this affair, and show the steps taken under my orders to reinforce and assist Major Harding. I regret to say that night having come on before the covering party got back to Camp, it was impossible to recover the bodies of the killed until this morning, when troops were sent out for the purpose under Lieutenant Colonel Wilde, C. B.

6. I enclose a Casualty Return.

7. A copy of this report has been sent to Colonel Norman, C. B., for the information of Government.

From Lieut. Colonel A. WILDE, C. B., Comdg. Right Defence, to Major T. WRIGHT, Asst. Adjt. Genl., Peshawur Division,—(No. 111, dated Camp Umbeyla Pass, the 8th Nov. 1863.)

In obedience to your Memorandum of to-day's date, I have the honor to forward the report of Major Brownlow, Commanding the advance pickets of the Right Defence, connected with the attack made by the enemy on the picquets, under the command of the late Major Harding, on the 6th instant.

2. About 2 o'clock P. M. on the day in question, Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, C. B., of the Royal Engineers, and myself, directed the return of the working and covering parties on the new road towards Camp. This order was issued on account of the distance these parties necessarily were from Camp, and not with the knowledge that any attack was contemplated by the enemy. This order appears to have reached the late Major Harding, and it is impossible to say what his reasons were for not acting up to it.

3. About half past 3 o'clock P. M. I received reports that Major Harding was being attacked in force by the enemy, and proceeded immediately to the advance picquets, sending to Head Quarters for reinforcements, and in less than an hour the Peshawur Mountain Train and 350 Riflemen of the 4th and 5th Goorkha Regiments reached me at Major Keyes' picquet.

4. Before my arrival Major Brownlow had sent out every available man to reinforce the supports to Major Harding's picquets, and Lieutenant Jenkins in Command of two Companies of the Corps of Guides had proceeded to occupy the head of the spur below which Major Harding's picquet was situated. Lieutenant Jenkins performed this duty most ably, and drove back the enemy by charging them with his men and the 1st Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant Davidson when they attempted to gain a footing on the top of the ridge. It was eventually to this part of the field that Major Harding's party secured their retreat.

5. One hour only of the day remained when the reinforcements from camp reached me, and it became necessary to endeavour to cover the late Major Harding's retreat by the shortest route. I therefore directed Captain Chester, Commanding the 4th Goorkha Regiment, to proceed in the direction of the beleaguered picquet across the lower spurs; this was done, as far as the nature of the country and the light permitted, and Captain Chester's movements aided the retirement,—some of his men even reaching the spur upon which Major Harding was fighting.

The guns of the Mountain Train protected by the 5th Goorkhas took up a position on one of the lower spurs, and checked the advance of the enemy on the picquet, also covering Captain Chester's advance to its assistance.

6. About sunset Major Harding commenced to retire up the ridge towards his supports, and the whole force gradually returned to Camp. Major Harding was, I regret to say, wounded in the retirement, and was eventually lost in the darkness as his picquet fought its way up the ridge. He was the last man to leave the picquet, and his bearing throughout the day was that of a brave and gallant Soldier.

7. Early on the morning of the 7th, I had the honor to receive instruction from the Brigadier General Commanding the Eusufzye Field Force to move out with the troops as per margin, to recover the bodies of Major Harding and Lieutenant Murray, who had been killed, as well as of the men who had fallen in action the evening before.

Her Majesty's 101st Foot.
Corps of Guides.
4th Goorkha Battalion.
32nd Bengal Native Infantry.
Muzbees Peshawur Mountain Train.

Small parties of the enemy appeared on the ground where the late Major Harding's picquet had been situated; these were quickly dispersed and driven into the plains, and having collected seven Europeans and twenty-eight Natives who had fallen, I returned to Camp without any casualty.

8. The enemy, I believe, must have suffered severely the day before, as they were seen by this Column removing many of their slain, and they showed no inclination to meet the troops.

From Major C. H. BROWNLOW, Comdg. Advance Picquets, Right Defence, to Lieut. Colonel A. WILDE, C. B., Comdg. Right Defence,—(dated Umbeyla Pass, the 8th November 1863.

I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the instructions received from you, for the protection of the working parties below this picquet, on the 6th instant, I detached one hundred men of the 20th Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant J. Bartleman to cover their immediate front, and posted a similar number of the 1st Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant W. Unwin on the head of the ridge beyond the one at the foot of which the fatigue party was working, with instructions to Lieutenant Unwin to send patrols down the ridge as far as he could with reference to their safety. My orders to Lieutenant Bartleman were, to keep two or three hundred yards in front of the working parties, and to communicate with Colonel Taylor, C.B., (who I understood, would be with them) in case of doubt.

About 11 o'clock I perceived from my post, that Lieutenant Bartleman's party had been pushed forward to a spot low down the ridge, the top of which was in possession of Lieutenant Unwin's party. Between 1 and 2 P. M. I saw that a Company of the 71st Highland Light Infantry and one of Goorkhas had reinforced the covering party on the ridge, and learnt that the late Major Harding was in command of the whole.

I had already sent Captain Rogers with 50 men, 20th Punjab Infantry, and 50 men, 1st Punjab Infantry, by the road above my picquet and down the ridge above alluded to. These men were to relieve a similar number of their respective Corps, or to remain, if necessary, as a reinforcement.

About half past 12 in the day, hearing that Major Harding was anxious lest the enemy should get above him, and wished the party of the 1st Punjab Infantry strengthened, I sent a Company of the Guides under Lieutenant Battye to join Lieutenant Unwin; and at 2 P.M., observing the enemy moving in considerable numbers, I sent a further reinforcement to that point of two Companies of the Guides under Captain Jenkins, and 80 men of the 1st Punjab Infantry under Captain Davidson, being all the men I had at my disposal.

Your instructions for the working parties to be withdrawn, and the covering parties to retire up the hill, reached me about half-past twelve noon. I forwarded your letter at once to Major Harding, and it reached that Officer while he was with the detachment of the 1st Punjab Infantry on the top of the hill, as stated by Lieutenant Unwin in his report. This must have been about one o'clock at latest.

On your arrival at the picquet I proceeded, according to your orders, with the Mountain Train Battery of Captain Hughes, and a Company of the 5th Goorkhas, to assist in bringing off the covering party, with what result you are yourself aware.

I beg to enclose the reports of Captain Rogers and Lieutenants Bartleman and Unwin.

Casualty Return, killed and wounded, of the Eusufzye Field Force.

CAMP UMBEYLA PASS, *6th November* 1863.

Date and occasion.	Regiments.	Killed.					Wounded.					Remarks.
		European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergts., Duffadars, Havildars.	Buglers, Trumpeters, Pipers.	Rank and File.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergts., Duffadars, Havildars.	Buglers, Trumpeters, Pipers.	Rank and File.	
On the 6th of November, when covering a working party.	71st Highland Lt. Infantry ...	2	...	...	..	4	...	...	.	...	4	KILLED.
	1st Punjab Infy.	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	..	...	5	Major Harding, Staff.
	5th Goorkhas ...	...	..	..	..	7	1	..	...	...	7	Ensign Murray, 71st Highland Light Infy., and Lieut. Dougal, 79th Highlanders.
	20th Punjab Infy.	...	1	..	..	15	...	2	..	...	14	
	4th Goorkhas ...	...	...	..	..	5	...	...	..	...	4	
	Guides ...	...	..	..	..	1	1	...	...	...	3	WOUNDED.
	Staff ...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Lieut. Oliphant, 5th Goorkhas.
	Total ...	3	1	..	..	34	2	2	..	...	37	Lieut. Battye, Corps of Guides.

(Signed) T. WRIGHT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

(Signed) N. CHAMBERLAIN, *Brigr. Genl.,*
Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force.

From Brigr. Genl. Sir N. CHAMBERLAIN, K. C. B., Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force, to the Adjt. Genl., Army Head Quarters,—(No. 7, dated Camp Crest of the Umbeyla Pass, the 11th November 1863.)

I have the honor to continue my report of the proceedings of this Force from the date of my last letter No. 6 of the 7th instant.

2. Within the last few days the enemy have received the long expected reinforcements from Bajour. On the 11th they showed in large numbers about Umbeyla, whence considerable bodies ascended the hills in the direction of Lalloo, on our right front, and evidently with the intention of attacking the picquets on that flank of the Camp. These picquets were accordingly reinforced, and their breast-works and defences strengthened. The Crag Picquet in particular has been much enlarged and strengthened since the last occasion of its being attacked (30th ultimo), and has now been made capable of containing a garrison of 160 men. It has also been supported by the guns of the Peshawur Mountain Train, which have been placed in position in the main picquet. On the night of the 12th instant the Crag Picquet, then under command of Major Brownlow, 20th Punjab Native Infantry, with garrison as per margin, was very hotly attacked by the enemy, who made repeated assaults upon it, all of which, however, were repelled by the steadiness of the defenders, most ably directed by Major C. H. Brownlow, whose name is already familiar to His Excellency for his admirable conduct when covering the retirement of the reconnoitering party on the 22nd ultimo, and for his gallant defence of the Eagle's Nest Picquet on the 26th ultimo. The enemy, after repeatedly failing in the attempt to dislodge the picquet, withdrew towards morning, and the place of Major Brownlow and the men of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry was taken by Lieutenant Davidson and a detachment of the 1st Punjab Infantry. For further particulars of this night attack I refer His Excellency to Major Brownlow's report, appended.

15 Marksmen Her Majesty's 101st.
30 Men 14th Native Infantry.
115 Men 20th Punjab Native Infantry.

3. About 10 A. M. yesterday the enemy renewed their attack upon the Crag Picquet in a most determined manner, and, I regret to say, succeeded in driving out the defenders, who appear to have been seized with an unaccountable panic. Lieutenant J. P. Davidson, who commanded, behaved in a most heroic manner, and after endeavouring in every way to re-call his men to a sense of their duty, was killed at his post. His Excellency will, I am sure, join with me in regretting the loss of so gallant and promising an Officer.

4. The loss of the Crag was for the time being, as far as practicable, met in the most resolute and praise-worthy way by Major Ross, who commanded the advanced defences; Major Keyes, Commanding the 1st Punjab Infantry (who was suffering from the wound he received on the 30th ultimo), and the following Officers, namely, Lieutenant Inglis, of the 14th Native Infantry, and Lieutenants Pitcher and Young, of the 1st Punjab Infantry. These Officers, with as many men as they could collect, advanced to the front from the main picquet; and though not in sufficient numbers

to succeed in re-taking the Crag, they arrested the torrent, so to say, and by their determined bearing prevented the enemy from improving their advantage until reinforcements could be brought up from below. In this they were most materially aided by Captain Hughes, Commanding the Peshawur Mountain Train, and his two Subalterns, Lieutenant Conolly and Pemberton, who by the correctness of their fire, and their readiness of resource under most trying circumstances, well sustained the honor of the Royal Artillery. For further particulars I must refer His Excellency to the annexed reports from Major Ross and Major Keyes.

5. I was in the Camp below when the Crag Picquet fell into the hands of the enemy, and my attention having been accidentally drawn to the unusual dust and confusion caused by the rush of Camp-followers and animals down the hill, I felt convinced that some reverse had occurred, and immediately sent forward Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, which was fortunately under arms for another purpose. Almost immediately afterwards I received information from Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Wilde, C. B., who commands the Right Defences, that the picquet had been taken by the enemy, and thereupon gave orders to Lieutenant Colonel Salusbury that his Regiment should push up the hill as fast as practicable, and re-take it at any cost. Lieutenant Colonel Wilde had already proceeded to the spot with such reinforcements as were immediately available, and on the arrival of the 101st, promptly organized the attack. The hill was stormed by Lieutenant Colonel Salusbury and the 101st, in a manner worthy of the distinguished reputation of the Regiment,—the detachments of Native Regiments, which, as abovementioned, had gallantly held their ground until the arrival of the 101st, joining in and vieing with the British Regiment in driving out the enemy. For further particulars I beg to refer to Lieutenant Colonel Wilde's report, which is annexed.

6. The temporary loss of the Crag Picquet is, of course, cause of great mortification to the Officers and men of the Regiments concerned, and is the first success which the enemy has been able to obtain over any portion of the Force. In forming his opinion upon this partial reverse, I trust the Commander-in-Chief will not overlook the circumstance that the same Regiments which furnished the picquet when it was lost, are also those by which it was re-taken

7. I would ask the Commander-in-Chief's favorable notice of the Officers mentioned in paras. 2, 4, and 5 of this report,* and in particular of Major Brownlow, to whose determination and personal example I attribute the preservation of the Crag Picquet throughout the night of the 12th, and of Lieutenant Pitcher, who was severely wounded, and whose behaviour is spoken of in such high terms by his Commanding Officer, Major C. P. Keyes, Commanding 1st Punjab Infantry. His Excellency will remember that I have already recommended Lieutenant Pitcher for the Victoria Cross for his conduct at the Crag Picquet on the 30th ultimo. I beg also to be allowed to draw the Commander-in-Chief's attention to Lieutenant H. R. Young's conduct on this occasion, which was also most distinguished, and deserves special remark. Lieutenant Colonel Wilde, Commanding the Right Defences, is entitled to great credit for his promptness and decision when the picquet was driven in, and for the excellent and complete arrangements he made for its re-capture.

* Lieut. Colonel A. T. Wilde, C. B., Commanding Corps of Guides.
Lieut. Colonel F. O. Salusbury, Commanding 101st R. B. F.
Major C. C. G. Ross, Commanding 14th Native Infantry.
Major C. H. Brownlow, Commanding 20th P. N. I.
Major C. P. Keyes, Commanding 1st Punjab Infantry.
Captain T. Hughes, Commanding Peshawur Mountain Train.
Lieutenant A. D. C. Inglis, 14th Native Infantry.
Lieutenant H. W. Pitcher, 1st Punjab Infantry.
Lieutenant H. R. Young, ditto.
Lieutenant E. R. Conolly, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant S. E. Pemberton, ditto.

8. From information since received, and from the bodies left on the ground, it has been ascertained that the enemy consisted chiefly of Bajourees and Swatees, with some of the Hindoostanees.

9. Whilst the attack was going on on the right, the enemy made demonstrations both against the front and left defences of the Camp; but these demand no special notice.

10. I enclose a Casualty Return.

Casualty Return, killed and wounded, of the Eusufzye Field Force.

CAMP UMBEYLA PASS, 13*th November* 1863.

Date and occasion.	Regiments.	Killed.					Wounded.					Remarks.
		European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars, Havildars.	Buglers, Trumpeters, Pipers.	Rank and File.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars, Havildars.	Buglers, Trumpeters, Pipers.	Rank and File.	
	101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	16	At the Crag Picquet.
	Guide Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Ditto.
	5th Punjab Native Infantry...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	At the Eagle's Nest Picquet.
	14th Ferozepore Regiment ...	...	1	...	...	17	...	2	...	...	14	At the Crag Picquet.
	1st Punjab Native Infantry ...	1	...	...	...	23	1	...	...	...	53	Ditto.
	2nd " " " ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	Ditto.
	Peshawur Mountain Battery...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	Ditto.
	3rd Punjab Native Infantry...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Ditto.
	5th Goorkhas ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Ditto.
	Totals	1	1	...	...	49	1	3	...	...	104	Lieut. Davidson, *1st P. I., killed.* Lieut. Pitcher, *1st P. I., wounded.*

(Signed.) T. WRIGHT, *Major, Asst. Adjt. Genl.* (Signed.) N. CHAMBERLAIN, *Brigr. Genl., Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force.*

From Lieut. Colonel A. WILDE, C. B., Comdg. Right Defence, to Major T. WRIGHT, Asst. Adjt. Genl., Eusufzye Field Force,—(No. 5, dated Umbeyla Pass, the 15th November 1863.)

On the evening of the 12th instant, the enemy commenced their attack upon the picquets of the right defence, and continued them throughout the night with great spirit. The chief efforts of the enemy were directed against the Crag Picquet, commanded by Major Brownlow, Commanding 20th Regiment Punjab Infantry, who defended that post most successfully, inflicting much loss upon his opponents. The attack on the Crag Picquet was again renewed on the morning of the 13th. Major Brownlow having been relieved by the late Lieutenant Davidson, of the 1st Punjab Infantry. By a sudden assault the enemy succeeded in dislodging this Officer's party, and the loss of the post endangered the safety of the whole of the advanced picquet situated on that view. The enclosed reports, as per margin, which I have the honor to submit, describe these operations up to the time of the occupation of the Crag Picquet by the enemy, which occurred about ½ past 10 o'clock A. M.

1. From Major Ross, Comdg. Advanced Pickets.
2. From Major Brownlow, Comdg. 20th N. I.
3. From Major Keyes, Comdg. 1st Punjab Infy.
4. From Captain Hughes, Comdg. M. P. Train.
5. From Lieutenant Inglis, 14th Native Infantry.
6. From Colonel Salusbury, Comdg. 101st Foot.

2. On the receipt of the news of this disaster, I ordered up Her Majesty's 101st Regiment to my assistance, and directed three Companies of the Corps of Guides to proceed at once to the front. On leaving my Camp with this reinforcement, I met the head of Her Majesty's 101st Foot ascending the hills, the Brigadier General having already directed it to proceed without delay to the advanced picquets.

3. The Crag Picquet from its locality was the key to the whole position, and its loss rendered the lower picquets untenable, when the full force of the enemy's fire should be brought to bear on them. On my arrival I found that the troops were being severely pressed. Major Ross, Commanding the advanced picquets, was half way up the Crag Picquet Hill gallantly holding the enemy in check, but unable, with the few men he had rallied round him, to advance and re-take the lost picquet. Parties of the enemy were attacking the lower picquets, but were kept back by the steadiness of the fire of Captain Hughes' Mountain Train Guns. The 1st Punjab Infantry, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, and two Companies of the Corps of Guides, still held the breast-works; but numerically the garrison was too weak to resist the numbers of the enemy advancing to its capture.

4. I directed Lieutenant Colonel Salusbury, Commanding Her Majesty's 101st Regiment, to

assault the Crag Picquet with his Regiment, leaving one Company as a support in the main position, with two Companies of the Corps of Guides under Lieutenant Jenkins. The enemy were driven back in their advance on the right towards the guns, and this party then joined Colonel Salusbury in the assault on the Crag Picquet with another party of the Corps of Guides and 1st Punjab Infantry. The enemy were attacked down the valley to the left. Her Majesty's 101st Foot, fatigued as they were by their rapid march to the relief of the troops in advance, never halted or broke till they had stormed the height and secured the picquet. Nothing could excel the soldier-like conduct of this Regiment. They started with the determination to perform the duty, and led on by Colonel Salusbury and his Officers, they soon reached Major Ross' party on the hill, and together repulsed the enemy, driving him over the hills beyond.

5. With this success on the part of our troops, all opposition ceased, and order was as quickly restored as it had been previously disturbed by the suddenness and force of the enemy's attack. As necessarily must be the case in all fighting when the nature of the ground and the thickness of the brushwood renders it easy for the enemy to concentrate a large force upon a weak picquet, our loss was severe,—Lieutenant Davidson himself being killed; but in their retreat the enemy suffered so much that they desisted from all further attack that day along the whole line of our defences.

6. In conclusion I have to record my appreciation of the services performed on the occasion by Lieutenant Colonel Salusbury, Commanding Her Majesty's 101st Regiment. Major Ross, Commandant of the 14th Native Infantry and Commanding the advanced picquets, aided much to relieve the temporary loss of the picquet.

Major Brownlow, Commandant of the 20th Native Infantry, and Captain Hughes, Commanding Peshawur Mountain Train, displayed throughout the attacks of the enemy great firmness and presence of mind. Lieutenant F. Jenkins, Commanding a Wing of the Corps of Guides, led his men up the Crag Hill, and drove the enemy back from the right of the position with great gallantry.

From Major C. G. Ross, 14th Ferozepore Regiment, Comdg. Advanced Picquets, to Lieut. Colonel A. WILDE, C. B., Comdg. Right Defence, Field Force,—(dated the 14th November 1863.)

I beg to report the occurrences and engagements at the advanced picquets under my command on the 12th and 13th November 1863.

During the day time on the 12th, large bodies of the enemy took position on the hill above the Crag Picquet, which I therefore strongly reinforced and made over to Major Brownlow, 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Hughes, Royal Artillery, Commanding Peshawur Mountain Train, also under my order, put two of his four guns into position on the left of my Camp, to get under fire the left shoulder of the hill on which is the Crag Picquet, as well as the front of the centre picquet below.

I annex a report from each of these Officers.

During the night of the 12th from 10 P. M. until 4 A. M. of the 13th, the enemy made incessant attacks and charges on the Crag Picquet, which were steadily beaten off by Major Brownlow and the fire of the Mountain Train. At 7 A. M., 13th November, the enemy threatened in force the centre and lower picquets, and I proceeded to those posts.

No serious attack, however, taking place, I returned to Camp, and on reaching the lower part, found that the Crag Picquet had been suddenly carried by the enemy, who were pouring a heavy fire into the Camp, which was in great confusion. Collecting as many men of the 14th Native Infantry as I could, (the Head Quarters body of the Corps were at the centre picquet below,) and of the other Regiments, we passed to the front of Camp, where I was joined by Lieutenants Inglis, 14th Native Infantry, and Young, 1st Punjab Infantry, who assisted me in endeavouring to get sufficient men together to re-carry the Crag Picquet itself. This we could not do owing to the confusion, but with some men of those two Regiments and of the Guides, we reached the steep rocks of the picquet itself, where, within a few paces, we kept up as heavy a fire as we could on the top of the rocks, until the arrival of Her Majesty's 101st Fusiliers, with whom we re-took the Crag Picquet.

Finding Colonel Salusbury, of Her Majesty's 101st, there, I made over the command to him.

It is my duty to mention the following Officers, and to request you to bring them to the Brigadier General's notice:—

1. Major Brownlow, 20th Punjab Native Infantry, for his gallant defence of the Crag Picquet during the entire night of the 12th November.

2. Captain Hughes, Peshawur Mountain Train, whose guns made the duties of the Infantry comparatively easy, and helped considerably in checking the enemy.

3. Major Keyes, who, suffering and disabled by his wound, commanded his Regiment and breast-work throughout, and stopped the advance of the enemy after the Crag Picquet had been carried by them.

4—5. Lieutenants Inglis and Young, the former 14th Regiment Native Infantry, the latter 1st Punjab Infantry, for cool and gallant conduct and discharge of their duty at a time of much confusion.

6. Subadar Major Secunder Khan, 14th (Ferozepore) Regiment Native Infantry.

7. Sepoy Gundah Sing, 5th Company 1st Regiment Punjab Infantry.

8. Sepoy Jowahir Sing, 1st Company 14th (Ferozepore) Regiment.

9. Sepoy Unnoop Sing, 3rd Company 14th (Ferozepore) Regiment.

10. Sepoy Sher Sing, 5th Company 14th (Ferozepore) Regiment.

I forward from Major Keyes, 1st Punjab Infantry, a report of a gallant charge on the advancing enemy made by Lieutenant Pitcher, of that Corps, but which did not come under my personal observation.

Also with regard to the loss of the Crag Picquet itself, a report from the senior surviving Officer, (Captain Davidson, 1st Punjab Infantry, who commanded at the time, having relieved Major Brownlow, was killed at his post,) Lieutenant A. D. C. Inglis, 14th Regiment Native Infantry.

I believe the picquet was surprised, and would beg the consideration of the Brigadier General to the heavy loss sustained by the men composing it.

P. S.—I have omitted, among the names of the men whom it is my wish to recommend to the notice of the Brigadier General, that of—

Nihal Sing, Sepoy Cook No. 3 Company 14th Regiment Native Infantry, who, on my calling

the men to the front on the high picquet being taken by the enemy, seized the belt and musket of a wounded man, and was most forward in the advance.

(Signed) C. G. ROSS, *Major,*
Comdg. 14th Regt. N. I.

From Major C. H. BROWNLOW, Comdg. 20th Punjab Native Infantry, to Lieut. Colonel A. WILDE, C. B., Comdg. Right Defence,—(dated the 14th November 1863.)

I have the honor to report as follows on the defence of the Crag Picquet during the night of the 12th instant.

2. On my assuming command of the post at 4 P. M., the garrison consisted as under:—

15 Marksmen 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, under the direction of Lieutenant Fosbery, Musketry Instructor.

115, 20th Punjab Infantry.

30, 94th Ferozepore Regiment.

3. The enemy occupied a level ridge about 250 yards to our front, his position extending more than half a mile in a direction facing our own. Between us lay a smooth hollow intersected by a ravine. The ground on our right and rear was precipitous, and almost unassailable in any force. The left face of the post was its weak point, rock and trees affording shelter to an attacking party till within a few yards of it.

4. Anticipating an attack, I had urged Lieutenant Bartleman, 20th Punjab Native Infantry, who commanded the picquet during the day, to use his utmost exertions to improve the position as much as he could, by heightening the breast-work, constructing an abattis, &c., a duty which he performed admirably.

5. Before dark I had every man in his place for the night, with strict orders as to the nature of his duties, and the direction of his fire in case of attack.

6. About 10 P. M. their watchfire showed us that the enemy were in movement, and descending in great numbers to the hollow in our front, which in half an hour was full of them. Their suppressed voices soon broke into yells of defiance, and they advanced in masses to our attack, their numbers being, so far as I could judge from sight and sound, at least two thousand. I allowed them to approach within a hundred yards of us, and then opened a rapid and well sustained file fire from our front face, which, I believe, did great execution, and soon silenced their shouts and drove them under cover, some to the broken and wooded ground to our left, and the rest into the ravine below us.

7. In half an hour they rallied, and assembling in almost increased numbers, rushed to the attack, this time assaulting on our front as well as on the left. They were received with the greatest steadiness, and again recoiled before our fire. These attacks continued till 4 A. M., each becoming weaker than the last, and many of them being more feints to enable them to carry off their dead and wounded.

8. During the night I received very valuable assistance from Captain Hughes' Mountain Battery. From his position, about 250 yards below and in the right rear of the Crag, he made most successful practice, being guided as to direction and range by voice from our post. Before the attack commenced, he pitched two shells into the watchfire of the enemy, which must have done considerable damage.

9. The post was at one time in great danger of being forced at its left front angle, which from its position was badly protected by our fire. The enemy clambered, and assailing its occupants with stones from our breast-work, stunned and drove them back at this critical moment. The gallantry of the undermentioned men saved the post; answering my call when others wavered, they followed me into the corner, and hurling stones on the enemy who was close under our wall and sheltered from musketry, drove him back and re-built the parapet, holding the point for the rest of the night:—

Havildar Allun Khan Naick Chutter Sing. Sepoy Goolbadeen „ Mahomed Khan „ Alla Meer	20th Punjab N. Infantry.

10. I beg to append a Return of Casualties, which, I am glad to add, were not very serious, as, owing to the darkness of the night, the enemy did not fire much or effectively.

11. In the morning, not more than eight or ten of the enemy were in sight, and my men having been 48 hours on picquet, during which time they had worked all day and watched all night, were completely worn out: their muskets also were so foul that they could scarcely load. I therefore applied to Major Ross, Commanding the advanced picquet, for a relief, and at 8 A. M. made over command of the post to the late Captain J. P. Davidson, who came with a detachment of the 1st Punjab Infantry.

(Signed) C. H. BROWNLOW, *Major,*
Comdg. 20th Punjab N. I.

From Major C. P. KEYES, Comdg. 1st Punjab Infantry, to Lieut. Colonel A. WILDE, C. B., Comdg. Right Defence,—(dated Camp Umbeyla Pass, the 16th Nov. 1863.)

I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 13th November, I was on the standard hill of "Keyes' Right Picquet" with Lieutenant Conolly of the Peshawur Mountain Train, who was preparing a platform for his guns on the side of the hill for the protection of "Keyes' Centre" and "Cliff" Picquets. Constant firing was heard at the "Crag" Picquet, but it did not attract any particular notice, as heavy firing had been kept up there all night, and was continued at intervals after the relief of the picquet. While at the platform I received a note from the late Captain Davidson, who was commanding the picquet, to say that he had only 90 men with him, which he did not consider sufficient. I immediately sent him up a reinforcement of 30 Rifles under a Native Officer, all that could be spared, as a serious attack was expected on the "Centre" and "Cliff" Picquets.

2. Shortly after this reinforcement reached the "Crag" Picquet. I observed, as I was descending the standard hill, the men of the "Crag" Picquet rushing down in confusion. I did not see the commencement of the retreat, as the position was not visible from the platform where I was at the time. I immediately proceeded to the breast-work across the road by which the main post is approached from the "Crag": here I rallied all the men that I could together, and kept up a heavy fire, which was taken up by Captain Hughes' guns: this checked the advance of the enemy; but, as many wounded and others from the "Crag" rushed past the breast-work and could not be stopped, a panic was communicated to our Camp-followers, who took to flight and increased the confusion. These men retreating had a visible effect upon all, and I felt the necessity of an advance to

re-assure those that were wavering, and to further check the enemy until reinforcement should arrive. I therefore directed a few men to remain in the breast-work, and ordered the rest to "charge"—Lieutenants Pitcher and Young, of the 1st Punjab Infantry, headed this charge. A small detachment of the Guides that were in charge of the rear defence of our post was brought up by Lieutenant Forlong, of that Corps, and gallantly proceeded to support Lieutenant Pitcher: they were too weak, however, to regain the "Crag," which, with the greatest coolness and daring, they attempted to assault, but they had to fall back on the rocks. I got together a few more men whom I sent up to support them.

3. Major Ross, Commanding the post, arrived at this time from the lower picquet. I considered my presence at the breast-work absolutely necessary to keep the men together; the duty therefore of leading the first charge devolved upon Lieutenant Pitcher, and I beg to bring to the special notice of the Brigadier General Commanding the admirable manner in which he performed this important duty; he was by many yards the foremost of his party, and the gallant bearing of this excellent young Officer was the admiration of all spectators. It is impossible to say too much or to over-rate his services on this occasion. Lieutenant Pitcher was severely wounded, and was obliged to be carried back. I beg also to bring to the special notice of the Brigadier General Commanding the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Young—this Officer ably assisted Lieutenant Pitcher throughout, and made himself most conspicuous for his coolness and gallantry, which was witnessed by all below, and elicited the special notice of Major Ross, Commanding.

4. The following men also distinguished themselves:—

Sepoy	Syud Khan,	No. 4	Company
,,	Gunda Sing,	No. 5	,,
,,	Shurruff Khan,	No. 8	,,
,,	Zurreef,	No. 1	,,
,,	Futteh,	No. 1	,,

A Casualty Return and Returns of arms and accoutrements lost on this occasion, is herewith enclosed.

From Brigr. Genl. Sir N. CHAMBERLAIN, K. C. B., Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force, to the Adjt. Genl., Army Head Quarters,—(No. 8, dated Camp heights above the Umbeyla Pass, the 21st November 1863.)

In continuation of my former reports, I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that at daylight on the morning of the 18th instant the whole of our picquets on the Gurroo Mountain under Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan's command, consisting of the Huzara Mountain Train and 3rd, 5th and 6th Punjab Infantry, were withdrawn, and the entire Camp and troops transferred to the heights on the south of the Pass, which position alone the Force has since occupied.

2. In anticipation of this change of position, the Commissariat stores, reserve ammunition, &c., &c., had been gradually removed, on previous days, to the eastern ridge. The guns of Captain Griffin's Battery were removed from the advanced breast-work of Camp late on the evening of the 17th, and placed in the new position, so as to cover the withdrawal of the pickets from the Gurroo. They were replaced temporarily by 2 guns of the Huzara Mountain Train from the Gurroo. Every precaution was at the same time taken to prevent the enemy from suspecting the intended movement, and the troops, both on the Gurroo and in the front line of defence, continued, up to the last moment, to strengthen their breast-works and defences. These precautions were successful; and, though the enemy's picquets on the Gurroo were not 400 yards above our own, the withdrawal was effected without their knowledge and in the most perfect order.

3. The concentration of the whole of the troops on the eastern heights made it necessary to extend the position, and particularly to secure the full command of the water on which the whole Force was now dependent. With this view the troops, as per margin, moved out under my personal command, as soon as the change of position was completed, to drive the enemy from what has since been known as the "Water Ridge." This was very quickly effected by an advance and charge of the 1st and 6th Punjab Infantry, with the loss on our side of three men wounded, and some of the enemy killed. The troops were then placed in position to protect the 5th Punjab Infantry and 32nd Pioneer Regiment, which were employed as a working party under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, C. B., Chief Engineer, in stockading a picquet to command the water. The troops were withdrawn to Camp in the evening under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, 5th Punjab Infantry, the new work having been completed and occupied. I may here mention by anticipation that the position of the picquet having been found to be more advanced than was necessary, it was abandoned on the following day, the 19th, and a new position chosen and stockaded about three hundred yards to the rear.

Peshawur Mountain Train.
Wing 101st Regiment.
1st and 6th Punjab Infy.

4. On discovering the Camp and picquets on the Gurroo to have been vacated by the troops the enemy seem to have supposed that the Force was in retreat, and with this idea came into the gorge, in great numbers, both from Umbeyla and from the Gurroo, and thence, about 11 A. M., commenced an attack upon what had now become the left front of our position. Our defences at the point principally attacked consisted of some small breast-works, thrown up on the side of the hill to cover the picquets connecting what have been called in my previous reports the "Advanced Right Picquets," with the Camp in the gorge below. It was not my intention to hold these breast-works permanently after the Camp had been removed from the gorge; but it was necessary to hold them during the day of the 18th to prevent the enemy from pressing upon the Camp and firing into it before the troops were thoroughly established on their new position. These breast-works were held, on the morning of the 18th, by 130 men of the 14th Native Infantry, who, being greatly outnumbered by the enemy, were, in the first instance, compelled to give way, but being reinforced by the troops, as per margin, re-took the post and drove back the enemy. The enemy, however, having gained a large accession of numbers, re-attacked the picquets, when it became necessary for the two lowest down on the hill to fall back on the third, which was nearer the Camp breast-

2 Companies 71st Highland Light Infy., under Major Parker.
1 Company 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, under Lieut. Chapman.
1 Company 5th Punjab Infy., under Lieut. Fox.
3 Companies 5th Goorkha Regt., under Captain Close.

works. I regret to say that our loss on this occasion was very considerable, including the following Officers :—

Captain C. F. Smith, of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, an Officer of long and good service; Lieutenant H. H. Chapman, Adjutant of the 101st Regiment, who had been sent by his Commanding Officer to convey an order, and who, feeling that his own wound was mortal, begged of his men to leave him and to assist Captain Smith to the rear instead. His Regiment has lost in Lieutenant Chapman an admirable Adjutant, and the Service a most promising Officer; Lieutenant T. S. G. Jones, of the 79th Highlanders, who, on Officers being called for for the Force, had joined the 71st Highland Light Infantry as a volunteer; and Lieutenant W. F. Mosley, of the 14th Native Infantry, who was shot when the lower picquets were forced to retire. The conduct of Major C. C. G. Ross, Commandant of the 14th Native Infantry, on this occasion merited my approval, and I again beg to recommend him to His Excellency's notice, having already done so for his conduct at the Crag Picquet on the 13th instant.

5. I may here mention, by anticipation, that the bodies of those killed on this occasion, and which could not be brought in at the time, were recovered, on the morning of the 21st instant, by a Force employed for that purpose under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, of the 5th Punjab Infantry, when twelve of the enemy were killed.

6. The picquet upon which the lower picquets had retired was withdrawn after dark on the 18th, agreeably to my previous intention. On its withdrawal the enemy pressed on, and some few of them endeavoured to annoy the Camp until at a late hour of the night, but without making any serious attack.

7. Throughout the 19th the enemy kept up a fire upon the Crag and Water Picquets. I regret to say that Captain R. B. Aldridge, 71st Highland Light Infantry, was killed at the latter, and Ensign C. M. Stockley, 101st Regiment, severely wounded at the former picquet.

8. About 9 A. M. on the 20th the enemy began to collect in great numbers near the Crag and Water Picquets, the Crag being, as before, the point principally threatened. They were, however, checked in some degree by the fire of the Peshawur Mountain Train Guns, Captain Hughes, from previous experience and his acquaintance with the ground, knowing exactly on what points to bring his fire with most effect, even though the enemy were not visible from the Battery. The Crag and Water Picquets also mutually supported one another by their cross fire at 450 yards. The detachment by which each of these posts was held is shown in the margin.

CRAG PICQUET.
100 of the 101st Regiment.
100 of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry.
WATER PICQUET.
100 of the 71st Highland Light Infy.
100 of the 3rd Punjab Infantry.

9. Up to a late period of the afternoon the enemy had made no impression upon the Crag Picquet, though numerous standards had been gradually advanced under cover to within a few yards of the breast-work, but about 3 P. M. the unaccountable conduct of a portion of the garrison gave the enemy possession of the post. This was not, however, accomplished without affording the Officers and men who held the lower portion of the picquet the opportunity of distinguishing themselves by the resolute way in which they endeavoured to hold their portion of the post under very discouraging circumstances, and who only abandoned it when it was no longer tenable. These Officers were Major H. G. Delafosse, of the 101st Regiment, who commanded the picquet; Captain R. G. Rogers, of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry; Ensign A. R. Sanderson, and Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Pile, both of the 101st Regiment. The two last Officers were, I regret to say, killed at the breast-work whilst endeavouring to rally their men. The above Officers were well supported by some of No. 5 Company of the 101st Regiment, and by some of the 20th Native Infantry.

10. On the fall of the Crag Picquet coming to my notice, I immediately ordered the 71st Highland Light Infantry and the 5th Goorkha Regiment to be got under arms and proceed to the upper Camp; and at the same time directed Captain Griffin's half Battery, and the two 24-pounder Howitzers of No. 3 Punjab Light Field Battery under Captain T. H. Salt, to open fire upon the Crag, which they did in so efficient a manner as (joined to the fire of Captain Hughes' Mountain Train Guns) effectually prevented the enemy from attempting to occupy it in any thing like large numbers. On the 71st and Goorkha Regiment reaching the upper defences, I ordered Colonel Hope, C. B., Commanding the former Regiment, to storm the Crag in front, and Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, with the 5th Goorkha Regiment and 5th Punjab Infantry, to go round the hill, so as to take the lower portion of it in flank. The 71st discharged their duty in the most steady and soldier-like manner, led by Colonel Hope with a coolness which elicited the respect of all who witnessed it. The Crag was re-occupied, fortunately without much loss to ourselves, Lieutenant S. Beckett, of the 5th Punjab Infantry, being one of the first to reach the summit, and Colonel Hope then pushed forward in pursuit of the enemy, having been joined by Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan's Column, and drove them for some distance over the heights in the direction of Lalloo. After continuing the pursuit as far as seemed prudent, Colonel Hope led the troops back towards the Crag, and, I much regret to say, was severely wounded whilst superintending the re-occupation of the picquet, which, at his special request, was garrisoned for the night by 200 men of his own Regiment.

11. I considered it my duty to accompany the storming Column, and whilst ascending the hill, was wounded in the arm. Lieutenant Anderson, Adjutant of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, my Orderly Officer, was also wounded.

12. I must not omit to mention with highest commendation the excellent service rendered by the Artillery, both previous to and during the assault of the Crag; and I beg to bring the names of the Officers Commanding Batteries* to the favorable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Captain Hughes' guns were served under a heavy fire, and their position, namely, on the upper defences immediately adjoining the Crag, made their assistance most valuable at a very critical moment.

* Captain Griffin, Commanding C. Battery, 19th Brigade.
Captain T. H. Salt, Commanding No. 3 Punjab Light Field Battery.
Captain T. Hughes, Commanding Peshawur Mountain Train.

13. I beg to enclose Casualty Returns of the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant.

Casualty Return, killed and wounded, of the Eusufzye Field Force.

CAMP UMBEYLA PASS, 18*th November* 1863.

Date and occasion.	Regiments.	Killed.					Wounded.					Horses		Mules.		Remarks.
		European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars, Havildars.	Buglers, Trumpeters, Pipers.	Rank and File.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars, Havildars.	Buglers, Trumpeters, Pipers.	Rank and File.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
Attack on Keye's Lower Picket under Major Ross, Commanding, 18th November 1863.	Peshawur Mountain Btry.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	KILLED. Captain Smith, 71st Highland Light Infantry. Lieutenant Jones, 79th Highlanders. Lieut. and Adjutant Chapman, 101st Royal Bengal Fusrs. Lieutenant Mosley, 14th Ferozepore Regiment. WOUNDED. Lieutenant Inglis, 14th Ferozepore Regiment.
	71st Highland L. Infy.	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	
	101st Royal Bengal Fusrs.	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	
	Guide Infantry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1st Punjab Native Infy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	
	5th "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	20th "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	14th "	1	—	7	—	18	1	—	3	—	46	—	—	—	—	
	5th Goorkhas	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	
	6th Punjab Native Infy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
	Total	4	—	7	—	33	1	—	5	—	69	—	—	—	1	

(Signed) T. WRIGHT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

(Signed) N. CHAMBERLAIN, *Brigr. Genl.,*
Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force.

Casualty Return, killed and wounded, of the Eusufzye Field Force.

CAMP UMBEYLA PASS, 19*th November* 1863.

Date and occasion.	Regiments.	Killed.					Wounded.					Remarks.
		European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars, Havildars.	Buglers, Trumpeters, Pipers.	Rank and File.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars, Havildars.	Buglers, Trumpeters, Pipers.	Rank and File.	
On picket duty, 19th November 1863.	71st Highd. Lt. Infy. -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Killed. Capt. Aldridge, 71st Highd. Light Infy. Wounded. Ensign Stockley, 101st R. B. Fusiliers.
	101st R. B. Fusiliers -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
	14th Ferozepore Regt. -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	20th Punjab Infy. - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	3rd " " - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Peshawur Battery - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Total - -	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	

(Signed) T. WRIGHT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

(Signed) N. CHAMBERLAIN, *Brigr. Genl.,*
Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force.

Casualty Return, killed and wounded, of the Eusufzye Field Force.

CAMP UMBEYLA PASS, 20*th November* 1863.

Date and occupation.	Regiments.	Killed.					Wounded.					Horses		Mules.		Remarks.
		European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars, Havildars.	Buglers, Trumpeters, Pipers.	Rank and File.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars, Havildars.	Buglers, Trumpeters, Pipers.	Rank and File.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
Evacuation of the Crag Picket and re-capture from the enemy, 20th November 1863.	Peshawur Mountain Battery. -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	KILLED. Ensign Sanderson, 101st Regiment. Asst. Surgn. Pile, ditto. WOUNDED. Brigr. Genl. Sir N. Chamberlain, K. C. B. Col. Hope, C. B., 71st H. Light Infantry. Lieut. Col. Vaughan, 5th P. L., slightly. Major Campbell, 5th Goorkhas. Lieut. Anderson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.
	71st Highland Light Infy. -	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	1	—	24	—	—	—	—	
	101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers. -	2	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	
	1st Punjab Native Infy.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	3rd " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	
	5th " "	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	
	20th " "	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	30	—	—	—	—	
	5th Goorkhas -	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	
	6th Punjab Native Infy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
	General Staff -	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total -	2	—	2	—	23	5	1	5	1	98	—	—	—	2	

(Signed) G. ALLGOOD, *Qr. Mr. Genl.*,
for T. WRIGHT, *Major*,
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

(Signed) N. CHAMBERLAIN, *Brigr. Genl.*,
Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force.

From Brigr. Genl. Sir N. CHAMBERLAIN, K. C. B., Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force, to the Adjt. Genl., Head Quarters, Camp Nowshera,—(No. 9, dated Camp, Heights above the Umbeyla Pass, the 25th November 1863.)

My wound has proved more serious than I expected, and it is with the greatest regret that I have to request that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased, at the earliest practicable date, to relieve me of my command, the duties of which will, I feel sure, be efficiently discharged by Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Wilde, C. B., the next senior Officer, until the arrival of my successor.

2. My connection with the Force being thus about to terminate, it is my duty to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief the excellent conduct of the Troops, both British and Native, since they have been in the field. The nature of the service has made the duty unusually heavy, and the Troops have been under arms and on duty almost day and night. On no occasion, however, has there been the smallest murmur on this account, and every duty has been performed with the most cheerful alacrity.

3. His Excellency will, I feel sure, consider it most satisfactory that, though the ranks of the Native Regiments contain members of almost every tribe on the Frontier, including those which are fighting against us, there have been no desertions and no backwardness, in any instance, to engage the enemy.

4. The services of every Regiment with the Force have, in one or other of my reports, been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, with the exception of the 32nd Punjab Native Infantry (Pioneers) under Major Morgan, and the 4th and 5th Companies of the Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant Tucker. The nature of the service has made it indispensable to employ the 32nd altogether on the defences and lines of communication, and I take this opportunity of saying that its services, and those of the Sapper Companies, have been of the greatest value to the Force. With regard to the 32nd, such was the paucity of men that, even when they had laboured during the day at the breast-works and roads, it was impossible to avoid putting a portion of them on duty at night for the defence of the Camp. The discipline of the Regiment and their conduct reflects great credit on Major Morgan and his Officers. I believe too that the services of the Guide Infantry have been less prominently alluded to in my later reports than they deserve. This has arisen from the Regiment having been chiefly employed in detachments to reinforce and support the Troops in front. I therefore wish here to notice the excellent service rendered by two Companies of the Regiment under Captain Jenkins, 2nd in Command, on the 6th instant, when in support of the covering party under the late Major Harding, on which occasion Lieutenant Battye, Doing-duty Officer, was wounded; and of three Companies under Captain Jenkins, which acted in concert with the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers in the recovery of the Crag Picquet on the 13th instant.

5. I may also mention here that, although there was no scope for the employment of the few Cavalry (11th Bengal Cavalry and Guide Cavalry) retained in Camp as such, yet they always took dismounted duty, and were most useful in aiding in the night defence of the Camp.

6. I would next wish to bring to His Excellency's notice the very meritorious conduct of the whole of the Officers of the Force, from whom I have at all times received the most cordial support, and whose services I would beg to be allowed thus publicly to acknowledge. The Officers whom I would particularly beg to notice are as follows :—

Colonel Hope, C. B., Commanding 71st Highland Light Infantry, who had command of the Front Defences from the time of the arrival of the Force in the Umbeyla Pass until the time of its changing position to the eastern heights, and whose distinguished conduct at the re-taking of the Crag Picquet was particularly noticed in my Report No. 8.

Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Wilde, C. B., Commandant of the Guide Corps, who commanded the the Right Defences to my entire satisfaction, and who, although the position his Regiment occupied in the Camp did not give him the opportunity of gaining distinction in actual conflict with the enemy, has rendered me the most constant and valuable aid, and I would particularly allude to the excellent arrangements he made for the re-capture of the Crag Picquet when it was taken by the enemy on the 13th November, as noticed in my Report No. 7.

Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Vaughan, Commandant 5th Punjab Infantry, who commanded the Left Defences from the time of the arrival of the Force in the Umbeyla Pass to its changing its position to the right heights with my confidence and approval. His conduct on the occasion of the attack by the enemy on the "Eagle's Nest" and picquets on the Gurroo Mountain was most favorably reported upon in my Report No. 4. After the change of position, he commanded the upper Camp, and his services were again mentioned in my Report No. 8. He has at all times rendered me the most cordial assistance and support. I consider him a most intelligent Officer.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Taylor, C. B., Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer with the Force, who has afforded me throughout the most hearty co-operation, and whose services have been of great assistance to the Force. With Lieutenant Colonel Taylor's name, I would wish to connect those of his Subalterns, Lieutenants H. F. Blair, J. Browne, and T. T. Carter, all of the Royal Engineers, who, whether when engaged with the enemy, or when employed in their more regular duties, have well upheld the reputation of their Corps. Lieutenant Carter joined the Force to carry out the objects of the Trigonometrical Survey, and volunteered his services under Lieutenant Colonel Taylor.

Captain J. S. Tulloh, Royal Artillery, senior Artillery Officer with the Force, who most cheerfully overcame all difficulties, and in whose opinion, in all matters connected with his arm of his service, I had perfect confidence. With Captain Tulloh's name I would wish to connect those of Captain F. C. Griffin and Captain T. H. Salt, Commanding half Batteries of Field Artillery, whose services were recorded in my Reports Nos. 5 and 8, and of Captain F. R. DeBude and Captain T. Hughes, Commanding the Mountain Batteries. In Captains DeBude and Hughes the Service has two Officers most admirably fitted for the command of Mountain Batteries, and who by their zeal have, I believe, brought this arm of the Service to as great a degree of efficiency as the ordnance at present in use will admit of. Captain DeBude's services have been recorded in my Report No. 4, and Captain Hughes' in my Reports Nos. 3, 7, and 8.

Lieutenant Colonel Salusbury, Commanding 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, whom I have found

most zealous in the discharge of every duty, and whose distinguished conduct in the re-taking of the Crag Picquet on the 13th November was specially alluded to in my Report No. 7.

Major Ross, Commanding 14th Native Infantry, whom I consider an Officer of most soldierly determination, and whose excellent conduct on the 13th and 18th November has been specially noticed in my reports Nos. 7 and 8.

Major C. H. Brownlow, Commandant 20th Punjab Native Infantry, who particulary distinguished himself when covering the retreat of the reconnoitering party, 22nd October; when commanding the "Eagles' Nest" Picquet, 26th October; and when Commanding the Crag Picquet on the night of the 12th November, as related in my Reports Nos. 2, 4, and 7. In addition to any other mark of approval His Excellency may consider this Officer to deserve, I would most strongly recommend him as having well earned the distinction of the Victoria Cross by his personal gallantry on each occasion of his being engaged.

Major C. P. Keyes, Commandant 1st Punjab Infantry, whose distinguished conduct on every occasion of his being engaged has been specially brought to notice in my various Reports Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 7, and whose claim to the Victoria Cross for his services on the 30th October I submitted for His Excellency's consideration in my Report No. 5. His services have been of the utmost value to the Force.

Captain W. D. Hoste, Commandant 6th Punjab Infantry. I beg to thank this Officer for his cheerful and soldierly bearing, and for his marked gallantry at the head of his Regiment on the 26th October, as related in my Report No. 4.

Surgeon Simpson, 71st Highland Light Infantry, senior Medical Officer with the British portion of the Force, on whom it devolved to make all arrangements for the sick and wounded of the British Troops, which duty he performed to my entire satisfaction.

Surgeon H. B. Buckle, of the 1st Punjab Infantry, senior Medical Officer with the Native portion of the Force, who superintended all arrangements for the numerous Native sick and wounded in the most zealous and efficient manner, which I particularly wish to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain T. H. Jenkins, in charge of the Commissariat Department of the Force, to whom the Force is highly indebted for his untiring exertions to keep it supplied. I can accord him no greater praise than to place upon record that the Force was throughout as well supplied as if it had been in Cantonments. I beg to bring his services especially to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

7. Although Lieutenant Colonel Probyn, who commanded the small party of Cavalry in Camp, was only afforded the opportunity of conducting the reconnoitering party in the Chumla Valley on 22nd October, and of charging the enemy who endeavoured to cut off his return to Camp, still I feel that I should not be just were I to omit to bring to notice his extreme desire to have his men employed on every duty where it was possible to employ dismounted Cavalry, and the cheerful manner in which he made his own services available on every possible occasion.

8. In giving prominence to the names of the above Officers, I beg to express my hope that the services of Officers whose names have been brought to notice in my previous reports, but who are not mentioned in the above list, will also obtain the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and I would also beg to acknowledge the services of my Staff, namely, Lieutenant Colonel Allgood, Assistant Quarter Master General, who discharged his duties to my satisfaction, and afforded me every assistance, Major Wright, Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieutenant F. N. Mackenzie (Staff Officer, Punjab Irregular Force), Lieutenant W. C. Anderson, and Lieutenant H. S. Jarrett, who acted as my Orderly Officers, and gave me perfect satisfaction.

9. I annex to this report a Nominal Roll of 3 Privates* of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, and of 1 Sergeant, 1 Lance Corporal, and 4 Privates† of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, who are recommended by the Officers Commanding those Regiments for their distinguished gallantry. If the acts of gallantry for which they are recommended are not deemed by the Commander-in-Chief of a nature to give all of them a claim to the Victoria Cross, I trust His Excellency will be able to find some other means of rewarding them. Authority has already been given me to admit to the Order of Merit those Native Officers and Soldiers who have distinguished themselves, and it will be acted upon without delay.

* 71st Highland Light Infantry.

Private William Clapperton.
" George Stewart.
" William Malcolm.

† 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.

Sergt. Jeremiah Brosnan.
Lance Corporal G. Simister.
Private Francis Barber.
" Daniel Lane.
" Francis Elliott.
" Charles FitzPatrick.

10. In conclusion I beg to acknowledge the hearty co-operation I have received throughout from Colonel Reynell Taylor, C. B., who has been, up to within the last few days, chief Civil and Political Officer in Camp. Colonel Taylor used every possible endeavour to procure information of the movements and proceedings of the enemy, and when the situation of affairs afforded little scope for political negotiations, both he and his assistant, Captain A. A. Munro, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, resumed their position as Military Officers, and accompanied the troops when engaged with the enemy.

11. To make my reports complete, I enclose a general Casualty Return, showing all the casualties in the Force up to date.

Roll of men of Her Majesty's 101st Regiment recommended for distinguished gallantry in the Field.

These men* (marksmen) behaved with remarkable coolness and courage in the "Eagle's Nest" Picquet on the 26th October 1863, under command of Captain Butler, V. C., when the picquet was desperately assaulted by an immense number of the enemy. Major Brownlow, who commanded the post, has reported them for their coolness and gallantry on the occasion, and this report was duly forwarded

* No. 6, Sergeant Jeremiah Brosnan.
No. 984, Lance Corporal George Simister.
No. 26, Private Francis Barber.

through Brigadier Wilde, C. B. I now attach a letter which was addressed for my information by Captain Butler on the 3rd December.

This Soldier* behaved with extreme gallantry and coolness, when the 101st Regiment assaulted and re-took the "Crag Picquet" on the 13th November 1863, and was one of the leading men at the top of the hill with me; three of the other leading men were shot as they entered the breast-work. I personally witnessed this Soldier's gallantry and good example.

* 650, Daniel Lane (Private.)

These two Soldiers† behaved with great coolness and gallantry at the Crag Picquet on the 20th November 1863, when the picquet was assaulted and taken by the enemy. Major Delafosse, who commanded the picquets, reports highly on their conduct; his letter is attached. A report was previously forwarded through Brigadier Wilde, C. B.

† No. 347, Private Francis Elliott.
No. 379, Private Charles Fitz-Patrick.

CAMP NOWA KILLA, *The 27th Dec.* 1863. } (Sd.) F. O. SALUSBURY, *Lieut. Col., Comdg.* 101*st Regt.*

HER MAJESTY'S 71ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

Nominal Roll of men of the above Corps, who distinguished themselves while under the command of Brigadier General Sir N. Chamberlain, K. C. B., *Commanding Eusufzye Field Force.*

Regtl. No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars of acts of gallantry.
3907	Private William Clapperton ...	These two men were specially mentioned by Major Brownlow, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, for having displayed the most conspicuous gallantry on the attack of the Eagle's Nest on the 20th October 1863. These two men are marksmen.
3765	" George Stewart	
4010	" William Malcolm	This man was specially mentioned by Captain Rogers, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, for having distinguished himself on the occasion Major Harding was killed on the 6th November 1863.

CAMP NOWA KILLA, *The 26th Dec.* 1863. } (Signed) N. PARKER, *Major, Comdg.* 71*st Highland Lt. Infy.*

EUSUFZYE FIELD FORCE.

Numerical Return of killed and wounded in the above Force to 20th November 1863 *inclusive.*

CORPS.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.	Total.	REMARKS.
½ C. Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery	—	—	—	3	2	5	
Hazara Mountain Train Battery -	1	1	1	2	2	7	
Peshawur " " " -	3	1	—	7	1	12	
Guide Cavalry - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2	
11th Bengal Cavalry - -	1	—	—	1	-	2	
Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infy.	20	4	5	19	22	70	
" 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers	21	2	5	24	23	75	
Guide Infantry - - -	2	—	—	1	5	8	
1st Punjab Infantry - -	34	12	4	39	27	116	
3rd " " - - -	5	2	2	6	8	23	
5th " " - - -	6	1	1	7	8	23	
6th " " - - -	11	6	10	16	16	59	
14th Ferozepore Regiment Native Infy. -	47	9	8	33	22	119	
20th Punjab Infantry - -	32	7	—	45	49	133	
32nd Native Infantry (Pioneers) -	—	—	—	—	4	4	
4th Goorkha Regiment - -	5	—	—	2	2	9	
5th " " - -	25	4	2	15	18	64	
Total -	213	49	38	221	210	731	

(Signed) T. WRIGHT, *Major, Asst. Adjt. Genl.*

(Signed) N. CHAMBERLAIN, *Brigr. Genl., Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force.*

EUSUFZYE FIELD FORCE.

Nominal Roll of Officers of the above Forces killed in action to 20th November 1863 inclusive.

Date of Casualty.	Rank and Names.	Corps or Department.	Remarks.
1863.			
22nd October -	Lieutenant Gillies - - -	Hazara M. B. -	
26th „ - -	„ Clifford - - -	3rd P. N. I. -	
26th „ - -	„ Richmond - - -	20th „ „ -	
6th November	Ensign C. B. Murray - - -	71st H. L. I. -	
6th „ - -	Lieutenant Dougall - - -	79th Highr. -	
6th „ - -	Major G. W. Harding - - -	2nd L. Infy. -	
13th „ - -	Lieutenant J. P. Davidson - -	1st P. N. I. -	
18th „ - -	Captain C. F. Smith - - -	71st H. L. I. -	
18th „ - -	Lieutenant Jones - - -	79th Highr. -	
18th „ - -	„ H. H. Chapman - -	101st R. B. F. -	
18th „ - -	„ W. F. Mosely - -	14th N. I. -	
19th „ - -	Captain R. B. Aldridge - -	71st N. I. -	
20th „ - -	Ensign A. R. Sanderson - -	101st R. B. F. -	
20th „ - -	Assistant Surgeon W. Pile - -	101st R. B. F. -	

(Signed) T. WRIGHT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

(Signed) N. CHAMBERLAIN, *Brigr. Genl.,*
Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force.

EUSUFZYE FIELD FORCE.

Nominal Roll of Officers of the above Force wounded in action to 20th November 1863 inclusive.

Date.	Rank and Names.	Corps or Department.	REMARKS.
26th October -	Lieutenant F. Drake - -	32nd N. I. -	
26th „ -	„ Barron - -	Survey Department	
30th „ -	Major C. P. Keyes - -	1st P. N. I. -	
30th „ -	Lieutenant H. W. Pitcher - -	1st „ -	
6th November	„ W. Battye - -	Guide Infantry -	
6th „ -	„ J. S. Oliphant - -	5th Goorkhas -	
6th „ -	„ H. W. Pitcher - -	1st P. N. I. -	2nd time wounded.
13th „ -	„ A. D. C. Inglis - -	14th N. I. -	
18th „ -	Ensign C. M. Stockely - -	101st R. B. F. -	
20th „ -	Colonel W. Hope, C. B. - -	71st H. L. I. -	
20th „ -	Major J. P. W. Campbell - -	5th Goorkhas -	
20th „ -	Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Vaughan -	5th P. N. I. -	
20th „ -	Brigadier Genl. Sir N. Chamberlain, K.C.B.	General Staff -	
20th „ -	Lieutenant Anderson - -	Orderly Officer -	
22nd October -	„ Brown - -	Royal Engineers -	

(Signed) T. WRIGHT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

(Signed) N. CHAMBERLAIN, *Brigr. Genl.,*
Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force.

From Major Genl. J. Garvock, Comdg. Field Force, to Adjt. Genl. of the Army,—(dated Head Quarters, 22nd December 1863.)

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the operations carried on by the troops under my command since I last addressed you, have resulted in the total defeat and complete submission of the enemy.

2. In my letter of the 10th instant, I informed you that I intended to attack on the following morning, according to a plan of which I then gave the details. And in the postscript of that letter, I made you acquainted with the causes which obliged me to abandon that intention; and informed you that the "Jirgah," or Council of Elders, of the Bonairwals, had come to our Camp, and been received by the Commissioner.

3. They remained with us until the following day, when they took their departure for the purpose of consulting their people, and of determining whether to accept or to reject the proposals made by Major James for establishing a Treaty of Peace. Their final answer was received and communicated to me by the Commissioner on the afternoon of the 14th instant; and as it was of an unsatisfactory nature, I at once determined to move against the enemy early on the following morning.

4. The necessary arrangements were accordingly made. Rations for two days were served out and cooked during the night; and at day-break on the 15th instant, a Force, composed as per margin, of four thousand eight hundred men, unencumbered by tents or baggage, was ready to move. Two thousand nine hundred men under Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, of the 5th Punjab Infantry, were left in Camp for its protection.

Peshawur Mountain Train, 4 Guns.
Hazarah Mountain Train, 4 Guns.
2 Companies Sappers.
7th Royal Fusiliers.
101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.
4th Goorkha Regiment.
23rd Regiment Pioneers.
32nd Regiment Pioneers.
Corps of Guides.
3rd Punjab Infantry.
3rd Seikh Infantry.
5th Goorkha Regiment.
½ D Battery Royal Artillery, 3 Guns.
½ No. 3 Punjab Battery, 2 Guns.
71st Highland Light Infantry.
93rd Highlanders.
14th Regiment Native Infantry.
20th Regiment Native Infantry.
1st Punjab Infantry.
5th Punjab Infantry.

5. The attacking troops were formed into two Columns, under the command, respectively, of Brigadiers Turner and Wilde. The first, under Brigadier Turner, led the way; and, issuing from our position by the Water Picquet, at once drove in the enemy's outposts from the ridge in its front. Brigadier Wilde followed by the Crag Picquet with the second Column; and the whole Force was shortly formed under cover of the ridge and immediately in front of the enemy's main position.

6. This was of the most formidable kind. Immediately before us, at a distance of some six hundred yards, rose a Conical Hill of considerable height. Its sides were rocky, precipitous, and scarped by nature; and its summit, strongly occupied, was strengthened by stone breast-works offering no ordinary obstacle. The ascent of this hill would be a matter of considerable difficulty under any circumstances. Below it, and to its proper left, were a number of temporary huts, strongly protected by artificial defences. Beyond it stretched a narrow ridge terminating in a hill of lesser elevation, and then came a small picturesque level, backed by a lofty range, and containing the village of Lalloo. On the right of our position was a deep valley, and on the left several steep descending spurs, stretching down into the gorge leading from our Camp to the Valley of Chumla.

7. My arrangements for the attack were soon completed. Covered by the fire of the guns of the Mountain Train, which were admirably served, the whole line of Infantry, throwing its right shoulders forward, with the exception of some Regiments on the extreme left, to which I shall presently refer, advanced, on a signal given by myself, in admirable order. The men swarmed up the sides of the Conical Hill; and, having halted for a moment to recover breath under cover of the rocks near its summit, burst over the breast-works, and at once carried the position. Bearing in mind the precipitous nature and extreme difficulty of the ground, and the heavy fire maintained by the enemy, the trifling loss on our side affords the best proof of the coolness and judgment displayed by Officers in command, and the steadiness as well as dashing gallantry of the men.

8. The key of the enemy's position being thus in our hands, that excellent and energetic Officer, Brigadier Turner, pressed rapidly forward with the greater part of his Column to the Village of Lalloo. It was quickly in his possession, and, with its large stores of grain, at once destroyed.

9. Meanwhile the enemy had not been idle in other quarters of the field. With a peculiar aptness, for which he has always shown himself remarkable, to turn his knowledge of the country to the best account, and evidently under the impression, from the conflagration at Lalloo, that our Force had pressed on too far leaving its left unguarded, he directed a heavy Column up the spurs leading from the gorge, and vigorously assaulted Brigadier Wilde. But he was met on the crest, and held in check by the Regiments placed there with that especial object by that most valuable and judicious Officer. Apprehensive that the Force opposed to the Brigadier might be overpowering, I had despatched to his support two Companies of the 7th Royal Fusiliers; and while they were in the act of moving towards him, he sent me an urgent request for aid. I then further reinforced him with the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, with the exception of four Companies left at the Conical Hill and on the ridge beyond it, protecting two guns of the Mountain Train. A forward movement was now made; and the 101st Fusiliers, 3rd Seikhs, and 5th Goorkhas, leaving the rest of the Column in reserve, poured down on the enemy, and drove him with great slaughter headlong down the steep.

10. Simultaneously with this attack on our left, the Camp was hotly assailed by a large body of the enemy. But the Force left to defend it, under that very excellent Officer Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, well discharged its important duty.

No. 1.—Report of Lieut. Colonel Vaughan, with enclosure from Major Keyes.

The enclosed report marked No. 1, with its enclosure, will give the details; and I have therefore only to draw the special attention of the Commander-in-Chief to the distinguished gallantry of Major Keyes and of Lieutenant Unwin. A loss to the enemy of about 80 killed was the result of their vigorous onslaughts.

11. All opposition having now ceased, and the enemy being in full retreat in every direction, arrangements were made for bivouacking for the

night. Brigadier Turner occupied the ground he had gained in the vicinity of Lalloo; Brigadier Wilde, that between the Camp and the Conical Hill. Not a shot was fired at us during the night.

12. Early on the morning of the 16th instant, having learned that horsemen might possibly succeed in accomplishing the descent from our position, I brought from Camp 400 Sabres of the 11th Bengal Cavalry and Guide Corps, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Probyn. On their arrival the order was given to move. Brigadier Wilde, whose Column I myself accompanied, passed down by the spurs in his immediate front; the Mountain Train Guns attached to him, and Lieutenant Colonel Probyn's Cavalry descending by a steep path which ran down a hollow on his right. The descent occupied about two hours, ground more difficult for mounted men having never before, I believe, been traversed, even in the hills of the Amatola. The various paths were marked with blood, evidence of the severe loss suffered by the enemy, who had been engaged during the night in carrying off his wounded men.

13. Having reached the level ground below, I observed the enemy in force occupying a spur which ran down from the extremity of the Gurroo Mountain on our left, and stretching very nearly across the entrance of the gorge, barred our advance to the Valley of Chumla. Having carefully examined the position, which was one singularly well chosen and of unusual strength, I determined to attack and turn its right. Having made his dispositions, Brigadier Wilde moved forward accordingly.

14. In the mean time Brigadier Turner had been conducting his descent from Lalloo with great ability. Passing down by several ridges, he caused his left Regiment to effectually protect the right of the Column under Brigadier Wilde, which it ultimately joined; his next Corps reached the Valley at the very point where the spur forming the enemy's position, and the end of which I directed it immediately to seize, disappeared in the level, while the main portion of his Column debouched into the open immediately opposite the town of Umbeyla, where it at once deployed into line. The ground over which he passed was of extraordinary difficulty, and scarcely practicable for even the Mountain Train. A Company of Sappers, under Lieutenant Tucker, rendered most valuable service.

15. Up to this time the Cavalry had remained concealed behind a projecting spur. I now ordered it to advance. Pressing on at a gallop, these splendid horsemen, under their well known leader Lieutenant Colonel Probyn, C. B. and V. C., and Captain Hawes, of the Guide Corps, passed round the left of the enemy's position now in our possession, swept into the Valley beyond, and halted to the eastward of Umbeyla. The town had been previously abandoned, and was immediately fired. All other property in the Valley has been scrupulously protected, but Lalloo and Umbeyla well deserved their fate.

16. Brigadier Wilde encountered but little opposition where the most had been expected. The ground in his front was of singular strength, and peculiarly capable of defence, but the enemy, seeing his left so effectually turned by Brigadier Turner's Column and by the Cavalry, abandoned his position, and, almost without firing a shot, retreated slowly towards the Pass leading to Bonair.

17. Brigadier Turner now received an order from me to advance and endeavour to cut off the enemy retiring to the Pass before Brigadier Wilde. He moved across the Valley in perfect and beautiful order, passed close to the left of the burning town of Umbeyla, and arrived within a few hundred yards of the Pass. Then the enemy, probably perceiving his object, furiously attacked, sword in hand, the 23rd and 32nd Regiments of Seikh Pioneers, the Corps in advance on his left flank. They were staggered for the moment by the sudden onslaught, but turning quickly on their assailants, almost destroyed them. Near two hundred bodies lay upon the field. Lieutenant Alexander, of the 23rd, was killed, and Captain Chamberlain and Lieutenant Nott, of the 23rd, and Major Wheler and Lieutenant Marsh, of the 32nd, were wounded. During this affair the left flank was most gallantly and effectually protected by two Companies of the 7th Fusiliers, and by a very judicious movement of the Cavalry, ordered by Lieutenant Colonel Probyn.

18. Flushed with success, the Pioneer Regiments now pressed forward into the Pass, driving the enemy before them. But the day was far spent, the hostile position was occupied in great force, and I was besides aware that the Government did not desire to invade Bonair. I therefore directed the troops to be withdrawn. Three guns of Captain Griffin's Battery of Royal Artillery had been brought on elephants from the Camp. They were now fully horsed, a novel sight in the Valley of Chumla, and galloping forward, opened a fire of shot and shell. The movement was then effected in echelon of Regiments from the right in admirable order, no molestation whatever being offered by the enemy, who, in immense numbers and in sullen silence, lined the heights above.

19. I may here mention that the force opposed to us on the 15th and 16th instant is estimated, after careful enquiry and observation, at 15,000 men; many Native reports stating the numbers to have been far larger.

20. Having now endeavoured to give the main features of the two days' operations, I beg to enclose reports from Officers in Command of Brigades, numbered 2 and 3, which will furnish His Excellency with the details. An excellent Sketch by Major Johnstone, of the Revenue Survey Department, is likewise enclosed.

No. 2.—Report of Brigadier Turner, C. B.

No. 3.—Report of Brigadier Wilde, C. B.

No. 4.—Sketch.

21. We bivouacked on the night of the 16th instant in the neighbourhood of Umbeyla. Next morning the "Jirgah" tendered to the Commissioner their unconditional submission; and the stringent terms imposed upon and at once acceded to by them are contained in the accompanying document, marked No. 5. The political results of our success are in some degree shown by the enclosure marked No. 6, to which I would request His Excellency's attention. "Mulkah," the fanatic stronghold, is levelled with the ground. Its destruction was the primary object of the expedition, and has been now carried out, not by our troops, but at our dictation, by

No. 5.—Terms imposed on enemy.

No.—6.—Political results as shown by Commissioner.

the Bonairwals, the very men who, a few days ago, were prepared to defend it. Enclosed is a report connected with it, marked No. 7.

No. 7.—Report on expedition to Umbeyla.

22. It now only remains for me to perform the pleasing duty of bringing to the special notice of the Commander-in-Chief the names of those Officers who, on prominent positions, have done good and gallant service in the arduous Campaign which has been brought to a victorious conclusion.

In the first place I desire to express my sense of obligation to Major James, C. B., the Commissioner. This Officer's political sagacity is so well known, that I need only allude to it in passing. But I desire to place on record, in connection with the late operations, how much I owe to Major James' promptitude of action and decision of character in his Civil capacity, and how valuable I have found his hearty co-operation.

My thanks are also due to Colonel Reynell Taylor, C. B., Commissioner of the Derajat.

The valuable services of Colonel Turner, C. B., Commanding 1st Brigade, have been alluded to in the body of this report. He joined the very evening before our advance; and the manner in which he conducted the operations confided to him shows the wise discrimination of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who ordered him up expressly from Central India.

I find it difficult to adequately express my appreciation of the merits of Lieutenant Colonel Wilde, C. B., Brigadier Commanding the 2nd Brigade. Gallant and ever ready in action, he is also an Officer in whose sound judgment the fullest reliance may be placed; and as his experience on this Frontier has been of no ordinary kind, I consider myself most fortunate in every way in having been associated with him.

No Officer in Command has ever had more reason than myself to feel the value of an efficient Staff. Lieutenant Colonel Allgood, Assistant Quarter Master General, is an Officer so thoroughly conservant with the important and varied duties of his Department, and so careful and vigilant in the discharge of them, that he would be most valuable as Quarter Master General of an Army, however large. He was slightly wounded at the commencement of the Campaign. Major Wright also, my Assistant Adjutant General, fully merits all that I can say in his praise. Active, intelligent, and most energetic in the performance of his duties, he has so discharged them as to thoroughly maintain discipline and efficiency. And his active services in the field have been of the most valuable kind.

Colonel A. Taylor, C. B., Commanding Royal Engineers, is an Officer of well known ability in his Department, and during these operations he has fully maintained his reputation.

The arrangements of Surgeon Munro, of the 93rd Highlanders, principal Medical Officer of the Forces, have been very perfect. He brings prominently to my notice the services rendered by Assistant Surgeon Sylvester, 11th Bengal Cavalry, in charge of the sick and wounded at the Depôt at Nowa Killee.

My special thanks are due to Captain Jenkins, principal Commissariat Officer, for his unwearied exertions and the very efficient manner in which he has discharged his arduous duties.

Major Johnstone, of the Revenue Survey Department, has been of the greatest utility.

Captain Norman, lately appointed to the Force as Assistant Quarter Master General, is highly spoken of by Brigadier Turner, to whose Column he was attached.

I have to thank Captain Tulloh, the senior Officer in Command of the Royal Artillery, and Captains Griffin, Huges, DeBude, and Salt, Commanding Batteries, for the good service they have performed.

Lieutenant Clarke, Royal Artillery, has rendered much assistance as Commissary of Ordnance.

Lieutenant Tucker has already been noticed as having been most useful in Command of the Sappers.

I have to record my appreciation of the services of Lieutenant Colonel Probyn, C. B. and V. C., Commanding the Cavalry, with whose character His Excellency is already well acquainted; and of Lieutenant Hawes, Commanding Guide Cavalry.

Colonel Shipley, Commanding 7th Royal Fusiliers, is an Officer of well known reputation; and with reference to his superior rank, would have taken Command of the 2nd Brigade, but Lieutenant Colonel Wilde had been previously appointed to Command a Brigade by His Excellency, who was not aware that I had brought the 7th Fusiliers to the front. I had an opportunity of personally observing the gallant manner in which the Regiment behaved under Colonel Shipley, more particularly in the attack on the Conical Hill.

Lieutenant Colonel Salusbury, who lately succeeded to the Command of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, is an Officer distinguished for gallantry and judgment; and the manner in which his Regiment did its part in carrying the strong position of the Conical Hill, commanded my admiration. The 101st Regiment, under his conduct, has, on this occasion, well maintained its ancient renown first acquired on the field of Plassey.

Major Keyes, Commanding the 1st Punjab Infantry, is an Officer of whom too much cannot be said in praise. He led his Regiment and repulsed the enemy with great slaughter in the attack on the Camp, although suffering from the loss of two fingers in a previous action.

Lieutenant Colonel Renny, Commanding 3rd Seikhs, was very seriously engaged with the enemy during the attack on our left flank. His Regiment suffered considerably, was well led, and did excellent service.

Captain Close, Commanding 5th Goorkhas, did good service on the same occasion, and merits my best thanks.

Major Morgan, Commanding 32nd Pioneers, is an excellent Officer, and the manner in which his Regiment behaved in the serious affair at the entrance of the Bonair Pass, is prominently noticed by Brigadier Turner.

I would also draw His Excellency's attention to the mention made by the Brigadier of the good service rendered by the 23rd Pioneers, under command of Captain Chamberlain, who was wounded at its head, displaying the accustomed courage of those who bear his name. The command of the Regiment then devolved on Lieutenant Chalmers.

Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, 5th Punjab Infantry, whose report is enclosed, commanded the troops left in Camp to my entire satisfaction.

My thanks are due to Major Parker, Commanding 71st Highland Light Infantry, Major Brownlow, Commanding 20th N. I., Major Ross, Commanding 14th N. I., Captain Tytler, V. C., Commanding 4th Goorkhas, Major Burroughs, Commanding 93rd Highlanders, Captain Ruxton, Commanding 3rd Punjab Infantry, and to Lieutenant Jenkins, Commanding the Guide Infantry.

I am anxious to express my full concurrence in the praise given by Brigadiers Turner and Wilde to the several Officers mentioned by them.

Captain Chester, of the 4th Goorkhas, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Campbell, of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, were specially selected by me as Majors of Brigade, and are highly spoken of by their Brigadiers.

Lieutenant Scott, 32nd Pioneers, has rendered useful service as Baggage Master.

I beg to return my best thanks to Colonel Adye, C. B., Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, and to Major Roberts, Assistant Quarter Master General, attached to the Force on particular service, for their aid on many occasions.

I have every reason to appreciate the services of Lieutenant Mackenzie, Staff Officer of the Punjab Irregular Force, and of Lieutenant Jarrett, 1st Punjab Cavalry, my Orderly Officer; and I beg to recommend for favorable consideration my Aide-de-Camp, Captain E. M. Jones, H. M.'s 20th Regiment, who joined me on the 19th instant from Calcutta.

No. 8.—Field Force Order.
No. 9.—Casualty Return.

23. The copy of a Field Force Order which I have issued is enclosed, together with a Return of killed and wounded.

No. 1.

From Lieut. Colonel J. L. VAUGHAN, Comdt., Camp Umbeyla Pass, to Asst. Adjt. Genl., Eusufzye Field Force,—(dated 16th December 1863.)

I have the honor to report that, early in the forenoon of the 15th instant, whilst the advanced Force under Major General Garvock's personal Command was operating in the direction of Lalloo, a desultory attack was made by a considerable number of the enemy upon the front and left flank of the upper Camp. Being met by the fire of the only one of Captain Griffin's guns (C. Battery R. A.,) which could be brought to bear upon them from the standard picquet, and by the musketry fire from the breast-works, the enemy were reduced to taking cover amongst the rocks and broken ground, from which they caused, from time to time, considerable annoyance not only to the upper Camp, but also to the D. Battery and adjoining breast-works.

Later in the forenoon, successive bodies of the enemy endeavoured to approach the Camp by the gorge from the direction of Umbeyla; but coming under the fire of the guns of D. Battery R. A. in the lower Camp, they broke away to the left, and ascending the ravines and spurs to the front of the position, joined in the attack upon the upper Camp.

2. The advanced picket upon the ridge, below and in front of the Crag Picquet (consisting on this day 50 men of the 1st Punjab Infantry) had been threatened, from early morning, by a constantly increasing body of the enemy. An advanced post held by the picquet was compelled to retire; but as successive reinforcements reached the Officer in Command, Lieutenant Unwin, 1st Punjab Infantry, he re-took this post very gallantly, and maintained his most important position on the ridge throughout the day, by means of well-timed and judicious charges upon the enemy, for which I consider him entitled to very great credit.

3. About 2 P. M. Major C. H. Brownlow, 20th Punjab Native Infantry, who had command of the right defences of the upper Camp, observing that the enemy seemed much dispirited by the ill success against Lieutenant Unwin's picquet, determined to assume the offensive from the Camp. Accordingly, about 100 men of the 1st Punjab Infantry, led by Major C. P. Keyes himself, advanced from the breast-works, and by a succession of well executed charges upon the different points occupied by the enemy, completely cleared the whole front and left flank of the defences, driving the enemy in great confusion into the plain below. Major Keyes and his Regiment deserve the greatest credit for this success, and for the heavy loss they inflicted upon the enemy. For further particulars I beg to refer to Major Keyes' separate report, which is enclosed.

1st Punjab Infantry, killed, 9 Rank and File, wounded, 15 Rank and File.
5th Punjab Infantry, wounded, 3 Rank and File.

4. The casualties amongst the troops during the day were as per margin.

5. In conclusion I beg to recommend to the Major General's notice the Officers and men mentioned in Major Keyes' report, and in particular Lieutenant Unwin, 1st Punjab Infantry.

From Major C. P. KEYES, Comdg. 1st Punjab Infantry, to Lieut. Colonel J. L. VAUGHAN, Comdt. in Camp,—(dated Heights above Umbeyla, the 16th December 1863.)

I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 15th current, agreeably to previous arrangement, I detached 50 men of my Regiment under Lieutenant Unwin to hold the "Advance Picquet" on the march of the Force on Lalloo.

2. Early in the day the enemy were observed advancing in great force from Umbeyla towards the head of the Pass; large bodies were soon lost to sight in the ravines in front of our position, and their subsequent movements and object could only be left to conjecture.

3. The ground occupied by the "Advance Picquet," from which the whole of the centre of our position could be commanded, and on which the "Crag Picquet" could not, from the nature of the ground, maintain an effective fire, was the point the enemy strove to gain. This point was so important to the safety of our main position, that I instructed Lieutenant Unwin that he was to hold it as long as he could, with any degree of safety, remain there. The enemy repeatedly crept up under cover of the rocks within a few yards of the picquet, having driven in a small party placed there for observation. Lieutenant Unwin was then reinforced, and subsequently had 200 Rifles at his disposal, including 60 men of the 5th Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant Fox, all that could be spared from our reduced Force. The enemy made two vigorous attempts, in considerable strength, to take the position, and were only repulsed, on each occasion, by the picquet charging down upon them, inflicting a loss of forty killed.

4. Shortly after the last charge, many of the enemy who had been concealed behind the rocks and in the ravines all along the front of our position, were seen to retreat, carrying off their wounded. I therefore consulted with Major Brownlow, the senior Officer Commanding in our upper position, who had expressed an opinion that the enemy's retreat would be turned into a rout by a vigorous charge. It was arranged that 100 men of the 1st Punjab Infantry and 100 of the 20th Punjab Infantry should be led out for the purpose. I took the men of the 1st Punjab Infantry to the front of the breast-work of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, in order to seize the old "centre picquet," which flanked many of the rocks, behind which the enemy were concealed. Major Brownlow, on advancing to join

me, observed a sudden movement of the enemy in front of the main breast-work, which he consequently re-occupied.

5. The rocks of the old "centre picquet" were gained without opposition, and the enemy, who were collected in considerable numbers behind them, were driven out in utter confusion. Those concealed behind the lower works kept up a desultory fire for a short time, but were also driven from every point into the gorge below, leaving their dead on all sides.

6. I beg to bring to notice the conduct of Lieutenant Keen, 2nd in Command on the right, and Lieutenant Vallings on the left, who led the attack on the enemy with great spirit, following them up to the rocks of the old "Cliff Picquet" immediately above the gorge.

7. The spirit and judgment with which Lieutenant Unwin, assisted by Lieutenant Oliphant, held his difficult post against the repeated attacks of the enemy, is deserving of special notice. That Officer speaks in high terms of the manner in which he was supported by the Company of the 5th Punjab Infantry, and brings specially to notice the conduct of Joomah Havildar and Private Shere Naz, of that Corps.

8. Our total loss was 9 killed and 18 wounded, while the loss inflicted on the enemy was considerable.

9. The usual Casualty Return has been forwarded to the Brigade Office.

Roll of Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the 1st Punjab Infantry, recommended for the Order of Merit.

Rank and Names.	Former Services in Field.	Act of gallantry for which recommended.
Jemadar Mah Sing ...	Bozdar Expedition.	Most conspicuous for their gallantry in charging the enemy, when their picquet was attacked on the 15th December. Jemadar Mah Sing and Havildar Herah Sing both severely wounded.
	Delhi.	
	Wuzeeree Expedition.	
Havildar Hera Sing ...	Ditto ditto 3rd Class Order of Merit as Sepoy	
" Ufzul ...	Bozdar Expedition.	
	Delhi.	
	Wuzeeree Expedition.	
Sepoy Bortah Sing ...	Bozdar Expedition	Most conspicuous for gallantry in charging the enemy on the 15th December. Sur Billend Sepoy was severely wounded.
	Delhi.	
	Wuzeeree Expedition.	
Sur Billend ...	Ditto ditto ditto 3rd Class Order of Merit.	
Mowaz ...	Delhi.	Most conspicuous for his gallantry in making a stand alone against several of the enemy, when the rest of his picquet had retired after charging. Most strongly spoken of by Colonel Salusbury, of Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, 15th December 1863.
	Wuzeeree Expedition.	

CAMP UMBEYLA PASS,
19th *December* 1863.

C. P. KEYES, *Major*,
Comdg. 1st Punjab Infantry.

No. 2.

From Colonel W. W. TURNER, Asst. Comg. 1st Brigade Eusufzye Field Force, to Asst. Adjt. Genl.,—(dated 19th December 1863.)

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Major General Commanding Eusufzye Field Force, that in compliance with his orders of the 14th instant, the troops as per margin were formed under my command at the base of the Crag Picquet at daylight on the 15th instant; and that on receiving the order to advance, they moved in the following formation:—4th Goorkhas, 3 Companies skirmishing, 3 in support; 3rd Punjab Infantry, 4 Companies skirmishing and 4 in support, covering right flank; Reserve, 7th Royal Fusiliers, Company Sappers, Hazara Mountain Train, 23rd and 32nd Pioneers.

Hazara Mountain Train.
1 Company Sappers.
7th Royal Fusiliers.
3rd Punjab Infantry.
4th Goorkhas.
23rd Pioneers.
32nd Pioneers.

The advance was made from the right flank of the Water Picquet, and on reaching the crest of the heights overlooking that position, encountered the enemy's picquets, which were driven before them with some loss to the "Conical Hill."

This "Conical Hill" was occupied in force, strengthened by stone breast-works, and formed a very formidable position. From this hill we were separated by a valley about 200 yards wide; and I therefore directed the troops to line the crest of the height, overlooking it from our own side, to await the arrival of four Hazara Mountain Train Guns, which on coming up were forthwith brought into action. Under cover of their fire I moved the 23rd Pioneers, supported by the 32nd Pioneers, into a valley on the right, and secured a height which enabled me to turn the left of the enemy's position. These arrangements completed, and the general advance sounded by the Major General from the centre of the line, we advanced down the hill, across the valley, and in ten minutes were in possession of the whole position, driving the enemy down the opposite side of the height.

The village of Lalloo now appeared about a mile and a half on our right flank; I therefore pressed the pursuit in that direction, leaving 5 Companies to guard and bring up the guns, and followed the enemy so closely, that the village was entered with them, and he retreated in the utmost confusion down the hills towards Umbeyla.

On securing possession of the village, I found myself on a line of heights flanking the approach to the "Conical Hill," up which the enemy was now streaming to attack the second Brigade in position there.

I therefore brought the fire of the guns to bear on his flank, and on his being repulsed and driven into the plain, turned one of the guns upon him in that direction.

As orders were now brought to me to maintain my position for the night and be prepared to move down into the Chumla Valley from the village of Lalloo the following morning, I secured my position accordingly and bivouacked for the night.

At 9 A. M. on the 16th, as soon as the 2nd Brigade began to descend from the "Conical Hill" by the spur leading therefrom into the valley, I also, having the shortest line, moved in echelon of regiments from my left; the 3rd Punjab Infantry down the spur, which ran parallel to that, by which the 2nd Brigade was descending; the 4th Goorkhas down the next parallel ridge; and the main body, consisting of the 23rd in advance, Left Wing Royal Fusiliers, Hazara Mountain Train and Sappers, and Right Wing Royal Fusiliers, down the gorge, leading from the village of Lalloo to that of Umbeyla, in the Chumla Valley; while the 32nd crowned the heights and effected a parallel movement, covering my right flank.

The pathway down was steep and in parts precipitous and rocky, and it was with great difficulty that the Mountain Train Guns could be brought down, but Captain DeBudè by his energy and perseverance overcame all obstacles; and at 2½ P. M. I found myself able to debouch into the plain with the leading Regiments and the Left Wing of the Royal Fusiliers.

Our descent from Lalloo so completely took the enemy's position in reverse, that he abandoned it at once (although very strong) without firing a shot, and filed away to his right to the "Bonair Pass."

The 3rd Punjab Infantry and 4th Goorkhas, Regiments of my Brigade, had now effected their junction with the right of the Left Brigade, and with it, were in possession of the extreme right of the enemy's position, which was about a mile and a half from, and facing, the entrance of the "Bonair Pass."

Under instructions from the Major General Commanding to try and cut off the rear of the enemy from the Pass, but not to compromise myself in the Pass, I formed a line of the 23rd and Left Wing of the 32nd, with the Right Wing of that Regiment in Column of Companies at wheeling distance, left in front; and directed the advance along the south-western face of the village of Umbeyla; the Left Wing of the 7th Royal Fusiliers forming the reserve, in quarter distance Column, in rear of the centre of the line.

After passing the village, the Right Wing of the 32nd was brought up in prolongation of the line to the right, which brought the Right near the base of the hill, which shut in the mouth of the Pass. The advance was steadily continued in the same order to within about 800 yards of the mouth of the Pass, when the enemy opened a furious fire of matchlocks and zumbooruks, which was returned by the line as it continued to advance.

On nearing the mouth of the Pass, which was shut in by broken ground covered with jungle, I observed a large body of the enemy moving to their right and beyond my left flank; I therefore moved two Companies from the reserve of the Royal Fusiliers, and placed them in an oblique position covering the left; whilst at the same time Colonel Probyn, C. B., V. C. Commanding 11th Bengal Cavalry, also moved a body of his men into a position which still further covered the left flank.

Seeing these movements, the enemy made a furious onset, sword in hand, upon the line, but the two Regiments composing it destroyed the whole of them, not allowing one of them to escape back.

The enemy now withdrew completely into the Pass, and I made arrangements to draw off the Regiments engaged, which was effected under cover of the fire of the guns of the Hazara Mountain Train and ½ C. Battery 19th Brigade under Command of Captain Griffin, in echelon of Regiments from the right; and the movement was not in any way molested or followed by the enemy, who had suffered severely and had upwards of 200 dead lying on the field, 40 of whom were Hindoostanees.

Having thus sketched cursorily the operations of the 1st Brigade on the 15th and 16th instant, I cannot refrain from bringing to notice the excellent service performed by the 2nd Pioneer Regiments, the 23rd and 32nd, who were most forward in the attack and in the pursuit, and who, if properly equipped as Pioneer Regiments, would most unquestionably perform most dashing and useful service. It is invidious, where all behaved with the utmost gallantry and dash, to particularize any Regiment; but I have been induced to do so upon this occasion, because both the 23rd and 32nd have for the last two years been employed upon nothing but road-making.

Of their Commanding Officers, Major Morgan and Captain Chamberlain, I cannot speak too highly, and upon the latter being wounded, the Command of his Regiment devolved upon Lieutenant Chalmers, who conducted it very greatly to my satisfaction.

I beg also to bring to notice the excellent service rendered by—

Colonel Shipley, Commandant Royal Fusiliers.

Captain Ruston, Commanding 3rd Punjab Infantry.

Captain Tytler, Commanding 4th Goorkhas.

Captain DeBude, Commanding Hazara Mountain Train Battery.

Captain Griffin, Commanding Half Company Royal Artillery, and

Lieutenant Tucker, ditto Company of Sappers.

I must also express my thanks to the Officers who acted on my personal Staff—

Captain Norman, Assistant Quarter Master General.

Lieutenant Campbell, 71st Highland Light Infantry, Brigade Major.

Lieutenant Brown, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant Jackson, 11th Bengal Cavalry, Orderly Officer.

And also to Captain Warren, Royal Artillery, who kindly volunteered his services for the occasion.

Annexed is a Return of the Casualties in the two days' operations, and of the arms and trophies taken from the enemy, whose loss cannot be computed at less than 270 killed, with very numerous wounded, which we saw carried away from the hill sides. One Hindoostanee was also made prisoner and handed over to Major James, the Commissioner.

In conclusion I beg to add the names of those Officers, Native Officers and men, who are particularly brought to my notice by their Commanding Officers, as having especially distinguished themselves; and to recommend that the decoration of the "Order of Merit" should be conferred on those who are eligible to receive it.

½ C. Battery 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery ... Captain Butt. Lieutenant DeLatour.

Hazara Mountain Train Battery. Golundauz Heera Sing 2nd. „ Vurgan Sing 2nd.

Sappers and Miners ... Naick Mahomed Khan.

3rd Punjab Infantry ...
- Captain Ogilvie.
- Lieutenant Cardew.
- Subadar Ram Sing.
- „ Astur Mahomed.
- Jemadar Lall Sing.
- „ Alladad.
- Naick Shunkair.

3rd Punjab Infantry,—*contd.*
- Sepoy Ramjan.
- „ Fagul.
- „ Akhmed.
- „ Hugrootnoor.
- „ Fandy.
- „ Kalpa.
- „ Meer Affzul.
- „ Wusseun.
- „ Hun Sing.
- „ Shere Raj.
- „ Morad.

4th Goorkhas ...
- Havildar Chamoo Goosuing.
- Sepoy Pestant Sahic.
- „ Modoram Rusnaik.
- „ Bhow Sing Kunta.
- Sergeant Major A. Delachey.

23rd Pioneers ...
- Havildar Nihoe Sing.
- Sepoy Bhopal.

32nd Pioneers ...
- Lieut. Marsh, twice wounded.
- Major Wheeler severely ditto.
- Ensign Stevens, Adjutant.

Return of Standards, Arms, &c., taken from the enemy by the 1st Brigade on the 15th and 16th December 1863.

Standards	5
Talwars	126
Knives, &c., &c.	4
Government Fire-arms ...	12
Native „ ...	56
Shields	6

W. W. TURNER, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Brigade Eusufzye Field Force.

Return of Casualties in the 1st Brigade Eusufzye Field Force, at the storming of the "Conical Hill" and subsequent pursuit of the men to Laloo, 15th December 1863.

	Killed.	Wounded.
British Officers ...	...	1
Native „ ...	...	2
Sergeants	...	2
Rank and File ...	3	16
Total ...	3	21

Return of Casualties in the 1st Brigade Eusufzye Field Force, at the capture of Umbeyla and driving the enemy into the Bonair Pass, 16th December 1863.

	Killed.	Wounded.
British Officers ...	1	4
Native „ ...	...	3
Sergeants ...	1	2
Rank and File ...	6	46
Total ...	8	55

W. W. TURNER, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Brigade Eusufzye Field Force.

From Colonel W. W. TURNER, Comdg. 1st Brigade Eusufzye Field Force, to Asst. Adjt. Genl., Eusufzye Field Force,—(dated Camp Heights above Umbeyla, 20th December 1863.)

In continuation of the concluding paragraph of my report upon the part taken by the Brigade under my command on the 15th and 16th instant, I have the honor to state that Captain Chamberlain,

Commanding 23rd Pioneers, has, in his report to me, made the most special mention of the services of Dr. Cheke, in Medical charge of his Corps, and requested that they may be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain Chamberlain has also brought to my notice the services of Private Fergus Rogers, 101st R. B. Fusiliers, who, separated from his Regiment at the Conical Hill, joined in the pursuit of the enemy, in which he greatly distinguished himself.

No. 3.

From Lieut. Col. A. WILDE, C. B., Comdg. 2nd Brigade Eusufzye Field Force, to Asst. Adjt. Genl., Eusufzye Field Force,—(dated Camp Umbeyla, 17th December 1863.)

Agreeably to Field Force Orders, I assumed command of the troops as per margin, which composed No. 2 or the left Column of the attacking Force, organized on the night of the 14th December 1863, for the assault on the enemy's position at Lalloo Bandah and the subsequent descent into the Chumla Valley.

Peshawur Mountain Train, 4 Guns.
H. M.'s 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.
Corps of Guides.
3rd Seikh Infantry.
5th Goorkha Battalion.
Company Sappers and Miners.

2. For the information of the Major General Commanding, I have the honor to report the operations of the above Column during the 15th and 16th instant.

3. On the morning of the 15th, I formed the Column in the order marginally noted, and as soon as No. 1 Column had passed out of the main position of the upper Camp, the troops advanced under the Crag Picquet, the skirmishers of the 5th Goorkha Battalion quickly reaching the low ridge of rocks immediately in front of the enemy's position, which was situated on a high steep hill covering the hamlet of Bandah.

ADVANCE GUARD.
5th Goorkha Battalion.
H. M.'s 101st Fusiliers.
Peshawur Mountain Train.
Sappers and Miners.
Corps of Guides.
3rd Seikh Infantry.
Mountain Train Extra Ammunition.
Infantry Extra Ammunition.
Dandees.
REAR GUARD.
3rd Seikh Infantry.

This hill was occupied by the enemy, who held it in strength behind stone breast-works, and I made the following dispositions for the assault:—the Mountain Train moved up and opened sufficient fire to keep down the matchlock fire from the heights; Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers and Corps of Guides were formed in line of contiguous Columns out of fire behind the ridge, the other two Regiments being held in reserve, in Column of sections, to preserve the left flank during the coming attack.

Having reported to the Major General that my Column was prepared, we waited the signal to advance, the guns opening their full fire with effect.

After a short interval, both Columns were ordered to advance, and charging over a small plain began to ascend the hill. Her Majesty's 101st made straight for the highest peak, a strong work crowded with the Hindoostanee fanatics and their Pathan allies. The Corps of Guides took, by my order, a point a little below, with the object of taking the pressure off the 101st, to whom the most difficult part of the assault had been safely assigned. The Regiments of the Right Column moved on with equal rapidity, and the whole face of the hill was soon covered with our troops.

Aided by the excellent practice of the Mountain Trains of both Columns, the result of the conflict was soon determined; 2,000 and upwards of the enemy were put to flight and fled in the direction of the hamlet, rapidly pursued by our men. Part of the Corps of Guides and the 23rd Native Infantry had the honor of reaching the village about the same time, which they fired. Her Majesty's 101st leaping into the breast-work, bayonetted some 30 of its defenders, and the Corps of Guides, turning the position under a shower of stones, shot and cut down numbers as they retreated from the peak of the hill to escape from the assault of the gallant 101st Fusiliers.

In the mean time the reserve under my own direction secured the line of hills on the left overlooking the Chumla Valley, driving small parties of the enemy before us.

As soon as the main position of the enemy was gained, I moved the Mountain Train to the end of the ridge, and placed the two Regiments in position to watch the spurs of the mountain leading up from the Umbeyla plain, a duty that had been entrusted to me by the Major General before the attack commenced.

As anticipated, we had not long to wait. Large bodies of the enemy, hearing from the sound of the guns above what was occurring, came out of the village of Umbeyla, and threatened both the left of Camp and our communication along the mountain with it.

Sending for reinforcements, two Companies of Her Majesty's 7th Fusiliers, previously despatched, passed my messenger on the road, and shortly a Wing of the 101st and the Corps of Guides rejoined my Command.

Passing these troops along my rear, I re-occupied all the ground close up to the Crag Picquet, and waited for the enemy to approach.

Shortly afterwards, under the Major General's personal instructions, I directed the 5th Goorkha Battalion and a part of the 3rd Seikhs to charge and drive off the enemy. This was more gallantly done by both Corps, the Goorkhas capturing a standard. The enemy lost men not only here, but in a similar charge that was made by Her Majesty's 101st down the spur they were watching.

4. With this defeat all opposition ceased, and the Regiments bivouacked on the ground they had been fighting on.

5. On the following morning the Column descended, covering the guns and Cavalry, which passed down the Lalloo ravine into the Valley.

ADVANCE GUARD.
One Company Corps of Guides.

Corps of Guides.
H. M.'s 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.
Peshawur Mountain Train.
Sappers and Miners.
5th Goorkha Battalion.
3rd Seikh Infantry.

Ammunition Dandees.

REAR GUARD.
One Company 3rd Seikh Infantry.

We reached the plain about mid-day, and a Column having been formed as per margin, I advanced across the Valley towards the Bonair Pass.

As the Column debouched into the open country, the enemy appeared in great force on a low ridge of hills, which completely covered the approach to the village of Umbeyla. Numerous gay standards of all colours were visible on the prominent hillocks, and an engagement on comparatively easy ground to what we had been accustomed to, was confidently hoped for by the troops, who moved forward in high spirits.

On approaching the position, two attacking Columns were formed: the enemy, however, gra-

dually disappeared, and retired to the Bonair Pass, and the ridge was subsequently taken possession of, and is still occupied by the Column under my command.

6. In concluding this report, which may probably be the last in this Campaign, as the enemy have to-day tendered their submission to Her Majesty, I beg to bring the services of the following Officers prominently to the notice of the Major General, not only for their exertions during the engagement of the 15th, but for work gallantly and ably performed under my command on many previous occasions :—

Lieutenant Colonel Salusbury, Commanding 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.

Captain Hughes, Commanding Peshawur Mountain Train.

Lieutenant F. Jenkins, Commanding Corps of Guides.

7. My thanks are also due to Lieutenant Colonel Renny, Commanding 3rd Seikh Infantry, and Captain Close, Commanding 5th Goorkha Battalion. The first has but lately joined the Force, but the latter has led his Regiment against the enemy most steadily on several occasions.

8. Captain Chester, Brigade Major, and Lieutenant Mackenzie, Staff Officer of the Punjab Irregular Force, accompained me throughout the day, and are both excellent and efficient Staff Officers.

9. Lieutenant Colonel Salusbury, Commanding Her Majesty's 101st, speaks highly of the conduct of Major Lambert and Captain Parsons, both of the above Corps, and from personal knowledge I can support his recommendatioa.

Lieutenant Colonel Renny, Commanding the 3rd Seikh Infantry, mentions the gallant bearing of Lieutenant J. Cook, of the 3rd Seikhs, when his men charged down the hill; and I saw Lieutenant Codrington, of the 5th Goorkhas, myself leading on his men after the enemy in a manner that must have instilled confidence into men naturally less brave than our Goorkha Sepoys.

10. I append a list of men reported to have distinguished themselves, and the usual Casualty Returns.

Roll of men of H. M.'s 101st R. B. Fusiliers specially recommended for reward on account of distinguished acts of gallantry in the action of the 15th instant, Camp, 21st December 1863.

No. 380, *Private Daniel Flannery, No.* 4 *Company.*—Was the first man in at the left of the Conical Hill, and jumped in over the breastwork in the face of 5 or 6 of the enemy, and engaged them. Captain T. Butler was an eye-witness to this soldier's bravery.

No. 696, *Colour Sergeant Denis Magrath, No.* 9 *Company.*—Was one of the first men in on the right of the Conical Hill, and saved Major Lambert's life. Several men attacked Major Lambert, and his pistol missed fire twice. This soldier rushed in front of Major Lambert and bayonetted the leader.

(Sd.) A WILDE, *Lieut. Col.,*
Comdg. 2nd Brigade.

Roll of men in Corps attached to the Left Column Eusufzye Field Force, recommended for the Order of Merit for conspicuous acts of gallantry before the enemy, Camp Umbeyla Village, 18th December 1863.

Soorjun Sepoy, No. 1 *Company Corps of Guides.*—Was Orderly to the Assistant Adjutant General on 16th instant, and was sent with a note to some Officer; not finding any one, however, who would take the note, he charged with the 23rd Pioneers and killed one of the enemy, receiving at the same time himself a spear wound and two sword cuts. Witness Mehal Sing, Havildar, No. 3 Company 23rd N. I.

Sobha Singh Sepoy, No. 6 *Company Guide Corps.* Was very forward in entering the village of Lalloo on the 15th instant, killing one of the enemy in single fight.

Ralmootoolla Bey, Jemadar, No. 8 *Company* 3*rd Seikh Infantry.*—Displayed the greatest gallantry during the whole day of the 15th, when his Company was keeping the enemy in check. When the final charge was made, he led far ahead of the Company, setting a fine example to his men.

Bhoor Singh, Pay Havildar, No. 8 *Company* 3*rd Seikh Infantry.*—Was with left skirmishers on 15th instant, and under a heavy fire carried to the rear a wounded Naick of his Company, who was dangerously hurt, and then immediately returned, when he was himself severely wounded, showing a most gallant and praise-worthy spirit.

Utter Singh, Private, No. 8 *Company* 3*rd Seikh Infantry.*—When charging down the hill on 15th instant, attacked two of the enemy, and, although disabled by the loss of three fingers from a tulwar cut, succeeded in killing one and defending himself against the second till assistance came up.

Jemadar Ruttun Singh, No. 2 *Company* 5*th Goorkhas.*—Most forward in every charge on the 15th instant; in the last of which he succoured a wounded sepoy, killing the latter's opponent, but himself receiving a wound. This Native Officer also distinguished himself conspicuously on a previous occasion, and is always to be seen where the fight is thickest. Witness, Lieutenant Codrington, 5th Goorkhas.

Sepoy Kullian Sing, No. 2 *Company* 5*th Goorkhas.*—During the charge down the hill on the 15th instant, rushed promptly forward to intercept one of the enemy who was advancing sword in hand upon Lieutenant Codrington, and killed his opponent with his bayonet, receiving himself a cut on the head. Witness, Lieutenant Codrington, 5th Goorkhas.

Sepoy Bagh Sing, No. 4 *Company* 5*th Goorkhas.*—On the 15th instant, when charging down the hill, was in front of all, and advanced to attack one of the enemy with his bayonet, but was severely wounded by a long spear. This man was only enlisted a short time ago on account of his gallantry, having accompanied the Corps as a volunteer, and being always to the front where fighting was going on.

(Sd.) A. WILDE, *Lieut. Col.,*
Comdg. 2nd Brigade.

Return of Casualties in Left Column during the operations of the 15th and 16th instant.

CAMP UMBEYLA VILLAGE, 18*th December*. 1863.

Date.	Corps.	Killed.					Wounded.					Remarks.
		European Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Drummers and Buglers.	Rank and File.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Drummers and Buglers.	Rank and File.	
15th	Peshawur Mountain Train.											
	101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers ...	..	..	.	1	...	1	...	..	...	10	
	Corps of Guides ...	...	..	..	..	...	..	2	2	...	6	
	3rd Seikh Infantry..	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	16	Lieut. Riggs, 101st R. B. F., slightly wounded.
	5th Goorkha Regiment ...	..	...	..	...	3	...	2	...	...	7	
	Sappers and Miners (5th Company) ...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	
16th	Peshawur Mountain Train.											
	101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.											
	Corps of Guides ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	
	3rd Seikh Infantry..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	N. B.—No casualties among Mules.
	5th Goorkha Regiment ...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sappers and Miners (5th Company) ...	..	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	1	3	1	5	3	1	42	

(Signed) C. W. R. CHESTER, *Captain, Major of Brigade.*

(Signed) A. WILDE, *Lieut. Col., Comdg. 2nd Brigade.*

No. 5.

MEMORANDUM.

The Bonair Jirgah having unreservedly submitted to the Government and consented to carry out the following requirements :—

I. To dismiss the Army of all kinds on the Bonair Pass.

II. To send a Force to destroy Mulkah completely.

III. To expel the Hindoostanees from the Bonair, Chumlah, and Amazai lands.

IV. To give as hostages the whole of their chief men till the above requirements are fully carried out.

The first article of agreement is already accomplished. A Force of about 2,000 Bonair men is now ready at Muskipore to accomplish the second and third.

The hostages are now with me.

Under the above circumstances, I consider it would be advisable that some British Officers should accompany the Bonair Contingent, in order that we may see the destruction of Mulkah, and obtain good information regarding the country.

If the Major General consents to furnish Colonel R. G. Taylor, C. B., with the Regiment of Guides as an escort, I propose requesting him to accompany the Contingent as Political Officer, and should the Major General deem it desirable to send other Officers with him, I trust he will instruct them to abide entirely by Colonel Taylor's wishes regarding the places they visit, &c.

I propose that they should encamp to-night at Kooriah, and proceed to-morrow to Mulkah, returning as quickly as possible by the same route.

Two of the chief men, Zydoolah Khan and Ahmed Khan, will accompany Colonel Taylor; the rest of the hostages will remain with me.

All these hostages will be entirely at our disposal in event of any breach of faith.

(Sd.) H. R. JAMES, *Major, Commissioner.*

CAMP NEAR UMBEYLA, 19*th December* 1863.

The Jirgah have unreservedly consented that the Officers and escort should accompany their Force.

No. 6.

From Major H. R. JAMES, C. B., Commr. of Derajat, to Major Genl. Comdg. the Field Force,—(dated Camp Umbeyla Pass, 21st December 1863.)

You are already aware that the result of your successes on the 15th and 16th instant has been the entire submission of the Bonairwals and the dispersion of the powerful confederacy of tribes which was in our front.

Ghuzan Khan, of Dheer, Fyztullub Khan, of Baiour, Sohbut Khan and Sherdil Khan, of Swat, with others of minor note, fled with their followers as soon as this Force was in possession of Umbeyla, leaving the Akhoond, in whose cause they had ostensibly come, to make the best of his way home by himself.

The Mulkah party is now proceeding without the slightest impediment to their destination, received and supplied with cordiality by the villages of the country, and joined by the Chiefs of the Amazai, in whose lands Mulkah is situated.

It will be my duty, on the completion of these operations, more fully to draw the attention of Government to their political results; but the above will suffice to show you how very favorable they have been, and how completely we have asserted our power before the largest, bravest, and most formidable coalition we have ever been called on to meet in the Trans-Indus Territories.

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No. 7.

MEMORANDUM.

On the 19th instant the Bonair Contingent having entered the Chumla Valley, Colonel Taylor proceeded with his escort to Kooriah, 9 miles.

The weather was very bad and heavy rain fell, but both the Officers and men were lodged in the houses of the village, and all necessaries in the shape of grass, grain, &c., liberally supplied.

On the 20th the party remained at Kooriah in consequence of the rain.

On the 21st they proceeded onwards, and it became apparent that the Bonair Chiefs intended to effect the destruction of Mulkah by moral more than by physical force, inasmuch as the greater portion of the Contingent remained in the Chumla Valley.

On entering the Amazai lands, the men of that tribe appeared on the hills, and presented an appearance of opposition which to those unacquainted with the real position of affairs, must have seemed very formidable.

It was a moment requiring the exhibition of great tact and firmness, but Colonel Taylor was supported by the evident frankness and determination of the Bonair Chiefs to carry out their agreements.

All opposition was overcome by the latter, and the Amazai Chiefs, joining the party as allies, proceeded with them to Mulkah, where they arrived on the afternoon of the 21st.

Colonel Taylor describes Mulkah as a settlement of considerable size, occupying a broad spur of the main Mahabun Ridge. The buildings were of a remarkably substantial character, the Chief Moulvie's house and hall of audience, with large barracks and stabling for the troops and a powder manufactory, forming prominent objects. There was no regular surrounding rampart, but on three sides the outer walls of the houses, which were in tiers, and barracks, were connected and formed a continuous wall with posterns; the fourth side was enclosed by a natural eminence.

The party was quartered in the place during the night, and early in the morning the work of destruction commenced.

An attempt was made by the Amazai to have a portion of the place spared on the ground of its belonging to men of their tribe, and not to the Hindoostanees, but this was judiciously over-ruled by Colonel Taylor, and the whole mass of building was accordingly soon in flames and completely destroyed.

The party returned to Kooriah that evening, and on the following day arrived in Camp on the Umbeyla Pass, not a shot having been fired at them during their progress.

(Sd.) H. R. JAMES,
Commissioner.

No. 8.

Field Force Order, Camp Umbeyla Pass, dated 23rd December 1863.

The operations which commenced two months ago under Brigadier General Sir Neville Chamberlain, K. C. B., have been brought to a victorious conclusion. The enemy has been completely beaten in the open field, and has acknowledged his defeat by unconditional submission and unhesitating acceptance of the terms imposed on him by Her Majesty's Commissioner.

He has himself, at our dictation, levelled Mulkah with the ground,—the mountain stronghold of the Hindoostanee fanatics, which it was the primary object of the expedition to destroy.

The Major General congratulates the Force under his command on the brilliant termination of the Campaign. He desires to convey his full appreciation of the gallantry and devotion of the troops, European and Native; and he is anxious to assure them that he feels, and feels truly, that any credit which may be awarded to himself will be owing to their exertions.

Major General Garvock has been directed by the Commander-in-Chief to express to both Officers and men His Excellency's entire approbation of their endurance of hardships, and of their good and gallant conduct since the occupation of the Pass of Umbeyla, and the commencement of those operations which have now been crowned with success by the final defeat of the enemy at Lalloo and Umbeyla.

The Major General cannot close this order without offering his sincere thanks to Brigadiers Turner and Wilde, Officers Commanding Corps and Heads of Departments, for the assistance they have one and all afforded him, and for which he is so much indebted.

This order will be read at the head of every Corps belonging to the Field Force.

(Sd.) T. WRIGHT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

No. 9.

EUSUFZYE FIELD FORCE.

Nominal Return of Officers killed and wounded during the operations by the above Force on the 15th and 16th December 1863.

CAMP UMBEYLA PASS, *18th December* 1863.

Regiments.	Rank and Names.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.	Date.	Remarks.
H. M.'s 101st	Lieutenant C. Riggs	...	...	...	...	1	15th Dec.	
23rd N. I. ...	Captain C. Chamberlain	...	...	...	...	1	16th "	
" ...	Lieutenant G. Alexander	1	...	...	...	..	16th "	
" ...	" C. D. Nott	...	...	...	1	...	16th "	
32nd N. I. ...	Major Trevor Wheler	..	...	...	..	1	16th "	
" ...	Lieutenant F. H. Marsh	...	...	...	...	1	16th "	
4th Goorkhas	" J. K. McCausland	...	...	...	...	1	15th "	
	Total	1	...	...	1	5		

T. WRIGHT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

JOHN GARVOCK, *Major Genl.,*
Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force.

EUSUFZYE FIELD FORCE.

Numerical Return of killed and wounded in the above Force during the operations on the 15th and 16th December 1861.

CAMP UMBEYLAH PASS, *18th December* 1863.

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.	Total.	Remarks.
Her Majesty's 101st R. B. Fusiliers	1	..	1	6	4	12	
Guide Infantry	...	..	2	7	2	11	
3rd Seikh Infantry	...	1	1	17	2	21	
5th Goorkha Regiment	3	...	...	4	5	12	
Hazara Mountain Battery	...	...	..	..	1	1	
Her Majesty's 7th Royal Fusiliers ...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
5th Company Bengal Sappers & Miners	..		...	...	1	1	
3rd Punjab Infantry ...	1	...	...	...	3	4	
23rd Native Infantry ...	7	..	12	22	12	53	
32nd Native Infantry ...	3	.	3	14	4	24	
1st Punjab Infantry ...	9		...	11	4	24	
4th Goorkha Regiment ...	...	...	...	1	5	6	
Total ...	24	1	19	83	45	172	

T. WRIGHT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

JOHN GARVOCK, *Major Genl.,*
Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force.

General Figured Abstract of Casualties in the Eusufzye Field Force from the date of its entering the Umbeyla Pass up to the 16th December 1863.

DATED ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP RAWUL PINDEE, *14th January* 1864.

Corps.	Killed.					Wounded.					Total Killed and Wounded.					Remarks.
	Eur.		Native.			Eur.		Native.			Eur.		Native.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Grand total.	
General Staff	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	
Royal Engineers	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	
Survey Department	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	
Orderly Officers	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	
½ C. Batty. 19th Brig. R. A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	5	—	3	—	2	5	
3rd Punjab Battery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hazara Mountain Battery	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	7	1	—	—	7	8	
Peshawur ditto	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	12	12	
11th Bengal Cavalry	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	
7th Fusiliers	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	..	3	—	—	3	
71st Foot	3	15	—	—	18	1	49	—	—	50	4	64	—	—	68	
79th ditto	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	...	2	—	—	—	2	
101st ditto	3	19	—	—	22	2	63	—	—	65	5	82	—	—	87	
1st Punjab Infantry	1	—	1	41	43	3	—	3	91	97	4	—	4	132	140	
2nd Seikh Infantry	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
3rd ditto	1	—	—	4	5	—	—	3	35	38	1	—	3	39	43	
3rd Punjab Infantry	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	4	4	
5th ditto	—	—	—	6	6	1	—	2	14	17	1	—	2	20	23	
14th Native Infantry	1	—	1	45	47	1	—	1	69	71	2	—	2	114	118	
20th Punjab Infantry	1	—	1	30	32	—	—	2	99	102	2	—	3	129	134	
23rd Punjab Infy. (Pioneers)	1	—	—	6	7	2	—	4	40	46	3	—	4	46	53	
32nd ditto do.	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	1	21	25	3	—	1	24	28	
Sappers and Miners	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	
4th Goorkhas	—	—	—	5	5	1	—	—	9	10	1	—	—	14	15	
5th ditto	—	—	1	27	28	2	—	2	44	48	2	—	3	71	76	
Guide Corps Cavalry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	
Guide Corps Infantry	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	2	14	17	1	—	2	16	19	
Grand total	15	34	4	174	227	21	118	21	460	620	36	152	25	634	847	

E. HAYTHORNE, *Colonel,*
Adjutant General.

EUSUFZYE FIELD FORCE.

Nominal Roll of Officers killed in action since 19th October 1863.

CAMP UMBEYLA PASS, *12th December* 1863.

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Date.	REMARKS.
1	Lieutenant Gillies - - -	Haz. Mn. Batty.	22nd Oct. 1863.	These are all included in the General Nominal Roll of Casualties.
1	„ Clifford - - -	3rd P. N. I. -	26th „ „	
1	„ Richmond - - -	20th „ -	26th „ „	
1	Ensign C. B. Murray - - -	71st H. L. I. -	6th Nov. „	
5	Lieutenant Dougall - - -	79th Highlanders	6th „ „	
5	Major G. W. Harding - - -	2nd Seikh Infy. -	6th „ „	
5	Lieutenant J. P. Davidson - -	1st P. N. I. -	13th „ „	
5	Captain C. F. Smith - - -	71st H. L. Infy. -	18th „ „	
5	Lieutenant Jones - - -	79th Highlanders	18th „ „	
10	„ H. H. Chapman - -	101st R. B. F. -	18th „ „	
10	„ W. T. Mosley - -	14th N. I. -	18th „ „	
10	Captain R. B. Aldridge - -	71st H. L. I. -	19th „ „	
10	Ensign A. R. Saunderson - -	101st R. B. F. -	20th „ „	
14	Asst. Surgeon W. Pile - -	101st „ -	20th „ „	

(Signed) J. GARVOCK, *Major Genl.,*
Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force.

(Signed) T. WRIGHT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

EUSUFZYE FIELD FORCE.

Nominal Roll of Officers wounded since 19th October 1863.

CAMP UMBEYLA PASS, *12th December* 1863.

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Date.	REMARKS.
1	Lieutenant F. Drake - - -	32nd N. I. -	26th Oct. 1863.	These are included in the General Nominal Roll of Casualties.
1	„ Barron - - -	Survey Dept. -	26th „ „	
1	Major C. P. Keyes - - -	1st P. N. I. -	30th „ „	
1	Lieutenant H. W. Pitcher - -	1st „ -	30th „ „	
5	„ W. Battye - - -	Guide Infy. -	6th Nov. „	
5	„ J. S. Oliphant - -	5th Goorkhas -	6th „ „	
5	„ H. W. Pitcher - -	1st P. N. I. -	13th „ „	
5	„ A. D. C. Inglis - -	14th N I. -	18th „ „	
5	Ensign C. M. Stockley - - -	101st R. B. F. -	18th „ „	
10	Colonel W. Hope, C. B. - - -	71st H. L. I. -	19th „ „	
10	Major J. P. W. Campbell - -	5th Goorkhas -	20th „ „	
10	Lieut. Colonel J. L. Vaughan - -	5th P. N. I. -	20th „ „	
10	Brigade General Sir N. Chamberlain, K.C.B.	General Staff -	20th „ „	
14	Lieutenant Anderson - - -	Orderly Officer -	20th „ „	
15	„ Brown - - -	Royal Engineers -	22nd „ „	

(Signed) J. GARVOCK, *Major Genl.,*
Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force.

(Signed) T. WRIGHT *Major,*
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

EUSUFZYE FIELD FORCE.

Nominal Roll of Officers killed and wounded during the operations by the above Force on the 15*th and* 16*th December* 1863.

CAMP UMBEYLA PASS, 23*rd December* 1863.

Regiments.	Rank and Names.	Killed.	Wounded.				Date.	Remarks.
			Mortally.	Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.		
H. M.'s 101st - -	Lieutenant C. Riggs - - -	...	...	...	...	1	15th Dec. 1863.	
23rd N. I. - -	Captain C. Chamberlain - -	...	...	...	...	1	16th " "	
" " - -	Lieutenant G. Alexander - -	1	...	...	...	...	16th " "	
" " - -	" C. D. Nott - -	...	...	...	1	...	16th " "	
32nd N. I. - -	Major Trevor Wheler - -	...	...	...	...	1	16th " "	
" " - -	Lieutenant F. H. Marsh - -	...	...	...	...	1	16th " "	
4th Goorkha - -	" J. K. McCausland - -	...	...	...	...	1	15th " "	
	Total -	1	...	...	1	5		

(Signed) J. GARVOCK, *Major Genl.,*
Comdg. Eusufyze Field Force.

Examined.

(Signed) T. WRIGHT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

EUSUFZYE FIELD FORCE.

Nominal Roll of Casualties in the above Force since the 19th October 1863, the date of its entering the Umbeyla Pass.

CAMP UMBEYLA PASS, *12th December* 1863.

Regiment.	Rank and Names.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Wounded. Dangerously.	Wounded. Severely.	Wounded. Slightly.	Date.	Engagement.	Remarks.
½ C. Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery.	Sergeant Major William Grant	..	..	..	1	..	30th Oct. 1863	Attack on the Front.	
	Wheeler John Lennon	..	..	..	..	1	30th „ „	Ditto ditto.	
	Driver Henry Miller	..	..	..	..	1	27th „ „	Ditto ditto.	
	Syce Nunkoo	..	..	..	1	..	26th „ „	Ditto ditto.	
	„ Poorie	..	..	..	1	..	4th Nov. „	Ditto ditto.	
	Total	..	..	..	3	2			
3rd Punjab Battery.					Nil.				
Hazara Mountain Battery.	Lieutenant W. A. B. Gillies	1	..	..	..	..	22nd Oct. 1863	Umbeyla Pass.	
	Jemadar Sadoolah Khan	..	..	.	..	1	26th „ „	Eagle's Nest.	
	Havildar Goormook Sing	..	..	..	1	..	22nd „ „	Umbeyla Pass.	
	Golundaz Rhode Khan	..	1	..	..	..	22nd „ „	Ditto	Since dead.
	„ Sher Khan	..	..	1	..	..	26th „ „	Eagle's Nest.	
	„ Sooltan Ullie	..	..	..	..	1	26th „ „	Ditto.	
	Driver ——— Beylee	..	..	..	1	..	22nd „ „	Umbeyla Pass.	
	Total	1	1	1	2	2			

Nominal Roll of Casualties in the Eusufzye Field Force.—(Continued.)

Regiment.	Rank and Names.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Wounded. Dangerously.	Wounded. Severely.	Wounded. Slightly.	Date.	Engagement.	Remarks.
Peshawur Mountain Battery.	Gunner Buddawa Sing	1	..	..	..	..	13th Nov. 1863.	In defence of Keye's Picquet and re-capture of the "Crag" by 101st Regiment.	
	„ Faqueer Mahomed	1	..	..	..	..	13th „ „		
	„ Ghulam Alli Shah	..	1	—	—	—	13th „ „		Since dead.
	„ Ghusseetah	—	—	—	1	—	13th „ „		
	Lee Naick Boota Sing	—	—	—	1	—	13th „ „		Leg amputated.
	Gunner Buxeesh Sing	—	—	—	1	—	13th „ „		Ditto.
	„ Nuthoo	—	—	—	1	—	13th „ „		
	„ Jownlier Sing	—	—	—	1	—	13th „ „		
	Lee Naick Shawullie	—	—	—	1	—	19th „ „	Defence of Key's Picquet.	
	Havildar Ameer Bux	—	—	—	—	1	20th „ „	Re-capture of "Crag" by 71st Regt.	
	Lee Naick Hurhmut Khan	—	—	—	1	—	20th „ „	Ditto ditto.	
	Gunner Kurrum Khan	1	—	—	—	—	20th „ „	Ditto ditto.	
	Total	3	1	—	7	1			
11th Bengal Cavalry.	Ressaldar Anoop Sing	—	—	—	1	—	——	In the Chumla Valley.	
	Sowar Agha Taw	1	—	—	—	—	——	Carrying despatches to Hote Murdaw.	
	Total	1	—	—	1	—			
Infantry.	Colonel William Hope, C. B.	...	...	...	1	...	20th Nov. 1863.	Re-taking "Crag" Picquet.	
	Captain C. F. Smith	1	...	...	...	...	18th „ „	Picquet duty.	
	„ R. B. Aldridge	1	...	...	...	...	19th „ „	Ditto.	
	Lieutenant J. S. C. Jones	1	...	...	...	...	18th „ „	Ditto.	Attached from 79th Regt.
	„ J. B. Dougal	1	...	...	...	...	6th „ „	Covering working party.	Ditto ditto.
	Ensign C. B. Murray	1	...	...	...	...	6th „ „	Ditto ditto.	
	Sergeant Major John Blackwood	...	...	1	...	...	20th „ „	Re-taking "Crag" Picquet.	
	Private John McGregor	...	...	...	...	1	26th Oct. „	"Eagle's Nest" Picquet.	
	„ Thomas Graham	1	...	...	...	...	26th „ „	Ditto.	
	Sergeant James McLaughlan	...	...	1	...	...	26th „ „	Ditto.	

H. M.'s 71st Highland Light Infantry.	Private	Thomas Smith	...	...	...	1	...	26th Oct. 1863.	Ditto.		
	,,	Henry Gilmour	...	...	...	...	1	26th ,,	Ditto.		
	,,	Peter Grant	...	...	...	...	1	26th ,,	Ditto.		
	,,	Duncan McCowan	...	...	...	1	...	26th ,,	Ditto.		
	,,	David McConell	...	...	...	...	1	28th ,,	Picquet duty.		
	,,	Stephen Redding	...	...	1	...	...	30th ,,	Ditto.		
	,,	Joseph Smith	...	...	...	...	1	30th ,,	Ditto.		
	Corporal	James McLaughlan	...	...	...	...	1	30th ,,	Ditto.		
	Private	Samuel Charleton	1	...	...	...	...	6th Nov.	Covering working-party.		
	,,	Hugh McKechine	...	...	...	1	...	6th ,,	Ditto ditto.		
	,,	John Gibson	...	...	...	1	...	6th ,,	Ditto ditto.		
	,,	Alexander Coaney	...	1	...	...	...	6th ,,	Ditto ditto		Since dead.
	Corporal	John Aitchinson	...	...	...	...	1	6th ,,	Ditto ditto.		
	Private	William McGovern	...	...	...	...	1	6th ,,	Ditto ditto,		
	Sergeant	John B. Adam	1	...	...	...	...	6th ,,	Ditto ditto.		
	Private	John Grant	1	...	...	...	...	6th ,,	Ditto ditto.		
	,,	James Carnegie	1	...	...	...	...	6th ,,	Ditto ditto.		
	,,	James Wyllie	...	...	...	1	...	15th ,,	Sentry on Guard.		
	,,	James Richmond	1	...	...	...	...	18th ,,	Picquet duty.		
	,,	William Robertson	1	...	...	...	...	18th ,,	Ditto.		
	,,	Alexander Kerr	1	...	...	...	...	18th ,,	Picquet duty.		
	,,	William Finlay	1	...	...	...	...	18th ,,	Ditto.		
	Sergeant	John Hunter	...	...	...	...	1	18th ,,	Ditto.		
	Private	Peter McCartney	...	...	...	...	1	18th ,,	Ditto.		
	,,	George Rodgers	...	...	...	...	1	18th ,,	Ditto.		
	,,	James Mackinnon	...	...	...	...	1	18th ,,	Ditto.		
	,,	John McInnes	...	1	...	...	...	19th ,,	Ditto.		Since dead.
	,,	William Guthrie	...	...	...	...	1	19th ,,	Ditto.		
	,,	Alexander Clark	1	...	...	...	...	20th ,,	Re-taking "Craig" Picquet.		
	,,	James Murphy	1	...	...	...	...	20th ,,			
	,,	Barclay Devlin	1	—	—	—	—	20th ,,			
	,,	Francis Watkinshaw	1	—	—	—	—	20th ,,			
	,,	James Walker	1	—	—	—	—	20th ,,			
	,,	Mathew Collins	1	—	—	—	—	20th ,,			
	,,	John Hunter	—	—	—	1	—	20th ,,			
	,,	David Howie	—	—	—	1	—	20th ,,			
	,,	Peter McAllister	—	—	1	—	—	20th ,,			
	,,	John McMillan	—		—	1	—	20th ,,			
	,,	Duncan Cameron	—	—	—	1	—	20th ,,			
	,,	William Bankier	—	—	—	1	—	20th ,,			
	,,	James Cathcart	—	—	—	1	—	20th ,,			
	,,	William McDonald	—	—	—	1	—	20th ,,			

Nominal Roll of Casualties in the Eusufzye Field Force—(Continued.)

Regiment.	Rank and Names.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Wounded. Dangerously.	Wounded. Severely.	Wounded. Slightly.	Date.	Engagement.	Remarks.
II. Me. 71st Highland Light Infantry.	Corporal David Barr	..	..	..	1	..	20th Nov. 1863	Re-taking "Craig" Picquet.	
	Private John McPhail	..	..	..	..	1	20th „ „		
	Corporal James Dawson	..	..	..	1	..	20th „ „		
	Private Thomas Robertson	..	..	..	..	1	20th „ „		
	„ James Campbell	..	..	..	..	1	20th „ „		
	„ James Duff	..	..	...	1	...	20th „ „		
	„ Enas McCam	...	...	...	...	1	20th „ „		
	„ William Brian	...	1	...	...	...	20th „ „		Since dead.
	„ James Grassick	..	...	...	...	1	18th „ „	Picquet duty.	
	„ Malcolm Wolsh	...	...		...	1	20th „ „	Re-taking "Craig" Picquet.	
	„ Allen McFadyen	...	1	...	...	...	27th „ „	Picquet duty.	Since dead.
	Corporal George Miller	...	...	1	...	...	20th „ „	Re-taking "Craig" Picquet.	
	Private James Ramsay	...	...	...	1	...	20th „ „		
	„ James Scanlon	...	...	...	...	1	20th „ „		
	„ Robert Bennett	—	—	—	—	1	20th „ „		
	„ James Pollock	—	—	—	1	—	20th „ „		
	„ Allexander Campbell	—	—	—	—	1	20th „ „		
	„ James Mains	—	—	—	1	—	20th „ „		
	Total	20	4	5	19	22			
	Private Michael Bryan	—	—	—	1	—	26th Oct. „	Eagle's Nest Picquet.	
	„ John Morris	—	—	1	—	—	26th „ „	Ditto.	
	„ William Snell	—	—	—	—	1	28th „ „	On Picquet duty.	
	„ John Smith	—	—	—	—	1	28th „ „	Ditto	
	Sergeant Frederick Dunnigham	—	—	—	1	—	30th „ „	Ditto	
	Private Martin Hartery	—	—	—	1	—	30th „ „	Ditto	
	„ Patrick Butler	1	—	—	—	—	30th „ „	Ditto	

Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.	Private Edward Hinde	—	—	—	—	1	13th Nov. 1863	Re-taking "Craig" Picquet.			
	„ George Whitely	—	—	—	—	1	13th „ „				
	„ George Simister	—	—	—	1	—	13th „ „				
	„ William Fitzpatrick	—	—	—	—	1	13th „ „				
	„ William Smith	—	—	—	—	1	13th „ „				
	„ James Lusk	—	—	1	—	—	13th „ „				
	„ Colin McKenzie	—	—	—	1	—	13th „ „				
	„ John Midgely	—	—	—	1	—	13th „ „				
	„ Peter Ferrins	—	—	—	1	—	13th „ „				
	„ Samuel Hill	—	—	—	—	1	13th „ „				
	„ James Walsh	—	—	—	1	—	13th „ „				
	„ William Teesdale	—	—	—	—	1	13th „ „				
	„ Daniel Powell	—	—	1	—	—	13th „ „				
	„ Michael Burne	—	—	—	1	—	13th „ „				
	„ Bernard Flood	—	—	—	1	—	13th „ „				
	„ William Turner	1	—	—	—	—	13th „ „				
	„ David Stewart	1	—	—	—	—	13th „ „				
	„ William Flynn	1	—	—	—	—	13th „ „				
	„ William Connolly	1	—	—	—	—	13th „ „				
	„ David Craty	1	—	—	—	—	13th „ „				
	„ Henry Williams	—	—	—	—	1	13th „ „				
	„ Patrick Ryan	—	—	—	1	—	15th „ „	Picquet duty.			
	Lieutenant Henry H. Chapman	1	—	—	—	—	18th „ „	Lower Picquet.			
	Private Joseph Brownlie	—	—	—	1	—	18th „ „	Ditto			
	„ James Baggan	—	—	—	1	—	18th „ „	Ditto			
	„ George Gleeson	—	1	—	—	—	18th „ „	Ditto			Since dead.
	„ Samuel Deakin	—	—	—	—	1	18th „ „	Ditto			
	Ensign C. M. Stockley	—	—	—	1	—	19th „ „	Picquet duty.			
	Private Thomas Tonge	—	—	—	—	1	19th „ „	Ditto			
	„ Thomas McCann	—	—	—	—	1	20th „ „	"Craig" Picket.			
	„ John Doe	—	—	—	1	—	20th „ „				
	„ Charles Fitzpatrick	—	—	—	1	—	20th „ „				
	„ Henry Miles	—	—	—	—	1	20th „ „				
	„ James Darey	—	—	—	1	—	20th „ „				
	„ Edward Damson	—	—	—	—	1	20th „ „				
	„ Henry Mann	—	—	1	—	—	20th „ „				
	Corporal Charles Dix	—	1	—	—	—	20th „ „				Since dead.
	Private Benjamin Fraser	—	—	—	1	—	20th „ „				
	„ John Derbyshire	—	—	—	1	—	20th „ „				
	„ Peter Daly	—	—	—	1	—	20th „ „				
	Drummer John Bradbury	—	—	—	1	—	20th „ „				
	Private Francis Elliott	—	—	—	—	1	20th „ „				

Nominal Roll of Casualties in the Eusufzye Field Force—(Concluded.)

Regiment.	Rank and Names.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Wounded. Dangerously.	Wounded. Severely.	Wounded. Slightly.	Date.	Engagement.	Remarks.
H. M.'s 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.	Private James Roberts	—	—	—	1	—	20th Nov. 1863	"Craig" Picquet.	
	" John Lyons	—	—	—	—	1	20th "		
	" George McCracken	—	—	—	—	1	20th "		
	Corporal Patrick Travers	—	—	—	—	1	20th "		
	Private Samuel Johnston	—	—	—	1	—	20th "		
	" Joseph O'Brien	—	—	—	—	1	20th "		
	" John Mallen	—	—	—	1	—	20th "		
	" William Cartwright	—	—	—	—	1	20th "		
	" Henry Boxall	—	—	—	—	1	20th "		
	Corporal George James	—	—	—	—	1	20th "		
	Private William Potts	—	—	—	—	1	20th "		
	Ensign A. R. Sanderson	1	—	—	—	—	20th "		
	Assistant Sergeant W. Pile	1	—	—	—	—	20th "		
	Private William Smith	1	—	—	—	—	20th "		
	" Herbert Lyle	1	—	—	—	—	20th "		
	" John Lee	1	—	—	—	—	20th "		
	" Henry Massey	1	—	—	—	—	20th "		
	" James Nowlan	1	—	—	—	—	20th "		
	" William Holdsworth	1	—	—	—	—	20th "		
	" Francis Richardson	1	—	—	—	—	20th "		
	" William Gooding	1	—	—	—	—	20th "		
	" John Jones	1	—	—	—	—	20th "		
	" David O'Neill	1	—	—	—	—	20th "		
	" Joseph Lousdale	1	—	—	—	—	20th "		
	Corporal Robert Brady	—	—	1	—	—	1st Dec. 1863	"Water" Picquet.	
	Private James Batty	1	—	—	—	—	18th Nov.	Lower Picket.	
	Total	21	2	5	24	23			

Sepoy Noaz Gool	—	—	—	1	—	22nd Oct. 1863	Night attack by the enemy.	
„ Kam Sing	—	—	—	—	1	22nd „	Ditto ditto.	
„ Golab Sing	—	—	—	1	—	25th „	Picquet duty.	
Havildar Shiraz	1	—	—	—	—	30th „	Re-taking "Crag" Picquet.	
Naik Kurreum Sing	—	—	1	—	—	30th „		
Sepoy Dad Mar	1	—	—	—	—	30th „		
„ Futteh Sing	1	—	—	—	—	30th „		
„ Mamoon	1	—	—	—	—	30th „		
„ Chuttur Sing	1	—	—	—	—	30th „		
Major C. P. Keyes	—	—	—	1	—	30th „		
Lieut. H. W. Pitcher	—	—	—	—	1	30th „		Again wounded, 13th November, severely.
Sepoy Bedil	—	1	—	—	—	30th „		Since dead.
„ Sahib Deen	—	—	—	1	—	30th „		
„ Kooshial Sing	—	—	—	1	—	30th „		
„ Mirza Ameen Beg	—	—	—	1	—	30th „		
Havildar Khoondun	—	1	—	—	—	6th Nov. 1863	Covering working party.	Since dead.
Naik Beroo	1	—	—	—	—	6th „		
Sepoy Futtoshah	1	—	—	—	—	6th „		
„ Noor Khan	—	—	1	—	—	6th „		
„ Mirzada	—	1	—	—	—	6th „		Since dead.
„ Goorditta	—	—	—	1	—	6th „		
Captain J. P. Davidson	1	—	—	—	—	13th „	In defence of "Crag" Picquet.	
Subadar Mahomed Raheen Khan	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
Havildar Malick Ameen	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
„ Hakim	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
Sepoy Gholam	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
„ Saadutt	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
„ Rahmutt	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
„ Jewun	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
„ Abass	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
„ Meeran	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
„ Boodhea	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
„ Hurbug	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
„ Mertah Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
„ Daswanda Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
„ Khoosial Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
„ Kurrum Ali	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
„ Jowar Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
„ Rafwallee	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
„ Golam Russool	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
„ Nuttoo	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
„ Bhungee	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		

Nominal Roll of Casualties in the Eusufzye Field Force,—(continued.)

Regiments.	Rank and Names.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.	Date.	Engagements.	Remarks.
1st Punjab Infantry.	Sepoy Deealee	1	—	—	—	—	13th Nov. 1863	In defence of "Crag" Picquet.	Since dead.
	„ Khazana	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
	„ Lall Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
	„ Garnah	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
	„ Bhoop Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th „		
	Subadar Syud Mahomed	—	—	—	—	1	13th „		
	Jemadar Nattoolah	—	—	—	1	—	13th „		
	Havildar Byram	—	—	1	—	—	13th „		
	„ Sherin	—	1	—	—	—	13th „		
	„ Maice	—	—	—	1	—	13th „		
	Naik Khan Baz	—	—	—	—	1	13th „		
	„ Fuzzul Khan	—	—	—	—	1	13th „		
	Sepoy Rahmutt	—	—	—	—	1	13th „		
	„ Feroz	—	—	—	—	1	13th „		
	„ Ghofran	—	—	—	1	—	13th „		
	„ Ahdoola	—	—	—	—	1	13th „		
	„ Bahawuddeen	—	—	—	—	1	13th „		
	„ Kuzzul	—	—	—	—	1	13th „		
	„ Somud	—	—	—	—	1	13th „		
	„ Mahboola	—	—	—	—	1	13th „		
	„ Gheredil	—	—	—	—	1	13th „		
	„ Esers Khan	—	—	—	1	—	13th „		
	„ Mir Baz	—	—	—	—	1	13th „		
	„ Shah Baz	—	—	—	1	—	13th „		
	„ Atah Mahomed	—	—	—	—	1	13th „		
	„ Khudyar	—	—	1	—	—	13th „		
	„ Shahdad	—	—	—	1	—	13th „		
	„ Rahmuttoolla	—	—	—	—	1	13th „		
	„ Tottee	—	—	—	1	—	13th „		
	„ Kazim	—	—	—	1	—	13th „		
	„ Shahdad	—	—	—	—	1	13th „		

1st Punjab Infantry.	Sepoy	Khawass Khan	—	1	—	—	—	13th Nov. 1863	In defence of "Crag" Picquet.	Since dead.
	,,	Deen Mahomed	—	—	—	—	1	13th ,,		
	,,	Mirza Bahawal	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Mirza	—	—	—	—	1	13th ,,		
	,,	Mukkurdeen	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Dadoo	—	—	—	—	1	13th ,,		
	,,	Mirphan	—	—	—	—	1	13th ,,		
	,,	Hayatt	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Boodha	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Noor Hussum Shah	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Maideen	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Kazim	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Shah Mahomed	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Walle Shah	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Bazgool	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Wulydad	—	—	—	—	1	13th ,,		Since dead.
	,,	Asser	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Jewnee Sing	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Ali Mahomed	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		Since dead.
	,,	Shere Zunnan	—	1	—	—	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Gunga	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Raye Sing	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Gusseela Sing	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Utter Sing	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Bhola	—	—	—	—	1	13th ,,		
	,,	Sirdarroo	—	—	—	—	1	13th ,,		
	,,	Punjab Sing	—	—	—	—	1	13th ,,		
	,,	Daswandee	—	1	—	—	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Sooka	—	1	—	—	—	13th ,,		Since dead.
	,,	Lall Sing	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		Since dead.
	,,	Kaur Sing	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Shunuf Khan	—	—	—	—	1	13th ,,		
	Lieutenant H. W. Pitcher		—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	Havildar Syud Mahomed		—	1	—	—	—	13th ,,		
	Sepoy Abdool Sittar		—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Feroz	—	—	—	—	1	13th ,,		
	,,	Habbeeb	—	1	—	—	—	13th ,,		
	,,	Adam Khan	—	—	—	1	—	13th ,,		Since dead.
	,,	Roopah	—	1	—	—	—	13th ,,	Picquet duty.	
	,,	Noor Khan	—	—	—	1	—	18th ,,	Ditto.	Since dead.
	,,	Ramzan	—	—	—	1	—	18th ,,	In Camp	
	,,	Kowdoo	—	1	—	—	—	20th ,,	Re-taking "Crag" Picquet.	
	Havildar Mussoolee		1	—	—	—	—	20th ,,		Since dead.
		Total	34	12	4	39	27			

Nominal Roll of Casualties in the Ensufzye Field Force,—(continued.)

Regiments.	Rank and Names.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Wounded. Dangerously.	Wounded. Severely.	Wounded. Slightly.	Date.	Engagements.	Remarks.
3rd Punjab Infantry.	Sepoy Jaffer	—	—	—	1	—	22nd Oct. 1863	Fir Tree Picquet.	
	Lieutenant R. Clifford	1	—	—	—	—	26th „	In support of Troops engaged under Colonel Vaughan on Left Heights	
	Subadar Nussurroolla	—	—	1	—	—	26th „		
	Jemadar Alla Dad	—	—	—	1	—	26th „		
	Havildar Dost Mahomed	1	—	—	—	—	26th „		
	Sepoy Munsoor Alli Khan	1	—	—	—	—	26th „		
	„ Woozer Sing	1	—	—	—	—	26th „		
	Naik Jewan Khan	—	—	—	—	1	26th „		Since dead.
	Drummer Goordial	—	1	—	—	—	26th „		
	Sepoy Sohail Sing	—	—	—	—	1	26th „		
	„ Ameer	—	—	—	—	1	26th „		
	„ Moway	—	—	—	—	1	26th „		
	„ Burkutoolla	—	—	—	—	1	26th „		
	„ Anaithoolla	—	—	—	—	1	26th „		
	„ Rusmut Alli	—	—	—	—	1	28th „	Picquet duty.	
	„ Kishun Sing	—	—	—	1	—	28th „		
	Naik Raheem Toollah	—	—	—	1	—	13th Nov. 1863		
	Sepoy Radha	—	—	—	1	—	19th „		
	„ Punjab Sing	—	—	1	—	—	20th „		
	„ Burkuttoolla	—	1	—	—	—	20th „		Since dead.
	„ Noor Mahomed	—	—	—	1	—	20th „	Re-taking Crag Picquet.	
	„ Futteh Khan	—	—	—	—	1	1st Dec. 1863	Picquet duty.	
	„ Bhagut Sing	1	—	—	—	—	1st „	Ditto.	
	Total	5	2	2	6	8			
	Sepoy Mamadeen	1	—	—	—	—	26th Oct. 1863	Action on Left Heights.	
	„ Bawul Khan	1	—	—	—	—	26th „		
	„ Sookoo	1	—	—	—	—	26th „		
	„ Zureeb Khan	—	—	—	1	—	26th „		
	„ Nek Mahomed	—	—	—	—	1	26th „		

5th Punjab Infantry.	"	Meer Zuman	—	—	—	—	1	26th "				
	"	Hyat Khan	—	—	—	—	1	26th "				
	"	Peer Bux	—	—	—	1	—	26th "				
	Naik	Rookumdeen	—	1	—	—	—	30th Oct. 1863	Picquet duty.	Since dead.		
	Sepoy	Neaz Gool	1	—	—	—	—	30th "				
	"	Hameed	1	—	—	—	—	30th "				
	"	Nek Mahomed	—	—	—	—	1	30th "				
	Jemadar	Elihu Bux	—	—	—	1	—	14th Nov. 1863				
	Sepoy	Ameer Sing	—	—	—	—	1	14th "				
	"	Jooma	1	—	—	—	—	18th "	Lower Picquet.			
	"	Kukeer Mahomed	—	—	—	1	—	18th "	Ditto.			
	Lt. Col.	J. L. Vaughan	—	—	—	—	1	20th "	Re-taking "Crag" Picquet.			
	Jemadar	Ruhman Khan	—	—	—	—	1	20th "				
	Havildar	Syud Wallee	—	—	—	1	—	20th "				
	Sepoy	Rumzan	—	—	1	—	—	20th "				
	"	Jumaldeen	—	—	—	1	—	20th "				
	"	Syud Mahomed	—	—	—	1	—	20th "				
	"	Shere Sing	—	—	—	—	1	20th "				
		Total	6	1	1	7	8					
14th (Ferozepore) Regiment N. I.	Lieut.	W. F. Mosely	1	—	—	—	—	18th Nov. 1863	Lower Picquet.			
	"	A. D. C. Inglis	—	—	1	—	—	18th "	Ditto.			
	Sepoy	Beer Sing	1	—	—	—	—	12th "	Defence of "Crag" Picquet.			
	"	Goordut Sing	—	—	—	1	—	12th "	Ditto.			
	"	Beer Sing	—	—	1	—	—	12th "	Ditto.			
	"	Dail Sing	—	—	—	1	—	12th "	Ditto.			
	Subadar	Secunder Khan	—	—	—	—	1	13th "	Defence of "Crag" Picquet.			
	Jemadar	Nehal Sing	—	—	—	—	1	13th "				
	"	Golun Shah	1	—	—	—	—	13th "				
	Havildar	Boodh Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th "				
	Naik	Needhan Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th "				
	Cook	Perdhan Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th "				
	Sepoy	Karreem Bux	1	—	—	—	—	13th "				
	"	Khoasyal Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th "				
	"	Jowahir Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th "				
	"	Geeyan Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th "				
	"	Bishen Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th "				
	"	Dulail Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th "				
	"	Beer Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th "				
	"	Nihal Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th "				

Nominal Roll of Casualties in the Eusufzye Field Force,—(continued.)

Regiments.	Rank and Names.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Wounded. Dangerously.	Wounded. Severely.	Wounded. Slightly.	Date.	Engagements.	Remarks.
14th (Ferozepore) Regiment N. I.	Sepoy Unoke Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th Nov. 1863	Defence of "Crag" Picquet.	Since dead.
	" Jowahir Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th "		
	" Kooloo	1	—	—	—	—	13th "		
	" Dowlut Khan	1	—	—	—	—	13th "		
	" Mataba	1	—	—	—	—	13th "		
	" Jowhir Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th "		
	" Jowala Sing	—	—	—	1	—	13th "		
	" Elahee Bux	—	—	1	—	—	13th "		
	" Dewan Sing	—	1	—	—	—	13th "		
	" Punjab Sing	—	—	1	—	—	13th "		
	" Khazam Sing	—	—	—	—	1	13th "		
	" Futteh Sing	—	—	—	—	1	13th "		
	" Prem Sing	—	—	—	—	1	13th "		
	" Shere Sing	—	—	—	1	—	13th "		
	" Beer Sing	—	—	—	—	1	13th "		
	" Dumun Sing	—	—	—	—	1	13th "		
	Naick Heera Sing	—	—	—	—	1	13th "		
	Sepoy Matal Sing	—	—	—	—	1	13th "		
	" Koob Sing	—	—	—	1	—	13th "		
	" Shairah	—	—	—	—	1	13th "		
	" Bahadoor	—	—	—	—	1	13th "		
	Havildar Doonah Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th "	Attack on "Lower Picquet."	
	" Dewah Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th "		
	" Khazan Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th "		
	" Shairah	1	—	—	—	—	18th "		
	" Utter Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th "		
	" Kaun Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th "		
	" Jowahir Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th "		
	Drummer Bahadoor	1	—	—	—	—	18th "		
	Sepoy Dial Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th "		
	" Sudda Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th "		

14th (Ferozepore) Regiment N. I.	Sepoy Dewan Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th	„	Attack on "Lower Picquet."	
	„ Koolah Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th	„		
	„ Unjoon Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th	„		
	„ Ally Bux	1	—	—	—	—	18th	„		
	„ Khazan Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th	„		
	„ Mukkhan Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th	„		
	„ Goordut Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th	„		
	„ Ram Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th	„		
	„ Shumundur Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th	„		
	„ Kam Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th	„		
	„ Maha Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th	„		
	„ Shadee	1	—	—	—	—	18th	„		
	„ Lehna Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th	„		
	„ Futteh Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th	„		
	„ Nuttha Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th	„		
	„ Bhonah Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th	„		
	„ Komundah Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th	„		
	Havildar Mahomed Khan	—	—	—	—	1	18th	„		
	„ Esur Sing	—	—	—	—	1	18th	„		
	„ Matab Sing	—	—	1	—	—	18th	„		
	Naik Mustan Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th	„		
	„ Wuzeer Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th	„		
	„ Basawur Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th	„		
	„ Beer Sing	—	1	—	—	—	18th	„		
	„ Kam Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th	„		
	Sepoy Mohin Sing	—	—	—	—	1	18th	„		Since dead.
	„ Futteh Sing (1)	—	—	—	1	—	18th	„		
	„ Futteh Sing (2)	—	—	—	1	—	18th	„		
	„ Jowahir Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th	„		
	„ Oomera	—	—	—	1	—	18th	„		
	„ Jambo	—	1	—	—	—	18th	„		
	„ Khasim	—	—	—	1	—	18th	„		Since dead.
	„ Onoop Sing	—	—	—	—	1	18th	„		
	„ Matab Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th	„		
	„ Dewan Sing	—	1	—	—	—	18th	„		
	„ Matab Sing	—	1	—	—	—	18th	„		Since dead.
	„ Kakoo Sing	—	1	—	—	—	18th	„		Since dead.
	„ Utter Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th	„		Since dead.
	„ Sammoond	—	—	—	1	—	18th	„		
	„ Nuad Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th	„		
	„ Narain Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th	„		
	„ Futteh Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th	„		
	„ Roopa Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th	„		

Nominal Roll of Casualties in the Eusufzye Field Force,—(continued.)

Regiments.	Rank and Names.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Wounded. Dangerously.	Wounded. Severely.	Wounded. Slightly.	Date.	Engagements.	Remarks.
14th (Ferozepore) Regiment N. I.	Sepoy Lehna Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th Nov. 1863	Attack on "Lower Picquet."	
	" Beer Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th "		
	" Ootum Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th "		
	" Oonake Sing	—	—	1	—	—	18th "		
	" Ruttum Sing	—	—	1	—	—	18th "		
	" Hubeeb Khan	—	1	—	—	—	18th "		Since dead.
	" Nutteh Khan	—	—	—	1	—	18th "		
	" Malook Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th "		
	" Jowahir Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th "		
	" Johur Shah	—	—	—	1	—	18th "		
	" Suhail Sing	—	—	—	—	1	18th "		
	" Durrum Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th "		
	" Shere Mahomed	—	1	—	—	—	18th "		Ditto.
	" Shere Mahomed	—	—	—	1	—	18th "		
	" Shere Sing	—	—	—	—	1	19th "	Picquet duty.	
	" Dewan Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th "	Attack on "Lower Picquet."	Ditto.
	" Punjab Sing	—	—	—	—	1	18th "		
	" Seroop Sing	—	—	1	—	—	18th "		
	" Pertab Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th "		
	" Kaun Sing	—	1	—	—	—	18th "		
	" Nicka Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th "		
	" Kurrum Sing	—	—	—	—	1	18th "		
	" Boota Sing	—	—	—	—	1	18th "		
	" Hurree Sing	—	—	—	—	1	18th "		
	" Punjab Sing	—	—	—	—	1	18th "		
	Total	47	9	8	33	22			

20th Punjab Infantry.	Sepoy Jewnee	1	—	—	—	—	22nd Oct. 1863.	Attack on the Picquets			
	„ Newaz Ally	1	—	—	—	—	22nd „				
	Havildar Dewah Sing	—	—	—	1	—	22nd „				
	Sepoy Surroop Sing	—	—	—	—	1	22nd „				
	„ Mahomed Buksh	—	—	—	—	1	22nd „				
	„ Hyder Khan	—	1	—	—	—	22nd „			Since dead.	
	„ Ahmed Ally	—	—	—	—	1	22nd „				
	„ Feroze Khan	—	—	—	—	1	22nd „				
	„ Gamah	—	—	—	—	1	22nd „				
	„ Sahib Sing	—	—	—	—	1	22nd „				
	Bheestie Noor Mahomed	—	—	—	1	—	22nd „				
	Lieut. G. M. Richmond	—	1	—	—	—	26th „	Defence of "Eagle's Nest Picquet"		Since dead.	
	Sub. Maj. Meer Ally Shah	1	—	—	—	—	26th „				
	Naick Peer Mahomed	1	—	—	—	—	26th „				
	Sepoy Feroze Khan	1	—	—	—	—	26th „				
	„ Runto Sing	1	—	—	—	—	26th „				
	„ Bhanka	1	—	—	—	—	26th „				
	„ Gussaon	1	—	—	—	—	26th „				
	Naick Summind Khan	1	—	—	—	—	26th „				
	Sepoy Shabadeen	1	—	—	—	—	26th „				
	„ Gabna	1	—	—	—	—	26th „				
	„ Hurree Sing	—	1	—	—	—	26th „				
	„ Bootah Sing	—	—	—	1	—	26th „			Since dead.	
	„ Uttna Sing	—	1	—	—	—	26th „			Since dead.	
	Naick Mustapha	—	—	—	1	—	26th „				
	Sepoy Dilbur	—	—	—	1	—	26th „				
	„ Jocala	—	—	—	1	—	26th „				
	„ Jolah	—	—	—	1	—	26th „				
	Naick Gorundittah	—	—	—	1	—	26th „				
	Sepoy Allagoolam	—	—	—	1	—	26th „				
	„ Bazheed	—	—	—	1	—	26th „				
	„ Mahiban Khan	—	—	—	1	—	26th „				
	„ Fuzl Khan	—	—	—	1	—	26th „				
	„ Newab Khan	—	—	—	1	—	26th „				
	„ Golah Shah	—	—	—	1	—	26th „				
	„ Lehna Sing	—	—	—	1	—	26th „				
	„ Saudagur	—	—	—	1	—	26th „				
	Subadar Cawdoo	—	—	—	1	—	26th „				
	Sepoy Nehal Sing	—	—	—	1	—	26th „				
	„ Gunnessa	—	—	—	—	1	26th „				
	„ Arroora	—	—	—	—	1	26th „				
	„ Ramdoss	—	—	—	—	1	26th „				
	„ Kareemdeen	—	—	—	—	1	26th „				

Nominal Roll of Casualties in the Eusufzye Field Force.—(Continued.)

Regiments.	Rank and Names.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.	Date.	Engagements.	Remarks.
20th Punjab Infantry.	Sepoy Pertab Sing	—	—	—	—	1	26th Oct. 1863.	Defence of Eagle's Nest Picquet.	
	„ Purrubdyal	—	—	—	—	1	26th „		
	„ Bhag Sing	—	—	—	—	1	26th „		
	„ Nebala	—	—	—	—	1	26th „		
	„ Luchmun	—	—	—	—	1	26th „		
	„ Meer Summund	—	—	—	—	1	26th „		
	Jemadar Khazam Sing	1	—	—	—	—	6th Nov. 1863.	Covering party.	
	Havildar Kader Buksh	1	—	—	—	—	6th „		
	Naick Lehnoo	1	—	—	—	—	6th „		
	„ Kurruck Sing	1	—	—	—	—	6th „		
	„ Noor Khan	1	—	—	—	—	6th „		
	Sepoy Roor Sing	1	—	—	—	—	6th „		
	„ Hussoo	1	—	—	—	—	6th „		
	„ Saudagur	1	—	—	—	—	6th „		
	„ Momeen	1	—	—	—	—	6th „		
	„ Awul Khan	1	—	—	—	—	6th „		
	„ Kishun Sing	1	—	—	—	—	6th „		
	„ Goordut Sing	1	—	—	—	—	6th „		
	„ Deboodittah	1	—	—	—	—	6th „		
	„ Uttrah	1	—	—	—	—	6th „		
	„ Munsoor	1	—	—	—	—	6th „		
	„ Sandarung	1	—	—	—	—	6th „		
	Subadar Bhogwan Sing	—	—	—	1	—	6th „		
	Naick Dewah Sing	—	—	—	1	—	6th „		
	„ Bhuggeh Khan	—	1	—	—	—	6th „		Since dead.
	Sepoy Mahomed Buksh	—	—	—	1	—	6th „		
	„ Abdool Summund	—	—	—	1	—	6th „		
	„ Tynadeen	—	—	—	1	—	6th „		
	„ Azrooh Sing	—	—	—	1	—	6th „		
	„ Nehal Sing	—	—	—	1	—	6th „		

20th Punjab Infantry.

Sepoy Sonoo	—	—	—	1	—	6th Nov. 1863	Covering party.		
„ Soudagur	—	—	—	1	—	6th „			
Subadar Kurm Khan	—	—	—	—	1	6th „			
Naick Buddawah	—	—	—	—	1	6th „			
Sepoy Shah Newaz	—	—	—	—	1	6th „			
„ Luckmedoo	—	—	—	—	1	6th „			
„ Mehtab	—	—	—	—	1	6th „			
„ Myah	—	—	—	—	1	6th „			
„ Abba	—	—	—	—	1	6th „			
„ Abdoola	—	—	—	—	1	6th „			
Havildar Gootah	1	—	—	—	—		Night defence "Crag" Picquet.		
Naick Meer Allum	—	—	—	1	—				
„ Choor Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
Sepoy Hyder Shah	—	—	—	—	1	12th Nov. 1863			
„ Abdoolah	—	—	—	—	1				
Naick Zuman	—	—	—	—	1				
„ Hurree Sing	—	—	—	—	1				
Sepoy Nutha Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th Nov.	At Keyes' "Right Picquet."		
„ Sona	—	—	—	1	—	13th „			
„ Cowda	—	—	—	1	—	13th „			
„ Gowree Sunker	—	—	—	1	—	13th „			
„ Jubbur Sing	—	—	—	1	—	18th „			
„ Assah Sing	—	1	—	—	—	19th „		Since dead.	
Havildar Hyab Buksh-	1	—	—	—					
Sepoy Goormookh	1	—	—	—					
„ Goormookh Sing	1	—	—	—					
Bugler Bahadoor Sing	—	—	—	1					
Naick Jowahir	—	1	—	—				Since dead.	
Sepoy Sahib Khan	—	—	—	1	—	20th Nov. 1863	"Crag Picquet."		
„ Emaum Khan	—	—	—	1					
„ Thoploo	—	—	—	1					
„ Esau Sing	—	—	—	1					
„ Kudjub	—	—	—	1					
„ Meerah Sing	—	—	—	1					
„ Tahah Sing	—	—	—	1					
„ Jhunda	—	—	—	1					
„ Dewah Sing	—	—	—	1	—	20th Nov. 1863			
Naick Shadee	—	—	—	—	1	20th „			
Sepoy Ditteh	—	—	—	—	1	20th „			
„ Husan Ally Shah	—	—	—	—	1	20th „			
Naick Gunnessah	—	—	—	—	1	20th „			
Sepoy Hakim Khan	—	—	—	—	1	20th „			
„ Ohmedeen	—	—	—	—	1	20th „			

Nominal Roll of Casualties in the Eusufzye Field Force.—(Continued.)

Regiments.	Rank and Names.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Wounded. Dangerously.	Wounded. Severely.	Wounded. Slightly.	Date.	Engagements.	Remarks.
20th Punjab Infantry.	Sepoy Shah Sowar	—	—	—	—	1	20th Nov. 1863.	"Crag" Picquet.	
	„ Futteh Ally	—	—	—	—	1	20th „		
	Naick Golam Mahomed	—	—	—	—	1	20th „		
	Sepoy Fuzl	—	—	—	—	1	20th „		
	Havildar Mahomed Khan	—	—	—	—	1	20th „		
	Sepoy Boodeh Khan	—	—	—	—	1	20th „		
	„ Futteh Khan	—	—	—	—	1	20th „		
	„ Dadoo	—	—	—	—	1	20th „		
	„ Jumgut Sing	—	—	—	—	1	20th „		
	„ Murdan	—	—	—	—	1	20th „		
	„ Murgan Sing	—	—	—	—	1	20th „		
	„ Ruttun Sing	—	—	—	—	1	20th „		
	„ Chuttin Sing	—	—	—	—	1	20th „		
	„ Marrookha	—	—	—	—	1	20th „		
	„ Nehal Sing	—	—	—	—	1	20th „		
	„ Langree Myah	—	—	—	1	—	20th „		
	„ Nehal Sing	—	—	—	1	—	6th „	Covering party.	
	Total	32	7	—	45	49			
23rd Punjab N. I., (Pioneers)	Sepoy Joulla Sing	—	—	—	—	1	23rd Oct. 1863.	Working party.	
	Drummer Jhund Sing	—	—	—	—	1	23rd „		
	Lieutenant T. T. Drake	—	—	—	—	1	26th „		
	Sepoy Khazan Sing	—	—	—	—	1	21st Nov. 1363.		
	Total	—	—	—	—	4			

4th Goorkha Regiment.	Sepoy Bheem Raj	1	—	—	—	—	6th	"	Attack on covering party.	
	" Goorung						6th	"		
	" Daljut Durung	1	—	—	—	—	6th	"		
	" Mumee Ram	1	—	—	—	—	6th	"		
	" Thappon						6th	"		
	" Tez Bar Nuge	1	—	—	—	—	6th	"		
	" Kotee						6th	"		
	" Maan Sing Ravot	1	—	—	—	—	6th	"		
	" Kullam Sing Goosam	—	—	—	1	—	6th	"		
	" Rugbar Thappa	—	—	—	1	—	6th	"		
	" Jowahir Sing Naga	—	—	—	—	1	6th	"		
	" Shydoo Guztee	—	—	—	—	1	6th	"		
	Total	5	—	—	2	2				
2nd Sikh Infy.	Major G. W. Harding	1	—	—	—	—	6th Nov. 1863		In camp.	
5th Goorkha Regiment.	Sepoy Shereamell	1	—	—	—	—	26th Oct. 1863.			
	" Khaie Bundharee	—	—	—	—	1	26th	"	Attack on front breast-work.	
	Subadar Bheeraraj	1	—	—	—	—	30th	"		
	Naik Ram Sing	1	—	—	—	—	30th	"		
	Sepoy Ummer Sing	1	—	—	—	—	30th	"		
	" Nurput Chand	1	—	—	—	—	30th	"		
	" Singbeer	1	—	—	—	—	30th	"		
	Jemadar Ruttun Sing	—	—	—	—	1	30th	"		
	Havildar Ruttul Sing	—	—	—	—	1	30th	"		
	Sepoy Hunock Sing	—	1	—	—	—	30th	"		
	" Jubram	—	1	—	—	—	30th	"		
	" Balbeer	—	—	—	—	1	30th	"		Since dead.
	" Nathoo	—	—	—	1	—	30th	"		" "
	" Jugroo	—	—	—	—	1	30th	"		
	" Jewa Goosem	—	—	—	1	—	6th Nov. 1863.		Attack on Major Harding's party.	
	" Jowalla	1	—	—	—	—	6th	"		
	" Kalloo Sing	1	—	—	—	—	6th	"		
	" Buddril	1	—	—	—	—	6th	"		
	" Dhumbeer	1	—	—	—	—	6th	"		
	" Chunederbeer	1	—	—	—	—	6th	"		
	" Ramoo Khowur	1	—	—	—	—	6th	"		
	" Puddum Sing	1	—	—	—	—	6th	"		
	Lieutnant J. S. Oliphant	—	—	—	1	—	13th	"		
	Sepoy Kaiser Sing	—	—	1	—	—	13th	"		
	" Tillaram	—	—	—	1	—	13th	"		

Nominal Roll of Casualties in the Eusufzye Field Force.—(Continued.)

Regiments.	Rank and Names.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Wounded. Dangerously.	Wounded. Severely.	Wounded. Slightly.	Date.	Engagements.	Remarks.
5th Goorkah Regiment.	Sepoy Kurbeer	—	—	—	1	—	6th Nov. 1863	Attack on Major Harding's party.	
	" Danie Sing	—	—	—	—	1	6th "		
	" Beerbhul	—	—	—	—	1	6th "		
	" Myhessur	—	—	—	—	1	6th "		
	" Pershaud Sing	—	—	—	—	1	6th "		
	Kahar Khanah	—	—	—	1	—	6th "		
	Sepoy Nathoo	—	—	—	1	—	13th "	Re-taking of Crag Picquet.	
	" Puddum Sing	—	—	—	—	1	13th "		
	Naik Jubber Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th "	Attack on "Lower Picquet."	
	" Shabeer	1	—	—	—	—	13th "		
	Sepoy Keedar Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th "		
	" Dugah Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th "		
	" Teekarram	1	—	—	—	—	13th "		
	" Mahabeer Goonug	1	—	—	—	—	13th "		
	" Ram Sing	1	—	—	—	—	13th "		
	" Kurroo	1	—	—	—	—	18th "		
	" Maun Sing	1	—	—	—	—	18th "		
	Kahar Kurrum Buksh	1	—	—	—	—	18th "		
	Sepoy Bulleeram	—	—	—	1	—	18th "		
	" Beerbhan	—	—	—	1	—	18th "		
	" Chunderdeen	—	—	—	1	—	18th "		
	" Sibboo	—	—	—	—	1	18th "		
	" Kaloo Thapa	—	—	—	—	1	18th "		
	" Maun Sing	—	—	—	—	1	18th "		
	" Aibaan	—	—	—	—	1	18th "	Working party.	
	" Shahbeer	—	—	—	—	1	18th "	Ditto.	
	" Bissen Sing	1	—	—	—	—	20th "		
	" Jyekram	1	—	—	—	—	20th "		
	Major J. P. W. Campbell	—	—	—	1	—	20th "		
	Havildar Dharmoo	—	1	—	—	—	20th "		Since dead.

5th Ghoorkha Regt.	„	Shumboo Khan	-	-	-	—	1	—	—	—	20th „	Since dead.
	Naik	Davie Sing	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—	20th „	
	Sepoy	Ram Sing Mull	-	-	-	—	—	1	—	—	20th „	
	„	Teekram	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—	20th „	
	„	Dhan Sing	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1	20th „	Re-taking Crag Picquet.
	„	Maun Sing	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—	20th „	
	„	Gunga	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1	20th „	
	„	Dhurmoo	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—	20th „	
	„	Kaloo	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1	20th „	
				Total	-	25	4	2	15	18		
Corps of Guide Cavalry.	Sowar	Meletah Sing	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—	22nd Oct. 1863	In front of the Umbeyla Pass.
	„	Luchmun Sing	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1	22nd „	
				Total	-	—	—	—	1	1		
Corps of Guides Infy.	Lieut.	W. Battye	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—	6th Nov. 1863	Right Front Picquet.
	Sepoy	Rujjub	-	-	-	1	—	—	—	—	30th Oct. 1863	"Crag" Picquet.
	„	Tooma	-	-	-	1	—	—	—	—	6th Nov. 1863	Right Front Picquet.
	Havildar	Bahadoor	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1	6th „	
	Sepoy	Jangool	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1	6th „	
	„	Dhun Beer	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1	13th „	Crag Picquet.
	„	Tahebdeen	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1	13th „	
	Havildar	Siree Ram	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1	18th „	
				Total	-	2	—	—	1	5		

Nominal Roll of Casualties in the Eusufzye Field, Force.—(Concluded.)

Regiments.	Rank and Names.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.	Date.	Engagements.	Remarks.
	ABSTRACT.								
½ C. Battery 19th Bde. Royal Arty.	- -	0	0	0 1		2			
Hazara Mountain Batty.	- -	1	1	0	3	2			
Peshawur ditto	- -	3	1	0	2	1			
11th Bengal Cavalry	- -	1	0	5	7	0			
H. M.'s 71st H. L. Infy.	- -	20	4	5	1	22			
„ 101st R. B. Fus.	- -	21	2	4	19	23			
1st Punjab Infantry	- -	34	12	2	24	27			
3rd Ditto ditto	- -	5	2	1	39	8			
5th Ditto ditto	- -	6	1	7	6	8			
14th (Ferozepore) Regt.	- -	47	9	8	33	22			
20th Punjab Infantry	- -	32	7	0	45	49			
32nd Ditto Pioneers	- -	0	0	0	0	4			
4th Goorkha Regt.	- -	5	0	0	2	2			
5th Ditto, ditto	- -	25	4	2	15	18			
Guide Cavalry	- -	0	0	0	1	1			
„ Infantry	- -	2	0	0	1	5			
2nd Sikh Infantry	- -	1	0	0	0	0			
	Total - -	203	43	28	205	194			

(Signed) T. WRIGHT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

(Signed) J. GARVOCK, *Maj. Genl.,*
Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force.

EUSUFZYE FIELD FORCE.

Supplementary Roll of killed and wounded of the above Force on 15th and 16th December 1863.

CAMP UMBEYLA PASS, *21st December* 1863.

Regiments.	Rank and Names.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Wounded. Dangerously.	Wounded. Severely.	Wounded. Slightly.	Date.	Column.	Engagements.	Remarks.
H. M.'s 101st Rl. Rl. Fusrs.	Lieutenant C. W. Riggs	...	...	...	...	1	15th December 1863.	Lieut. Col. Wilde's, C. B.	Operations on 15th and 16th December 1863.	
	Drummer Frederick Newby	1	...	...	...	...				
	Private Robert Goodby	...	...	1		...				
	„ George Tygart	...	...	...	1	..				
	„ William Hunter	...	...	..	1	—				
	„ James McDermott	...	...	...	1	—				
	„ John Burn	...	...	...	1	—				
	„ Andrew Peigett	...	...	...	1	...				
	„ John Rulby	...	...	...	1	...				
	„ William Ginn	...	...	...		1				
	„ Thomas Yates	...	...	...	...	1				
	„ John Murray	...	...	..	..	1				
	Total	1	...	1	6	4				
Guide Infantry.	Sepoy Rundah Ali	—	—	1	—	—	15th Dec.	Lieut. Col. Wildes, C. B.	Operations on the 15th and 16th December.	
	Havildar Kurruck Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Momund	—	—	—	1	—				
	Sepoy Maintollah	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Dial Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Mooltain	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Mosuddy	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Bootah	—	—	—	1	—				
	Subadar Koorban Ali	—	—	—	—	1				
	Jemadar Doornie Chund	—	—	—	—	1				
	Sepoy Soojun	—	—	1	—	—	16th Dec.			
	Total	—	—	2	7	2				

Supplementary Roll of killed and wounded of the Eusufzye Field Force.—(Continued.)

Regiments.	Rank and Names.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Wounded. Dangerously.	Wounded. Severely.	Wounded. Slightly.	Date.	Column.	Engagements.	Remarks.
3rd Seikh Infantry.	Subadar Major Heerat Sing	—	—	—	1	—	15th Dec.	Lieut. Col. Wilde's, C. B.	Operations on the 15th and 16th December 1863.	
	Sepoy Teloque Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Mettah Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Bahal Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Goordut Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Azim Khan	—	—	—	1	—				
	Sepoy Khan Sing	—	—	—	—	1	15th and 16th December.			
	„ Bawlin Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Muteh Khan	—	—	—	—	1				
	Bugler Dawah Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	Sepoy Jeymul Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Mungul Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Khan Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Futeh Khan	—	—	—	1	—				
	Havildar Bhoor Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	Naick Soormuck Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	Sepoy Ooten Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Utter Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Fuller Khan	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Khan Sing	—	1	—	—	—				Since dead.
	Total	—	1	—	17	2				
Regiment.	Jemadar Rattan Sing (1)	—	—	—	—	1	December.	Wilde's, C. B.	Ditto.	
	„ Rattan Sing (2)	—	—	—	—	1				
	Naick Sibhoo	—	—	—	1	—				
	Sepoy Nurbeer	—	—	—	—	1				
	„ Toghee Chund	1	—	—	—	—				
	„ Janman Sing	1	—	—	—	—				
	„ Lall Sing	—	—	—	1	—				

5th Goorkha	Sepoy Bagh Sing	—	—	—	—	1	15th	Lieut. Col.	
	„ Jung Beer	—	—	—	1	—			
	„ Kallian Sing	—	—	—	—	1			
	„ Sibhoo	—	—	—	1	—			
	„ Moola Ram	1	—	—	—	—			
	Total	3	—	—	4	5			
Hazara Mountain Battery.	Gunner Nund Sing	—	—	—	—	1	15th Dec.		Ditto.
	Total	—	—	—	—	1			
H. M.'s 7th Rl. Fusrs.	Private James Jall	—	...	—		1	15th Dec.	Colonel Turner's.	Ditto.
	„ William Huckerby	—	...	—	1				
	„ James Peace	—	...	—		1	16th „		
	Total	...	...	...	1	2			
Sappers and Miners.	Sepoy Golabah	—	—	—	1	—			
	Total	—	—	—	1	—			
3rd Punjab Infantry.	Sepoy Jukker Sing	1	—	—	—	—	15th Dec.		Ditto.
	„ Sher Baz	—	—	—	—	1			
	Drummer Ishmael	—	—	—	—	1			
	Naick Dheean Sing	—	—	—	—	1			
	Total	1	—	—	—	3			

Supplementary Roll of killed and wounded of the Eusufzye Field Force.—(Continued.)

Regiments.	Rank and Names.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.	Date.	Column.	Engagements.	Remarks.
Infantry (Pioneers.)	Captain C. Chamberlain	—	—	—	—	1	16th Dec.	Turner's.	Operations on the 15th and 16th December 1863.	
	Lieutenant G. Alexander	1	—	—	—	—				
	,, C. D. Nott	—	—	—	1	—				
	Subadar Khunuck Sing	—	—	—	1	—	15th ,,			
	,, Ram Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	,, Mootsudda Sing	—	—	1	—	—	16th ,,			
	,, Esur Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	Havildar Kirpaul Sing	—	—	—	1	—	15th ,,			
	,, Jowalla Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	,, Gyan Sing	1	—	—	—	—	16th ,,			
	Naick Wuzeer Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	,, Jowahir Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	Sepoy Isur Sing	1	—	—	—	—	15th Dec.			
	,, Hakim Sing	1	—	—	—	—				
	,, Chumba Ting	—	—	1	—	—				
	,, Kesur Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	,, Oomra Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	,, Khooshal Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	,, Heera Sing	—	—	1	—	—				
	,, Beer Sing	1	—	—	—	—				
	,, Fuhul Sing	1	—	—	—	—				
	,, Ootum Sing	1	—	—	—	—				
	,, Jhanda Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	,, Mahtab Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	,, Surroop Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	,, Jewan Sing	—	—	—	—	1				
	,, Kanh Sing	—	—	—	—	1				
	,, Heera Sing (1)	—	—	—	1	—				
	,, Heera Sing (2)	—	—	—	1	—				
	,, Sawan Sing (1)	—	—	1	—	—				
	,, Sawan Sing (2)	—	—	—	—	1				

23rd Native	„ Phugga Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	—	—	16th Dec.	Colonel
	„ Baj Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	—	—		
	„ Doola Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	„ Juggutt Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1		
	„ Nugeena Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	„ Kheewan Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	—	—		
	„ Seed Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	—	—		
	„ Boolaka Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	—	—		
	„ Khan Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1		
	„ Jhugar Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	„ Heera Sing (3)	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	„ Heera Sing (4)	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	„ Oottum Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1		
	„ Guhul Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1		
	„ Sunt Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1		
	„ Jowahir Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	—	—		
	„ Futteh Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1		
	„ Jowaila Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	—	—		
	„ Ram Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1		
	„ Bussawan	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1		
	„ Ram Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	„ Ootum Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—		
			Total	-	-	7	—	12	22	12		
32nd Native Infantry (Pioneers.)	Major Trevor Wheler	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1	16th December.	Operations on the 15th and 16th December.
	Lieutenant F. H. Marsh	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1		
	Subadar Roopa Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1		
	Havildar Futteh Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	—	—		
	„ Kishen Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	Naick Sunt Sing	-	-	-	-	1	—	—	—	—		
	„ Ganeh Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	Sepoy Jewar Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	—	—		
	„ Khan Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	—	—		
	„ Boota Sing (1)	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	„ Boota Sing (2)	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	„ Alla Sing	-	-	-	-	1	—	—	—	—		
	„ Wussowa Sing	-	-	-	-	1	—	—	—	—		
	„ Jewar Sing (1)	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	„ Jewar Sing (2)	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	„ Jewar Sing (3)	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	„ Perin Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		

Supplementary Roll of killed and wounded of the Eusufzye Field Force,—(concluded.)

Regiments.	Rank and Names.	Killed.	Wounded. Mortally.	Wounded. Dangerously.	Wounded. Severely.	Wounded. Slightly.	Date.	Column.	Engagements.	Remarks.
32nd N. I. (Pioneers.)	Sepoy Beer Sing	—	—	—	1	—	16th December.	Colonel Turner's.	Operations on the 15th and 16th December.	
	„ Jawalla Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Jewar Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Sawun Sing	1	—	—	—	1				
	„ Futteh Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Shere Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Huzara Sing	—	—	—	1	—				
	Total	3	—	3	14	4				
4th Goorkha Regt.	Lieutenant J. K. McCausland	—	—	—	—	1	15th Dec.		Ditto.	
	Sepoy Surrupjeet Goorung	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Pertaib Shaie	—	—	—	—	1				
	„ Indur Beer Bundarie	—	—	—	—	1				
	„ Shir Sing Thappa	—	—	—	—	1				
	„ Gujbeer Kowass	—	—	—	—	1				
	Total	—	—	—	1	5				
Infantry.	Havildar Ram Sing	1	—	—	—	—	ember.			
	„ Mahomed	1	—	—	—	—				
	Naick Peer Bux	1	—	—	—	—				
	Sepoy Mobeen	1	—	—	—	—				
	„ Mir Gholam	1	—	—	—	—				
	„ Sural	1	—	—	—	—				
	„ Bootah	1	—	—	—	—				
	„ Kurruck Sing	1	—	—	—	—				
	Bugler Kadir Bux	1	—	—	—	—				
	Sepoy Sirbillund	—	—	—	1	—				
	„ Satar	—	—	—	—	1				

1st Punjab	Sepoy Mir Shah	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—	15th Dec	In defence of the advance Picquet and in driving the enemy out of the ravines in front.
	„ Fyztoolah	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1		
	„ Mahomed Bux	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	Havildar Fuzul Khan	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1		
	Sepoy Meer Ahmed	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	„ Warream Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	„ Jhunda Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	„ Karrim Alli	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	Jemadar Mah Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	Havildar Heerah Sing	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	Sepoy Banda Ram	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	„ Gunda	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1	—		
	„ Dad Khan	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	1		
			Total	-	-	9	—	—	11	4		

(Signed) T. WRIGHT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant General.

(Signed) J. GARVOCK, *Major Genl.,*
Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force.

No. 77 of 1864.

FORT WILLIAM, 29TH JANUARY 1864.

In consideration of the conspicuous gallantry and devotion displayed by the undermentioned Native Officers (who already possess the 1st class Order of Merit,) during recent engagements with the enemy in the operations on the North-Western Frontier, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the following rewards as a special case :—

Subadar Major Hubbeeb Khan Bahadoor, 1st Punjab Infantry ...	To be a member of the 1st class of the Order of British India with the title of Sirdar Bahadoor.
Subadar Major Secundar Khan, 14th (Ferozepore) Regiment Native Infantry ...	To be a member of the 2nd class of the Order of British India with the title of Bahadoor.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 78 of 1864.

FORT WILLIAM, 29TH JANUARY 1864.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the following Field Force Order by Major General Garvock, Commanding the Eusufzye Field Force, conferring, under authority specially delegated, and in anticipation of the sanction of the Supreme Government of India, the undermentioned promotions in and appointments to the Order of Merit upon such Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the Force as distinguished themselves by conspicuous gallantry in the late operations on the North-Western Frontier.

No. 214.

Field Force Order issued by Major General Garvock, Commanding Eusufzye Field Force, dated Camp Umbeyla Pass, 1st December 1863.

Under the special authority vested in him by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Major General is pleased to confer the "Order of Merit," as undermentioned, on the following Native Officers and men who have distinguished themselves by their gallantry and devotion to the service :—

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE FIRST CLASS OF THE ORDER OF MERIT.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of act of gallantry.	Particulars of act of gallantry.	REMARKS.
1st Punjab Infantry.	Subadar Mahomed Rahem Khan.	30th Oct. 1863.	Most conspicuous for his gallantry on the morning of the 30th October, in the re-taking of the "Crag" Picquet, temporarily occupied by the enemy, and was among the first to regain the position.	Since killed in trying to save the life of Captain J. P. Davidson on 13th November.
Ditto ...	Havildar Neaz Mahomed.	30th Oct. 1863.	Ditto.	

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE 2ND CLASS OF THE ORDER OF MERIT.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of act of gallantry.	Particulars of act of gallantry.	REMARKS.
Guide Infantry -	Subadar Ahmed Khan -	30th Oct. 1863 ...	For conspicuous gallantry and daring during the re-capture of the "Crag" Picquet from the enemy; he was foremost among the party of the Guide Infantry, which with Major Keyes' party re-took the Picquet.	
1st Punjab Infantry	Do. Pyab -	Do. -	Most conspicuous for his gallantry on the morning of the 30th October in the re-taking of the "Crag" Picquet, temporarily occupied by the enemy, and was among the first to regain the position.	
Do. -	Jemadar Toolsee -	Do. -	Ditto.	
Do. -	Havildar Syud Mahomed -	Do. -	Ditto.	
Do. -	Do. Mussullee -	Do. -	Ditto. -	Since killed in re-taking the "Crag" on 13th November.
Do. -	Sepoy Goordut Sing -	Do. -	Ditto.	
Do. -	Jemadar Peer Bux -	22nd Oct. 1863-	In command of Commissariat Godown Guard, on the night of the 22nd October, when attacked by the enemy. Lieut. Browne, Executive Engineer, states that "the repulse of the enemy was mainly owing to the Native Officer's coolness and gallantry."	
Do. -	Do. Mowladad -	6th Nov. 1863 -	Most conspicuous in his gallantry in covering the retirement of Major Harding on the 6th November with a few men; specially brought to notice by Captain Jenkins, Guide Corps.	
5th Punjab Infantry	Subadar Azeez Khan -	20th Nov. 1863 -	For the gallant manner in which he headed his Company against a superior Force in re-taking the "Crag," killing more than one of the enemy.	

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE 3RD CLASS OF THE ORDER OF MERIT.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of act of gallantry.	Particulars of act of gallantry.	REMARKS.
uide Infantry -	Havildar Ahmed Bahadoor -	30th Oct. 1863 -	For conspicuous gallantry and daring during the re-capture of the "Crag" Picquet from the enemy; he was foremost among the party of the Guide Infantry, which with Major Keyes' party re-took the Picquet.	
Do. -	Naik Kummo Deen -	Do. -	Ditto.	
Do. -	Sepoy Zeearut -	Do. -	Ditto.	
Do. -	Do. Sumunder -	Do. -	Ditto.	
Do. -	Naik Myzulla -	13th Nov. 1863 -	These two men, on the first attempt to recover the "Crag" Picquet on the 13th November, were the first of their Company at the enemy's position; they exhibited the greatest coolness and courage.	
Do. -	Sepoy Bamur Shah -	Do. -		
Do. -	Do. Ahmed Gool -	30th Oct. 1863 -	For conspicuous gallantry and daring during the re-capture of the "Crag" Picquet from the enemy; he was foremost among the party of the Guide Infantry, which with Major Keyes' party re-took the Picquet.	
1st Punjab Infantry	Havildar Jewnee -	Do. -	Most conspicuous for his gallantry on the morning of the 30th October in the re-taking of the "Crag" Picquet, temporarily occupied by the enemy, and was among the first to regain the position.	
Do. -	Naik Malick Ameen -	Do. -	Most conspicuous for his gallantry on the morning of the 30th October in the re-taking of the "Crag" Picquet, temporarily occupied by the enemy, and was among the first to regain the position.	Promoted for gallantry on 30th October. Killed on the "Crag" in defence of his post, 13th Nov.
Do. -	Sepoy Ahmed Khan -	Do. -	Ditto.	

1st Punjab Infantry.	Sepoy Ameen	30th Oct. 1863	Most conspicuous for his gallantry on the morning of the 30th October in the re-taking of the "Crag" Picquet, temporarily occupied by the enemy, and was among the first to regain the position.	
Do.	Do. Mirza Ameen Beg	Do.	Ditto.	Severely wounded in personal conflict with the enemy.
Do.	Do. Neaz Gool	22nd Do.	On duty with the Commissariat Godown Guard, commanded by Jemadar Peer Bux, on the night of the 22nd October, when attacked by the enemy. Lieutenant Browne, Executive Engineer, states that the repulse of the enemy was mainly owing to this Native Officer's coolness and gallantry. The Sepoy was one of the Guard equally strongly spoken of by Lieutenant Browne.	
Do.	Naik Alla Bux	20th Nov.	Joined the assault to re-take the "Crag" on the 13th November as volunteers, and were all engaged with the enemy, and were conspicuous for their coolness and gallantry.	
Do.	Sepoy Kadir Bux	Do.		
Do.	Do. Suddarroo	Do.		
Do.	Do. Gool Hussen	13th Do.	Most conspicuous for their gallantry in charging up the "Crag" Hill with Lieutenant Pitcher on the 13th November, to endeavour to save the wounded and regain the "Crag."	
Do.	Do. Gunda Sing	Do.		
Do.	Do. Syud Khan	Do.		
Do.	Do. Shurrfee Deen	13th Do.	Ditto.	
Do.	Do. Futteh Khan	13th Do.	Ditto.	
Do.	Do. Seamdur	18th Do.	Was the first man to overtake the enemy in the advance on the Water Ridge, November 18th, under Captain Keen, and to bayonet a swordsman who stood to meet him.	
Peshawur Mountain Battery.	Naik Ally Murdutt	13th Do.	Especially mentioned by Lieut. Conolly for his conduct during the attack on 13th November, voluntarily exposing himself to a heavy fire, bringing down ammunition boxes from the Hill and enabling Lieutenant Conolly to keep up a steady fire after the capture of the "Crag" by the enemy.	

3RD CLASS OF THE ORDER OF MERIT,—*(continued.)*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of act of gallantry.	Particulars of act of gallantry.	REMARKS.
Peshawur Mountain Battery.	Gunner Jhusseetah Sing -	13th Nov. 1863 -	Conspicuous gallantry after the capture of the "Crag" by the enemy, in exposing himself fearlessly at his embrasure after 5 out of 12 men had been struck down at their guns. Was particularly cool in performing the duty of 2 men in fetching ammunition, the other being shot.	
5th Punjab Infy.	Jemadar Rahman Khan -	20th Nov. 1863 -	Conspicuous gallantry in having run out of the defences of the main Picquet to endeavour to save a soldier's life under a heavy fire, killing one of the enemy and wounding others. The Jemadar severely wounded.	
Do. -	Havildar Shere Gool -	Do. -		
6th Punjab Infy. -	Subadar Major Russool Khan -	26th Oct. 1863 -	For having led his Company under a heavy fire in a most gallant way against a superior Force, losing 13 killed and wounded of his Company.	
Do. -	Subadar Meer Syud -	Do. -	For having led his Company under a heavy fire, and when his Commanding Officer was struck down, remaining with him and saving him from being cut up.	
Do. -	Jemadar Nazain Sing -	Do. -	For having led his Company under a heavy fire, during the time being severely wounded.	
Do. -	Naik Summund Khan -	Do. -	Conspicuous gallantry in rushing ahead of his Regiment, cutting down a standard-bearer and capturing the standard.	
Do. -	Bugler Roorh Sing -	20th Nov. 1863 -	Having accompanied the Adjutant of the Regiment as Orderly to the "Crag" on 20th instant, and among the first to enter it.	
Do. -	Private Sirbullund -	20th Do. -	Ditto.	
14th (Ferozepore) Regt. N. I.	Tindal Ahmed Shuffie -	13th Do. -	This man behaved particularly well, always in the midst of the enemy's fire, serving out cartridges and making himself useful, and at last took a musket and behaved well as a soldier.	

Do.	Sepoy Unoop Sing	13th Do.	They displayed conspicuous gallantry and courage at the re-taking of the "Crag," and were very forward in repelling the attacks of the enemy and setting an example of coolness to the others.	Wounded.
Do.	Do. Johaier Sing	13th Do.		Ditto.
Do.	Do. Nehal Sing	13th Do.		
Do.	Do. Shere Sing	13th Do.		Ditto.
Do.	Havildar Wuzeer Sing	18th Nov. 1863	Conspicuous for their gallantry and courageous conduct, being always very forward in attacking and repelling the enemy, and their coolness under a heavy fire.	Severely wounded.
Do.	Naik Suhail Sing	Do.		
Do.	Sepoy Choor Sing	Do.		
Do.	Do. Kabul Sing	Do.		
20th Punjab Infy.	Subadar Cawdoo	26th Oct. 1863	Conspicuous and undoubted gallantry, exposing themselves to a heavy matchlock fire (which killed and wounded numbers round them) in endeavouring to repulse a sword-in-hand attack of the enemy on the "Eagle's Nest" Picquet, hurling rocks and stones on the enemy, who were safe from our fire; half the men of the Regiment who were engaged in this affair were either killed or wounded.	Wounded, but refused to leave his post.
Do.	Havildar Meer Mahomed	Do.		
Do.	Sepoy Lehna Sing	Do.		Wounded badly, but refused to leave his post.
Do.	Do. Jawala	Do.		Do.
Do.	Do. Mahomed Ameen	Do.		
Do.	Havildar Alum Khan	12th Nov. 1863	Conspicuous and undoubted gallantry at the defence of the "Crag" Picquet on the 12th November, repelling the enemy with stones, (they were sheltered from our fire,) and standing firm to their post when others wavered, and held the post for the night.	
Do.	Sepoy Chutter Sing	Do.		
Do.	Do. Goolbadeen	Do.		
Do.	Do. Mahomed Khan	Do.		
Do.	Do. Alumeer	Do.		

3RD CLASS ORDER OF MERIT,—(continued.)

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of act of gallantry.	Particulars of act of gallantry.	REMARKS.
20th Punjab Infy.	Naik Buggah Khan	6th Nov. 1863	Conspicuous and undoubted gallantry on 6th November; when a detachment of the Regiment was hard pressed by a very superior body of the enemy, these men kept the enemy at bay for nearly two hours, although within two or three yards of them.	Wounded.
Do.	Do. Meer Alum Khan	Do.		
Do.	Sepoy Dewah Sing	Do.		
Do.	Do. Roorh Sing	Do.		Wounded.
Do.	Do. Ahmed Alee	24th Oct. 1863	Conspicuous and undoubted gallantry, having sallied out in front of his Picquet, and killing one of the enemy who was giving annoyance with his fire.	Wounded.
4th Goorkha Regt.	Do. Kullum Sing	6th Nov. 1863	Conspicuous gallantry in assisting a wounded Officer off the Field in the action of 6th November.	
5th Goorkha Regt.	Havildar Kam Sing	30th Oct. 1863	Great coolness and courage, killing one of the enemy with his sword in a hand-to-hand encounter; he was alone and unsupported, and many of the enemy close at hand.	
Do.	Do. Bulbhudder	6th Nov. 1863	These 3 men displayed great promptness and gallantry in rescuing Lieutenant Blair, R. E., from an attack of 3 of the enemy, all of whom they killed. One of the enemy wore a suit of chain armour; he wrestled with Lieutenant Blair and was killed.	
Do.	Sepoy Nur Sing	Do.		
Do.	Do. Dowlut Sing	Do.		
Do.	Do. Dan Sing	Do.	Conspicuous gallantry in endeavouring to save the life of Major Harding, having carried him and remaining with him till surrounded with the enemy, and Major Harding and several Sepoys killed by the enemy. Major Harding was killed on Sepoy Jungbeer's back. Had to fight their way to the rear.	
Do.	Do. Jungbeer	Do.		
Do.	Do. Bulbhudder	Do.		
2nd Seikh Infantry	Do. Boostan	20th Nov. 1863	For distinguished gallantry at the re-capture of the "Crag" Picquet on 20th November under the observation of Brigadier Sir N. Chamberlain, K. C. B., whom he accompanied as Orderly on that occasion.	

3rd Punjab Infy.	Do. Noor Mahomed	Do.	Accompanied the Assistant Adjutant General as Orderly at the re-capture of the "Crag" on the 20th November, and distinguished himself by extreme forwardness and gallantry.	Wounded.
Guide Cavalry	Duffadar Fakeera	8th Sept. 1863 -	For conspicuous gallantry and presence of mind when in command of a party of 4 sawars, patrolling at night between Topee and the Indus; on suddenly meeting about 100 of the enemy, charged with his four men; the boldness of the attack ended in the escape of the Duffadar's party, and the flight of the enemy, the latter leaving one man mortally wounded.	

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No 5.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 772.

LEGISLATIVE.

Fort William, the 27th January 1864.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Chap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate Maharaja Meerza Vezearam Guzzeputty Raj, Munea Sultan Buhadoor of Vizianagrum and Rajah Sahib Dyal Buhadoor, of Kishenkote and Umritsur, to be additional Members of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

No. 656.

The 28th January 1864.

Notification.—The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by the Secretary of State for India Members of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at the Presidency per Steam Ship "Benares," which reached the Sandheads on the 8th instant, viz.:—

Messrs. John Thomson Crawford.
Charles Campbell Quinn.
George Kennedy Webster.
Thomas Edward Coxhead.
Godfrey John Bective Tuite Dalton; also

Mr. Edward O'Brien, appointed a Civil Servant on the same Establishment, reported his arrival at the Presidency on the 13th instant, per Steam Ship "Nemesis," which reached the Sandheads on the 11th idem.

No. 657.

In supersession of so much of the Notification No. 244, dated 13th instant, as relates to Captain Impey's appointment to officiate as Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General notifies the following appointment:—

Captain E. C. Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

No. 718.

The 29th January 1864.

Mr. H. W. Beddy, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, Sandoway, relieved Captain J. C. Middleton, Superintendent of Police, of the current duties of Superintendent of Police, Sandoway, on the afternoon of the 10th of November 1863.

Lieut. T. Phibrick, Master Attendant, Bassein, assumed charge of his appointment from Mr. E. Antram on the forenoon of the 21st of December 1863.

No. 720.

Mr. J. C. Duff, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bhundarah, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st of December 1863.

No. 759.

The 1st February 1864.

The undermentioned Specifications and amended Specification of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act No. XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.

A copy of every Specification is open at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of One Rupee; and a certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying.

No. 173.—Henry Carrick, of Narcoldangah, in the East Indies, Engineer, for "improvements in beating Indigo in vats."

No. 175.—Arthur Butler, of Surdah, in the District of Rajshahye, Engineer, for "beating and granulating Indigo after the Indigo has been drawn from the steeping vats."

No. 176.—Thomas Sutherland, of Rangoon, British Burmah, for "cleaning and classifying Rice and other grains and seeds."

No. 178.—Frederic Lotteri, Silk Broker, 29 Mott's Lane, Calcutta, *(amended Specification,)* for "making Raw Silk by reeling the Moogah, Cocoon."

No. 760.

The 2nd February 1864.

The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Lighthouses have been erected on Foul Point and Round Island in the entrance of Trincomalie Harbour. The lights are of the following description, and will be exhibited from Sun-set to Sunrise every night after the 1st of February 1864.

Foul Point.—A flash light showing a brilliant flash every half minute, which is plainly visible 17 miles in clear weather, from a vessel's deck elevated 18 feet above the sea; a faint light is shown between the flashes, which is not visible beyond a distance of 7 miles.

Round Island.—A fixed bright light, which is plainly visible 10 miles in clear weather, from a vessel's deck elevated 18 feet above the sea; it shows a red light when brought to bear between the points W. by S. ½ S., and S. W. ½ S., which is not visible beyond a distance of 6 or 7 miles. Approaching between these bearings, the bright light is not seen.

The following directions are for the guidance of vessels entering the inner harbour. Approaching from the Southward, bring Foul Point light to bear West distant 2 miles; then steer N. W. until Round Island light bears W. S. W.; then steer direct for it until the extreme point of Chapel Hill* bears North; then steer W. by N. until Round Island light bears S. by E. ¼ E.; then steer N. by W. ¼ W., passing midway between Ostenberg Point and Sober Island, and keeping Round Island light bearing S. by E. ¼ E.; anchor immediately when the water is shoaled to 12 fathoms.†

Approaching from the Northward when Foul Point light is made, bring it to bear S. by E. ½ E., and steer direct for it until Round Island light bears S. W. ½ W.; then steer direct for it until the extreme point of Chapel Hill bears N. by E. ½ E.; and then follow the directions already given for approaching from the Southward after Chapel Hill bears North.

The Red light is intended to direct vessels clear of the dangers off Foul Point and Chapel Rock; therefore vessels working into the harbour should be careful to keep within its limits.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE, *Colombo, 19th December* 1863. } JAMES DONNAN, *Master Attendant.*

* Chapel Hill being a high bluff headland, may be easily distinguished in the darkest night, as, when brought to bear N. or N. by E. ¼ E., it will be only 1¼ mile distant, and will be the extreme point of land visible in that direction.

† The lead should be kept going after passing Ostenberg Point, as the water shoals rapidly from 25 to 12 fathoms.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 44.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 1st February 1864.

The services of Mr. John Strachey, Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 203 A.

GENERAL.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Central Provinces :—

Mr. J. S. Campbell to be Judicial Commissioner.

Lieutenant Colonel J. K. Spence to be Commissioner of the Saugor Division.

Mr. R. E. Egerton to be Commissioner of the Nagpore Division.

No. 47.

JUDICIAL.

The 2nd February 1864.

Captain E. B. Wimberley, Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General in Rajpootana, assumed charge of the Office of Assistant General Superintendent of Operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in the Rajpootana States on the 31st December last.

No. 48.

Baboo Beressur Dutt, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, 1st Class, under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.

No. 207.

GENERAL.

The appointment of Mr. O. Wood as an Assistant Settlement Officer in Oudh, notified in G. O. G. G. No. 1719, dated 15th December, is to have effect from the 5th December, the date of Mr. Wood's arrival at Lucknow.

No. 209.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenants T. H. B. Brooke, 12th M. N. I., and J. W. Macdougall, Royal (Madras) Artillery, to be Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Class in the Central Provinces.

No. 213.

Captain H. M. Eliott, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, Shimoga District, in Mysore, has obtained leave of absence for 30 days, from the 1st December last, to visit Madras, preparatory to applying for leave on Medical Certificate to proceed to England.

Major J. Puckle, Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Shimoga District.

No. 215.

Lieutenant H. S. Stewart, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, East Berar, is permitted to resign his appointment, and to return to his duty as Doing-duty Officer of the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant Stewart was relieved of his duties as Officiating Assistant Commissioner on the 17th December last.

No. 217.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Lieutenant P. B. P. Gough, Madras Staff Corps, of his appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, in the Mysore Commission, with effect from the 31st December last.

No. 220.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Brooke to be Political Agent at Jeypore, vice Major R. L. Taylor, C. B.

No. 222.

Mr. J. S. Campbell, Commissioner of the Saugor Division, Central Provinces, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence, from the 4th ultimo, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant Colonel R. T. Snow, Officiating Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, will conduct the duties of the Saugor Commissionership during Mr. Campbell's absence, in addition to his own.

No. 224.

Captain C. B. L. Smith, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, reported his return to India on the 30th December last.

Captain Smith is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Hoshungabad District.

No. 225.

Mr. T. Shepherd, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, British Burmah, made over charge of the Treasury at Kyouk Phyoo temporarily to Tseetkay Moung Kulla, on the afternoon of the 27th November last.

No. 226.

Lieutenant M. P. Ricketts, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, was left at sea by the Pilot on board the Steamer "Erymanthe" on the 3rd December last.

No. 227.

Captain E. C. Impey, Political Agent, Ulwur, reported his return to India on the 12th ultimo.

No. 228.

Lieutenant G. G. Young, appointed an Assistant Settlement Officer in Oudh in General Order dated 15th December last, No. 1719, reported his arrival at Lucknow on the 1st ultimo.

No. 229.

Mr. R. Berkeley, Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, returned to his duty on the 28th December last, from the leave of absence granted to him in General Order dated 22nd idem, No. 1756.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 601.

Fort William, the 30th January 1864.

Notification.—Lieutenant Carter, at present attached to the Divisional Pay Office at Meerut, to be in charge of the Meerut Pension Pay Office, until the arrival of Major Hamilton, or until further orders.

E. W. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 26th January 1864.

No. 69 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant C. O'L. L. Prendergast, of Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, who is a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 70 *of* 1864.—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. Cameron, M. D., attached to Her Majesty's 104th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

The 28th January 1864.

No. 71 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon Alexander Laing Bogle, M. D., of the Medical Department ...	For 3 years, under the old Regulations.

No. 72 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Captain James Morison Foote, of the 29th Regiment Madras Native Infantry	For 15 months, under the new Regulations.
Captain William Conrad Hamilton, of the late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, Officiating Interpreter, Her Majesty's 104th Foot.	For 18 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 73 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Medical Officers having completed twenty years' actual service, to be Surgeons Major, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 13th January 1860, and General Order by the Governor General No. 10 A, dated 26th December 1860:—

Surgeon John Fullarton Beatson, B. A. & M. D.	16th Oct 1863.
Surgeon Charles Hathaway, M. D.,	1st Dec. 1863.

No. 74 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Major H. C. Talbot, of the Invalid Establishment ...	18th January 1864.

Captain and Brevet Major T. James, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Examiner, Commissariat and Stud Accounts. Captain J. R. Auldjo, of the late 36th Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenant R. C. Beavan, of the late 62nd Regiment Native Infantry, doing duty with Sebundy Sappers and Miners. Assistant Surgeon H. Potter, M. D., of the Medical Department. Sub-Conductor J. Morron, of the Department of Public Works.	19th January 1864.

The 29th January 1864.

No. 75 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant C. L. Woodruffe, of the late 68th Native Infantry, lately attached to the 1st Bengal Police Battalion, are at his own request placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

[*For Nos.* 76, 77, *and* 78 *see Gazette Extraordinary of January* 30*th*, 1864.]

The 30th January 1864.

No. 79 *of* 1864.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the following as the rates to be passed for making up, fitting, and altering clothing at the Head Quarters of British Regiments and Batteries in the Bengal Presidency:—

Making up Clothing.

Corps, and description of Garments.	Staff Sergts., 1st Class.	Staff Sergts., 2nd Class.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.
HORSE ARTILLERY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dress Jacket	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
Undress Jacket	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Overalls, strapped	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Cloth Trowsers	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
FIELD & GARRISON ARTILLERY.				
Tunics	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
Undress Jacket	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Overalls, strapped	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Cloth Trowsers	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
		Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.
CAVALRY,—(*Heavy Hussars and Lancers.*)				
Tunics		4 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
Overalls, strapped...		1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Cloth Trowsers		1 0 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
INFANTRY,—(*Highland Line & Rifle Regts.*)				
Tunics		2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
Serge Frocks		0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cloth Trowsers		1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Serge Trowsers		0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Waistcoat or Jacket		1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Trews		0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
*Kilts		0 6 4	0 6 4	0 6 4
*Plaids...		0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
SCHOOL MASTERS.				
Frock Coat		3 8 0		
Trowsers		1 0 0		
GREAT COATS AND CLOAKS.				
Cloaks (Artillery and Cavalry) ...		1 4 0		
Great Coats (all Arms)		1 0 0		

* These rates have already been sanctioned.

Fitting and altering and buttoning Clothing.

	A.	P.
Cloth Tunic ...	4	0
Undress Jacket ..	2	0
Working Jacket ...	2	0
Sleeved Waistcoat ...	2	0
Serge Frocks ...	2	0
Overalls, strapped ...	2	0
Cloth Trowsers ...	1	4
Serge Trowsers ...	1	4
Trews ...	1	4
Kilts ...	0	6
Buttoning a Tunic ...	1	0

The allowances for fitting, altering, and buttoning will be allowed to Regiments in which Master Tailors have not been appointed.

No. 80 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain J. Fendall ..	30th December 1863.
„ E. J. Spilsbury ...	16th January 1864.
„ T. A. Corbett ..	16th January 1864.

The 1st February 1864.

No. 81 *of* 1864.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Captain E. K. O. Gilbert, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major at Dinapore, is removed from his appointment on the Brigade Staff.

No. 82 *of* 1864.—The Head Quarters of Her Majesty's 5th Lancers, arrived in the Ship "Herefordshire," is brought on the Establishment of the Bengal Presidency from date of landing.

No. 83 *of* 1864.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 26th instant, the services of Assistant Surgeon H. F. Williams, M. D., Civil Assistant Surgeon of Burdwan, are at his own request placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 84 *of* 1864.—The services of Major F. W. Baugh, of the late 26th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 85 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer is admitted to pension, as specified opposite to his name :—

Sergeant Thomas Day, late of the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, now on the unattached list, employed in the Medical College.	Rs. 30 per mensem, payable in India.

The 2nd February 1864.

No. 86 *of* 1864.—The Government General Order No. 1087 of the 9th December 1862, notifying an alteration in the date of promotion of Surgeon Major C. Archer, M. D., is cancelled, and the date of rank originally assigned to him, viz., 13th June 1862, in Government General Order No. 635 of the 16th June 1862, will hold good.

The promotion of Surgeon William Crozier (deceased) to the rank of Surgeon Major, announced in Government General Order No. 1088 of the 9th December 1862, is cancelled, that Officer not having been entitled to promotion from the date therein assigned.

No. 87 *of* 1864.—In accordance with instructions received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers to form a Sanitary Commission to consider, and afford advice and assistance in, all matters relating to the health of the Army, and to supervise the gradual introduction of sanitary improvements in Barracks, Hospitals, and Stations, as well as in Towns in proximity to Military Stations, in the Bengal Presidency.

The President and Secretary will be required to devote their whole attention to the special work of the Commission; but the other Members will serve in it in addition to their other duties.

PRESIDENT:

JOHN STRACHEY, ESQ., C. S.

MEMBERS:

DR. C. A. GORDON, C. B., *Depy. Inspr. Genl., H. M.'s Hospitals.*

MAJOR C. K. CROSSE, *H. M.'s 52nd Light Infy., whilst his Regiment is stationed at the Presidency.*

DR. J. P. WALKER, *Bengal Army.*

CAPTAIN E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Royal Engineers.*

SECRETARY:

DR. J. P. WALKER.

The Commission will be considered constituted from the date of arrival of the President at Calcutta.

Similar Sanitary Commissions will be formed in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.

No. 88 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs:—

Major Blair Thomas Reid, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of Chumba States.	For 6 months, without pay.

No. 89 *of* 1864.—With reference to Government General Order No. 165 of the 2nd March 1863, the name of the undermentioned Officer, who retired from the Service under the Annuity Scheme, will be removed from the list of the Regimental Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry:—

Rank and Name.	*Remarks.*
Lieutenant Colonel (Major General) W. G. Lennox ...	By the transfer of Lieutenant General Sir P. Grant, G. C. B., to the 78th Highlanders (see G. G. O. No. 5 of the 6th January 1864).

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 25.

Fort William, the 30th January 1864.

Notification.—The Roy Bareilly Division, Oudh, is abolished as a separate charge, and the Station added to the Lucknow Division as a Sub-Division.

Transfers.—Overseer Sergeant S. S. Marriott and Assistant Overseer Sergeant W. Hyde are transferred from Oudh to Bengal.

No. 26.

Captain A. H. B. Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 4th Class, is transferred from Oudh to British Burmah, and posted to the Tounghoo Division.

J. P. BEADLE, *Lieut. Col.,* R. E.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 27.

Notification.—Colonel R. Strachey, R. E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, having returned to the Presidency, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 30th January. Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Beadle, R. E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, will revert to his appointment under the Government of Bengal from the above date.

No. 28.

The 1st February 1864.

Transfer.—Mr. J. Kelly, Executive Engineer, 3rd Class, is transferred from the Punjab to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 29.

The 2nd February 1864.

Notification.—From the 1st May next, the Office of Account attached to the Upper Godavery Works will be amalgamated with the Central Office of Account at Nagpoor, under charge of the Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

No. 30.

Mr. J. H. Harding, Deputy Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class, with temporary rank in the 1st Class, while in charge of the Office of Account attached to the Upper Godavery Works, is confirmed in the latter grade and transferred to British Burmah.

R. STRACHEY, *Colonel,* R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At a Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall on the 30th January 1864.

PRESENT:—Messrs. R. P. Harrison, E. C. Bayley, S. Wauchope, V. H. Schalch, G. Campbell, H. D. Sandeman, E. F. Harrison, T. B. Lane, S. C. Bayley, A. M. Monteath, and W. H. Verner.

The Hon'ble George Campbell in the Chair.

Read the following Report submitted by the Managers:—

"The Managers submit their Proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the Meeting.

"Subject to the approval of the Subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families:—

Mrs. Colledge	£300	0	0
Five children	„ 260	0	0
	£560	0	0
Less ⅙th under Rule 7	„ 93	6	8
Yearly	£466	13	4

"The widow and five children (four sons and one daughter) of the late Mr. G. W. Colledge, who died at Boolundshuhur on 7th October 1863.

Mrs. Larkins	£300	0	0
Five children	„ 340	0	0
	£640	0	0
Less ⅙th under Rule 7	„ 106	13	4
Yearly	£533	6	8

"The widow and five children (four sons and one daughter) of the late Mr. T. P. Larkins, who died at Bograh on 10th December 1863.

Value of Incumbent Pensions on the 30th April 1863, *calculated in money supposed to stand at* 8 *per cent.*

	Old Rule pensions assigned prior to 1850 chargeable to ordinary branch.		Old Rule pensions assigned since 1850 chargeable to ordinary branch.		New Rule Pensions.			TOTAL.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value 53 per cent. share, chargeable to ordinary branch.	Value 47 per cent. share, chargeable to additional branch.	No.	Value.
Widows	56	1,22,106·5	8	16,568·6	55	77,222·7	68,480·6	119	2,84,378·4
Daughters	48	30,825·0	2	1,811·7	73	34,222·6	30,348·3	123	97,207·6
Sons	5	1,040·3	0	...	66	19,823·9	17,579·7	71	38,443·9
Total ...	109	1,53,971·8	10	18,380·3	194	1,31,269·2	1,16,408·6	313	4,20,029·9
Rupees ...	...	15,76,671	...	1,88,214	...	13,44,197	11,92,024	...	43,01,106

Old Rule pensions	15,76,671	.....	15,76,671
Ditto assigned since 1850...	1,88,214	.....	1,88,214
New Rule pensions	13,44,197	11,92,024	25,36,221
	31,09,082	11,92,024	43,01,106

The accounts of the past year, 1862-63, are submitted.

The Managers have, in obedience to Article 43, made the quinquennial calculation of the actual values of the pending Annuities to widows and children of deceased members, as per margin. The value has been calculated in money supposed to stand at 8 per cent. interest. The Managers have adjusted as follows the balance of the appropriated Fund, so as to represent the value (43,01,106) calculated above.

Adjusted Balances of the Appropriated Funds, 30*th April* 1863.

	Amount shown in the Accounts.	Value in 8 per cent. money.
Ordinary	31,09,082	31,09,082
Additional	14,93,764	11,92,024
Total ...	46,02,846	43,01,106

In obedience to Article 44, the Managers have also prepared the quinquennial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Unappropriated Funds, the results of which are given below :—

LIABILITIES.	Value of contingent pensions in 8 per cent. money.
402 Wives	£ 2,63,283·6
604 Sons	„ 47,948·6
622 Daughters	„ 1,22,075·3
Total £	433,307·5
Total Rs.	44,37,068·8
Add present value of management charges ...	1,03,058·2
Total Rs.	45,40,127·0

ASSETS.

		Amount shown in the Accounts.	Value in 8 per cent. money.
Realized Capital ...	Ordinary ...	2,11,497	2,11,497
	Additional ...	12,44,342	7,26,696
		14,55,839	9,38,193
Value of Income ...	Ordinary ...	...	22,23,651
	Additional ...	...	10,64,704
			32,88,355
		Grand Total ...	42,26,548
		Excess of Liabilities over Assets ...	3,13,579

As the affairs of the Institution have been for some time under the review of an Actuary in London, and as a report from him is shortly expected, the Managers deem it unnecessary at this time to make any remarks on the financial progress of the Fund during the last five years.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Fund for 1862-63.

UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.	Bearing interest at 8 per cent. Rs.	A.	P.	Bearing interest at 4 per cent. Rs.	A.	P.
By Balance 1st May 1862 - - - -	4,22,034	12	0	7,91,651	11	10
„ Interest - - - - -	53,322	15	4	51,878	0	3
„ Subscriptions during the year - - -	2,06,740	11	2	1,57,700	15	3
„ Payment by an Annuitant in England to complete subscription, balance to Rs. 12,500 under article 8 -	2,346	7	3	.....		
„ Composition payments by three Annuitants in England -	711	15	5	583	7	0
„ Contributions by Annuitants paid in India - -	.....			21,133	6	8
„ Ditto paid in England, and by absentees on Furlough -	14,669	14	9	7,355	12	10
„ Fines from 22 Subscribers under Rule 6, including eight for unequal age at marriage - - -	.....			6,933	4	1
„ Ditto from 3 under Rule 6, including one for unequal age at marriage, paid in England - - -	876	1	4	776	14	8
„ Transfer from Appropriated Funds of deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 8 - - -	8,202	7	2	6,606	11	5
„ Amount granted by Government for the payment of pensions of families of those Subscribers who were killed in the mutinies - - - -	31,738	1	10	24,544	15	11
„ Outstanding balance prior to 1850 placed at the disposal of the Fund by the Accountant General - -	1,24,106	10	8	.....		
„ Donation from the Government paid in England -	25,600	0	0	.....		
Re-transfer from Appropriated Funds at the quinquennial adjustment on 30th April 1863, under Rule 43 -	.....			5,22,406	0	0
	8,90,350	0	11	15,91,571	3	11

Unappropriated Fund.	Bearing interest at 8 per cent. Rs. A. P.	Bearing interest at 4 per cent. Rs. A. P.
Deduct—		
To transfer to Appropriated Funds - - -		
„ Value of pension of Miss Constance E. Smith, daughter of G. H. Smith, Annuitant - - -	4,900 7 3	6,026 7 1
„ Ditto of Mrs. H. Pidcock, one daughter and three sons of H. Pidcock, Annuitant - - -	32,097 1 2	39,286 9 3
„ Ditto of Mrs. S. F. Davis - - -	15,418 10 10	21,358 11 2
„ Ditto of Mrs. W. H. Lowe, one daughter and one son -	27,626 9 4	21,722 1 2
„ Ditto of Mrs. G. J. Richards - - -	19,218 6 11	15,167 7 10
„ Ditto of Mrs. H. Nelson, and two sons - -	23,409 13 10	30,881 11 0
„ Ditto of Mrs. E. DeLautour, two daughters and three sons	34,019 13 5	42,359 9 7
„ Ditto of Mrs. C. B. Skinner, and three sons - -	27,013 3 6	35,433 7 6
„ Ditto of Mrs. A. J. Jackson, and four daughters -	36,299 5 10	48,807 5 2
„ Interest thereon - - - -	9,546 6 0	5,411 3 4
„ Transfer to Appropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government - - - -	31,738 1 10	24,544 15 11
„ Transfer to ditto at the quinquennial adjustment on 30th April 1863, under rule 43 - - -	4,15,204 0 0	.....
„ Refund of overpaid subscriptions - - -	382 3 6	259 10 1
„ Establishment, &c. - - - -	1,816 10 11	3,244 11 1
„ Printing charges - - - -	161 12 1	362 2 5
	6,78,852 10 5	2,94,866 0 7
Balance 30th April 1863, Rs. —	2,11,497 6 6	12,96,705 3 4
Appropriated Funds.		
By Balance 1st May 1862 - - - -	26,43,876 5 3	17,52,255 11 10
„ Interest - - - - -	1,90,169 6 6	1,11,442 11 1
„ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds, values of pensions granted to the above nine families within the year -	2,20,003 8 1	2,61,043 5 9
„ Interest thereon - - - -	9,546 6 0	5,411 3 4
„ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government - - -	31,738 1 10	24,544 15 11
„ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds at the quinquennial adjustment on 30th April 1863, under rule 43 -	4,15,204 0 0	.....
	35,10,537 11 8	21,54,697 15 11
Deduct—		
To Pensions paid in England under old rules - -	2,19,992 12 8	.....
„ Ditto in India - - - -	3,864 0 0	.....
„ Ditto in England under new rules - - -	1,54,775 3 3	1,20,110 15 8
„ Ditto in India - - - -	14,620 7 10	11,810 2 3
„ Transfer to Unappropriated Funds of the deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 8 - -	8,202 7 2	6,606 11 5
„ Re-transfer to Unappropriated Funds at the quinquennial adjustment on 30th April 1863, under rule 43 -	.....	5,22,406 0 0
	4,01,454 14 11	6,60,933 13 4
Balance 30th April 1863, Rs. —	31,09,082 12 9	14,93,764 2 7
Total Balance 30th April 1863, Rs. —	33,20,580 3 3	27,90,469 5 11

Investment of the Balance.

Invested in Treasury Notes, at 8 per cent. - -	Rs.	30,85,567	6	4
Uninvested, at 8 per cent. (since invested) - -	„	2,35,012	12	11
Invested in Company's Paper, at 4, 5, and 5½ per cent. - - -	„	*26,95,582	1	3
Uninvested, at 4 per cent. (since invested) - -	„	94,887	4	8
	Rs.	61,11,049	9	2
Deduct amount of Deposit	„	52,363	10	2
	Rs.	60,58,685	15	0

* This represents the price paid for the Securities, the nominal value of which amounts to Co.'s Rs. 28,19,326-10-8, and the present market value of which may be stated at Co.'s Rs. 28,05,330-7-6.

E. E.,

A. M. Monteath,

Honorary Secretary and Accountant.

Comparison of the Balance.

Balance, 30th April 1862, less the deposit - -	Rs.	55,57,454	14	9
Balance, 30th April 1863, less the deposit - -	„	60,58,685	15	0
Increase - -	Rs.	5,01,231	0	3

Proposed by Mr. Schalch, seconded by Mr. Sandeman, and resolved, that the admission to the benefits of the Fund of the Families of the late Messrs. G. W. Colledge and T. P. Larkins, be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. S. C. Bayley, seconded by Mr. Lane, and resolved, that the proceedings of the Managers in respect to the quinquennial valuation be approved.

Messrs. S. Wauchope, V. H. Schalch, the Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, the Hon'ble G. Campbell, and Mr. E. F. Harrison were elected Managers for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

G. CAMPBELL,
Chairman.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND,
The 30th January 1864.

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

At an Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, held at the Town Hall on the 30th January 1864.

PRESENT:—Messrs. R. P. Harrison, E. C. Bayley, S. Wauchope, V. H. Schalch, G. Campbell, H. D. Sandeman, E. F. Harrison, T. B. Lane, S. C. Bayley, A. M. Monteath, and W. H. Verner.

The Hon'ble George Campbell in the Chair.

Read the following Report submitted by the Managers:—

"The Managers beg to report that the Resolutions passed by the Special General Meeting of Subscribers on the 29th September 1863 have been affirmed by the votes of the Subscribers at large, as per margin.*

"In accordance with these Resolutions, the Managers have admitted to the benefit of the measure contemplated by the Secretary of State's Despatch dated 25th November 1862, all Subscribers who obtained Annuities of the Fund subsequent to the 4th February 1862, being the date on which the Memorial was submitted.

"The Managers received in September last from the Government of India copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 142, dated 15th August, in which it was explained that "Service, and not Residence, is to be calculated" in deciding on claims to Invalid pensions under the new Rules. In accordance with this ruling, the periods of service required to qualify for the several grades of Invalid pensions will be calculated from the date of the covenant or notification of appointment of the applicant, whichever may have been the earliest, irrespective altogether of "residence" in India.

"The only point in the new scheme of Annuities now remaining unsettled has reference to the question whether the amounts fixed by the Despatch of November 1862 for Invalid pensions are, as inferred by the Managers, minimum amounts, to be increased by the pensionary value of individual subscriptions. The Managers hope that they may soon be in a position to acquaint the Members of the Fund with the decision of the Secretary of State on this point.

"The accounts of the Fund for the past year, 1862-63, are submitted.

*1st.—That the Proceedings of the Managers reported in their Circular of the 1st instant, whereby the measure contemplated by the Secretary of State's Despatch of the 25th November 1862, has been brought into operation, be approved and confirmed.

The votes in favor of this Resolution were 117, and none against it.

2nd.—That the Managers be requested to convey to the Secretary of State the opinion of this Meeting, that the existing system and machinery of management of the Fund should be maintained.

The votes in favor of this Resolution were 110, and the votes against it, 3.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund for 1862-63, *(38th year).*

UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.	Rs. A. P.	Interest. Rs. A. P.
Balance on 30th April 1862 - - - -	36,53,819 11 5	2,19,229 2 11
Fine, or difference of value of Annuity, from one Annuitant -	1,083 5 1	64 13 1
Subscriptions received during the year (including arrears) -	3,23,603 12 1	10,384 11 6
Donation from the Government for the year - -	5,84,225 0 0	
	45,62,731 12 7	2,29,678 11 6
		45,62,731 12 7
		47,92,410 8 1

	Rs. As. P.	Interest. Rs. A. P.
DEDUCT—		
Transfer to Appropriated Funds. Values of Annuities granted to Mr. H. Stainforth, Sir J. P. Grant, Messrs. J. Lean, W. P. Masson, R. N. Farquharson, E. Thornton, J. S. Dumergue, C. H. Lushington, G. P. Leycester, H. G. Astell, and James Watson - - -	10,53,970 15 3	
Interest thereon - - - - -	62,507 14 3	
Amount of Donation paid to an Invalid Retirer - -	5,333 5 4	
Refund of over-payment by an Annuitant - -	224 3 0	
Interest on the above payments - - -	325 1 6	
Establishment and Printing charges, &c. - -	11,445 8 0	
		11,33,806 15 4
Balance on 30th April 1863 -	.....	36,58,603 8 9
APPROPRIATED FUNDS.		
Balance on 30th April 1862 - - - -	1,75,21,973 9 5	10,51,318 6 8
Transfer from Unappropriated Funds, values of the above-mentioned eleven Annuities - - -	10,53,970 15 3	62,507 14 3
Re-credit of transfer in excess of the amount of Annuities of six deceased Annuitants - - - -	28,010 9 5	1,257 14 6
	1,86,03,955 2 1	11,15,084 3 5
		1,86,03,955 2 1
		1,97,19,039 5 6
DEDUCT—		
Payments to 211 Annuitants of their Quarterly Annuities -	20,25,686 12 11	
„ to 20 Annuitants of their Annual Annuities -	2,05,333 5 4	
Interest charged upon the Quarterly-paid Annuities -	45,724 9 1	
		22,76,744 11 4
Balance on 30th April 1863 -	.....	1,74,42,294 10 7
Total balance on 30th April 1863 -	.....	2,11,00,898 2 11

E. E.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Secretary and Accountant.

Proposed by Mr. E. C. Bayley, seconded by Mr. Wauchope, and resolved, that the Proceedings of the Managers be approved, and the accounts of the Fund be passed.

Messrs. S. Wauchope, V. H. Schalch, the Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, the Hon'ble G. Campbell, and Mr. E. F. Harrison were elected Managers for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

G. CAMPBELL,
Chairman.

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND,
The 30th January 1864.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lost or Stolen.

Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. $\frac{01791}{11\,C.}$ for Rupees 55, issued on Government Promissory Note No. 17456 of 1859-60, due on the 30th November 1864, has been lost or stolen from this Office, to which the Note had been sent for cancellation of the Coupons attached. Payment of the missing Coupon has been stopped.

FORT WILLIAM; LOAN OFFICE, *The 30th Jan.* 1864. — R. P. HARRISON, *Acct. Genl. to the Govt. of India.*

Great Eastern Hotel Company "Limited."

The Tenders submitted this day for the purchase of the 800 unallotted Shares of this Company having been rejected, the Directors invite further Tenders for the above Shares, to be opened at the Office of the Company on the 20th day of February 1864. The Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. on the par value of the Shares, and the full amount will be payable on the 27th day of February 1864, when the Scrip will be delivered.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

N. B.—The 1,000 new Shares about to be issued (to enable the Company to purchase the freehold of the premises now occupied by them) will be divided rateably at par among the present Share-holders and the purchasers of the above Shares.

By Order of the Directors,

DAVID CALDER,
Acting Secretary.

The 1st December 1863.

CLASSIFIED LIST
AND
DISTRIBUTION RETURN
OF
OFFICERS AND SUBORDINATES
IN THE
Public Works Department,
UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

WITH ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

[Corrected up to November 1st, 1863.]

Price 2 Rupees.

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BENGAL ARMY LIST.

The printing of the *Official Quarterly Army List,* corrected in the Office of the Adjutant General, up to the 1st of January 1864, has now been commenced, and the work will be ready for delivery about the 10th of February.

There will be added to this number a non-official Supplement, containing—

A Table of Staff Appointments and Allowances.

The Civil Service List.

The Rules of the Military and Military Orphan Funds.

An Alphabetical List of War Services of Officers of Her Majesty's British and Indian Troops.

Thus making the Bengal Army List the cheapest and most valuable work of its kind, and a necessary volume for every Library and Counting House.

Price 5 Rs. in advance, and 8 annas extra when sent by post. Apply to

CALCUTTA, 6, *Bankshall Street,* *20th January* 1863. — O. T. CUTTER, *Publisher of the Bengal Official Army List.*

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

With reference to Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 13th ultimo, *The Gazette of India* will be published every Wednesday, commencing with the 6th of January 1864. Price, with Supplement, 15 Rs. per annum, payable in advance, and 3 Rs. 4 As. additional when sent by Post.

Intending Subscribers will be good enough to remit the amount of their subscriptions, and to send in their names and address, plainly and legibly written, as early as possible to

CALCUTTA, *Military Orphan Press,* *Dec. 26th,* 1863. — O. T. CUTTER, *Publisher of the Gazette of India.*

FOR SALE,

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Price, Five Rupees per volume.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 6.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 916.

Fort William, the 6th February 1864.

Notification.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. I, published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post, without actual payment of postage, all letters, packets, or parcels *bonâ fide* and exclusively on the Public Service :—

District Inspectors of Musketry.

No. 919.

Captain Pereira, District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, did not avail himself of the six weeks' preparatory leave granted to him by Notification No. 6646, dated the 21st of November 1862, until the 15th idem.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

General.

No. 256.

Fort William, the 3rd February 1864.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Henry Potter, M. D., of the Bengal Medical Establishment, to the Medical Charge of the Bhopawur Political Agency and Malwa Bheel Corps.

No. 276.

The 5th February 1864.

The Reverend J. P. Harris, Chaplain of Umritsur, has obtained eighteen months' leave of absence beyond sea, for the benefit of his health, with effect from the date of his embarkation.

No. 279.

Colonel A. Fytche, Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division, is allowed an extension of twenty days, to the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 1616, dated 24th November 1863.

Military.

No. 20.

The 9th February 1864.

Lieutenant J. Blair, Adjutant, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, has obtained sixty days' privilege leave of absence from the 10th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Judicial.

No. 61.

Abdool Reschid, Tehseeldar in the Chanda District, Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, under Section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 62.

Notification.

Oudh Claims Commission.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Act XXX of 1863, for the purpose of enquiring into certain claims against the late Native Government of Oudh, will meet in a public sitting at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 16th day of February instant, at 11 o'clock on the forenoon, for the purpose of entering upon the enquiry into the said claims, respectively.

The several persons who may be desirous of appearing in support of the said claims before the said Commissioners, are warned and required to appear at the time and place appointed, either in person or by Agent duly constituted, and all such persons are requested to take notice that no person who shall not appear at the time and place abovementioned will be entitled to appear subsequently, or take part in the proceedings, unless the Commissioners shall in their discretion specially permit him to do so.

By Order of the Governor General of India in Council.

H. M. Durand, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

General.

No. 304.

Captain F. N. Bayly, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, British Burmah, made over charge of his office at Kankareit to Moung Oh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, on the forenoon of the 11th December last.

Mr. G. E. Barr, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, and Registrar of Deeds at Bassein, in British Burmah, made over charge of his offices to Captain F. N. Bayly, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, on the afternoon of the 5th ultimo, on which date he also made over charge of the office

of Assistant Commissioner at Nga-thoing-Kyoung, to Major J. F. J. Stevenson, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

No. 305.

The following promotions are made in the Revenue Survey Department, with effect from the 1st ultimo:—

Mr. W. H. Bolton, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 2nd Class, Right Bank Indus Sindh Survey, to be Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 1st Class.

Mr. F. W. Kelly, Senior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 2nd Division, Oudh, to be Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Class.

Mr. F. Grant, Senior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 1st Division Central Provinces, to be Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Class.

Mr. H. L. Pemberton, Senior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Division Central Provinces, to be Assistant Revenue Surveyor 3rd Class.

Mr. M. P. Brennan, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Class, 3rd Division Central Provinces, to be Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 2nd Class.

Mr. G. Rae, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Class, 1st Division Central Provinces, to be Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 2nd Class.

Mr. C. Sheridan, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Class, 2nd Division Oudh, to be Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 2nd Class.

Mr. J. S. Pemberton, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Class, 3rd Division Central Provinces, to be Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 2nd Class.

Mr. T. W. Reilly, Junior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Division Oudh, to be Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Class.

Mr. W. S. Buttress, Junior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 1st Division Oudh, to be Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Class.

Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Junior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, North-Western Frontier Survey, to be Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Class.

Mr. H. Walsh, Junior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Division Oudh, to be Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Class.

Mr. A. Gibson, Junior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, North-Western Frontier, to be Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Class.

Mr. E. E. Barratt, Junior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, Right Bank Indus Sindh Survey, to be Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Class.

Mr. G. B. Scott, Probationary Junior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, North-Western Frontier Survey, to be Junior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor.

No. 308.

Lieutenant W. S. Macleod, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Central Provinces, is confirmed in the appointment.

No. 310.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs. J. C. Colvin and P. Wigram, of the Civil Service, to officiate as Deputy Commissioners in Oudh.

Mr. Colvin assumed charge of the Seetapore District on the forenoon of the 12th November last.

Mr. Wigram assumed charge of the Hurdui District on the forenoon of the 7th December last.

No. 314.

Major General G. St. P. Lawrence, C. B., Agent, Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, has obtained the usual preparatory leave to proceed to Bombay, with effect from the 15th April 1864.

No. 317.

The resignation by Lieutenant Penton Thompson of his appointment of Revenue Surveyor of the 3rd Division in Oudh has effect from the afternoon of the 31st December 1863, instead of "from the 30th October," as notified in G. O. G. G. No. 512, dated 30th July last.

Lieutenant Thompson's services are placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the 1st ultimo.

No. 319.

Dr. J. Law, Civil Assistant Surgeon of the Bhundara District, in the Central Provinces, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the 3rd December last.

No. 321.

Mr. H. J. Sparks, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, received charge of his office on the 22nd ultimo.

Lieutenant R. H. DeMontmorency, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in Oudh, is posted to Lucknow, and vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, 2nd Class.

No. 322.

Mr. R. H. Clifford, Deputy Commissioner of Oonao, in Oudh, availed himself, on the 1st December last, of the preparatory leave granted to him in G. O. dated 18th idem, No. 1739, making over charge of the current duties of the district to Mr. T. Monck Mason, Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. A. Young, Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, assumed charge of the Oonao District from Mr. T. Monck Mason, on the 16th December last.

No. 324.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Oudh Commission, consequent on the departure of Mr. R. H. Clifford, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, on furlough to Europe:—

Major F. E. Chamier, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr. J. G. Anderson, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Mr. R. C. Crommelin, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Mr. A. H. Eckford, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

The above promotions to have effect from the date of Mr. Clifford's departure.

Mr. A. H. Harington, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

No. 330.

Captain J. G. Bell, Assistant Commissioner, East Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, returned

to India and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 11th ultimo.

No. 331.

Mr. F. Motley, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, British Burmah, has obtained leave of absence from the afternoon of the 22nd November to the forenoon of the 5th December last, to visit Akyab on urgent private affairs.

Mr. H. W. Beddy, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, Sandoway, having proceeded to the interior of his district on duty, made over charge of the Treasury to Moung Shwe Dyke Kay, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, on the afternoon of the 5th December last.

No. 334.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction an exchange of appointments between Assistant Surgeons H. C. Brodrick, M. D., Residency Surgeon, Indore, and T. Beaumont, M. D., in Medical Charge 1st Regiment Central India Horse.

POLITICAL.

No. 132.

The services of Mr. H. Beveridge, C. S., employed on special duty in Munnipore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 762.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1864.

Notification.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in December 1863, is published for general information :—

	CALCUTTA.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchts.		Govt.	Merchts.		Govt.	Merchts.	
In Dec. 1863 ...	2,75,927	7,74,921	1,40,789	...	77,470	7,02,653	10,976	99,32,139	76,97,560

No. 763.

The 6th February 1864.

Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

	Calcutta, on 2nd February 1864.	Bombay, on 30th January 1864.	Madras, on 30th January 1864.	Total.
Notes in circulation ..	2,18,00,000	2,36,00,000	61,00,000	5,15,00,000
Silver Coin Reserve ...	92,34,230	79,00,000	26,00,000	1,97,34,230
Silver Bullion Reserve ...	.....	1,17,00,000	.....	1,17,00,000
Government Securities ..	1,25,65,770	40,00,000	35,00,000	2,00,65,770

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 3rd February 1864.

H. HYDE,
Head Commr., Dept. of Issue of Paper Currency.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1864.

No. 90 *of* 1864.—The services of Assistant Surgeon H. Potter, M. D., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 3rd February 1864.

No. 91 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer of the Royal Engineers, who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival on the date specified below :—

Royal Engineers.	*Date of arrival at Fort William.*
Lieutenant J. H. Urquhart...	9th January 1864.

No. 92 *of* 1864.—The following scale of Bazar Establishment is authorized for Brigades of Royal Artillery, both old and new, in the Bengal Presidency :—

For every single detached Battery of Royal Artillery—

1 Mutsuddy at Rs. 5.
1 Weighman at „ 3.

For every additional Battery located at the same Station, an additional Weighman will be allowed, and the Mutsuddy will receive an addition to his pay of Rupees (3) three per mensem, as Acting Chowdry of the Bazar of two or more Batteries.

At Divisional or District Head Quarters where 4 or more Batteries are together—

1 Chowdry at Rs. 11 ... Rs. 11
1 Mutsuddy at „ 5 ... „ 5
3 Weighmen at „ 3 ... „ 9

The 4th February 1864.

No. 93 *of* 1864.—Apothecary John Richard Higgins, of the Subordinate Medical Department, having been reported to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

The 5th February 1864.

No. 94 *of* 1864.—Captain Robert Murray Nott, of the late 64th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, with effect from the 14th ultimo.

No. 95 *of* 1864.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Sappers and Miners.	Subadar Hunnoman Singh ...	Subadar Major ...	1st May 1863 ...	To complete the Establishment.
Ditto ...	Jemadar Shekh Soobhan ...	Subadar ...	„ ...	
Ditto ...	„ Busawun Singh ...	„ ...	„ ...	
Ditto ...	„ Sewsahai ...	„ ...	„ ...	
Ditto ...	„ Sewram ...	„ ...	„ ...	
Ditto ...	„ Hurdeo ...	„ ...	„ ..	
Ditto ...	„ Muttra Persaud ...	„ ...	„ ...	
Ditto ...	„ Goordial ...	„ ...	„ ...	
Ditto ...	Havildar Bola Persaud ...	„ ...	„ ...	
Ditto ...	„ Muckdoom Buksh ...	Jemadar ...	„ ...	Shekh Soobhan, promoted.
Ditto ...	„ Gowree Dutt ...	„ ...	„ ...	Busawan Singh „
Ditto ...	„ Kundhaie Persaud ...	„ ...	„ ...	Sewsahaie „
Ditto ...	„ Buldeo ...	„ ...	„ ...	Sewram „
Ditto ...	„ Seetul Persaud ...	„ ...	„ ...	Hurdeo „
Ditto ...	„ Shekh Roshun ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muttra Persaud „
Ditto ...	„ Wuzeer Buksh ...	„ ..	„ ...	Goordial „
Ditto ...	„ Bindah ...	„ ...	„ ...	To complete the Establishment.
Ditto ...	„ Attur Singh ...	„ ...	„ ...	
7th Bengal Cavalry.	Jemadar Mohamed Hoosseln Khan ...	Appointed Woordie Major.	11th Nov. 1863...	Sewdeen Singh, promoted.
4th Regt. N. I.	„ Poothoo Uwusthee ...	Subadar ...	5th Feby. 1863.	Hurbhajun Singh, deceased.
Ditto ...	Havildar Ramtahul Singh ...	Jemadar ...	„ ...	Poothoo Uwusthee, promoted.
Ditto ...	„ Chand Khan ...	„ ...	1st May 1863 ...	Lochun, invalided.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
8th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Bhag Singh	Subadar ...	20th Nov. 1863...	Luchmun Tewarry, deceased.
Ditto ...	Havildar Lekhram	Jemadar ...	„ ...	Bhag Singh, promoted.
15th Regt. N. I.	„ Atter Singh	„ ...	1st May 1863 ...	Mohur Singh, invalided.
20th (Punjab) Regt. N. I.	Subadar Jaio Singh	Subadar Major...	27th Oct. 1863...	Meer Alli Shah, killed in action.
Ditto ...	Jemadar Girdharee	Subadar ...	„ ...	Mear Alli Shah.
34th (Futtehghur) Regiment N. I.	Subadar Bisakha Singh	Subadar Major...	24th March 1863	Suddhun Doss, dismissed.
37th (The Meerut) Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Shekh Daim	Subadar ..	1st May 1863 ...	Oomrao Singh, invalided.
Ditto ...	Havildar Dhunnee Ram	Jemadar ...	„ ...	Shekh Daim, promoted.
39th (The Allyghur) Regiment N. I.	Jemadar Luchmun	Subadar ...	„ ...	Runjeet Singh, invalided.
Ditto ...	Havildar Mahboob Beg	Jemadar ...	„ ...	Luchmun, promoted.
2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifles) Regt.	Jemadar Koothoo Kwas	Subadar ...	„ ...	Gobindoo Maharh, invalided.
Ditto ...	Havildar Chumpa Singh Kuttree ...	Jemadar ...	„ ...	Koothoo Kwas, promoted.

No. 96 *of* 1864.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 441 of the 23rd December 1863, are published for general information :—

1. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz. :—

Lieutenant Colonel P. W. Luard.
Major J. S. Davies.
„ W. J. F. Stafford.
Captain J. E. B. Parsons.
„ E. C. Impey.
Lieutenant D. de la G. Birkett.
„ H. Tyndall, viâ Bombay.
„ J. T. Harris.
Surgeon C. Palmer, M. D.
„ C. Hathaway, M. D.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Major A. C. Plowden, 2 months.
Captain W. L. Randall, 6 „
„ C. P. St. J. Law, 6 „
Lieut. E. F. Fortescue, 6 „
„ J. W. Munro, 6 „
„ P. H. M. Wynter, 6 „
„ G. Mitchell, 6 „
„ St. J. H. Tyler, 6 „
„ G. H. Heaviside, 3 „
Surgeon Major E. Campbell, 6 months.
Asst. Surgeon T. Ringer, M. D., 6 months.
„ S. C. Townsend, 6 „
„ T. B. Farncombe, 6 „

3. Captain R. F. Macvitie, of the Invalid Establishment, has been placed on the Retired List from 12th November 1863.

4. Surgeon W. C. B. Eatwell has been permitted to retire from the service. His vacancy has effect from the 24th February 1863.

No. 97 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned men are admitted to pension, as specified opposite to their respective names :—

Sergeant Joseph Sims, of the Artillery Company European Invalid Battalion.	Equivalent to (1*s.*) one shilling per diem, payable in India.
Private John McIntosh, of the 1st Infantry Company European Invalid Battalion.	(9*d.*) nine pence per diem, payable in Europe.

No. 98 *of* 1864.—The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed :—

No. 252, *Camp Jaulnah, dated* 31*st December* 1863.—Directing Lieutenant H. S. Stewart, Officiating Assistant Commissioner in East Berar, who has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Hyderabad Commission, to rejoin the 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, in his former position of Paid Doing-duty Officer.

No. 1 *A, dated Camp Budnapore,* 2*nd January* 1864.—Granting Lieutenant H. S. Stewart, Paid Doing-duty Officer, 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, one month's leave of absence on medical certificate, from the 19th December 1863.

No. 2 *A, dated Camp Aurungabad,* 6*th January* 1864.—Granting Captain G. Adey, Commandant, 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, one month's leave of absence on medical certificate, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining sick leave to Europe.

No. 4 *A, dated* 11*th January* 1864.—Appointing Assistant Surgeon H. Crocker, M. D., 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, to the Officiating Medical charge of the 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, from date of its arrival at Aurungabad, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon B. Williamson, M. B., on medical certificate to Europe. Assistant Surgeon Crocker will, in addition, afford medical aid to the 4th Infantry and

4th Company Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, and Staff and Details at that station.

No. 99 *of* 1864.—Surgeon Major George Edward Morton, M. D., of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on private affairs, under the old Regulations, for the residue of the furlough on the same account granted to him in Government General Order No. 470 of the 19th March 1856.

The 6th February 1864.

No. 100 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant R. C. Beavan, of the late 62nd Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 8th February 1864.

No. 101 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Ralph Graham Smyth, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Upper Assam Division, Department of Public Works, Bengal.	For 15 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 102 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant G. E. Reade, of the General List, Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 103 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant E. A. Raikes, of Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, Aid-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, and a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 104 *of* 1864.—The services of Captain C. W. Peter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, for employment under His Excellency.

No. 105 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major Edwin Shuckburgh Denniss, of the late 62nd Regiment Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.	For 6 months, under the new Regulations.

The 9th February 1864.

No. 106 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

Major and Brevet Colonel Reynell George Taylor, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division, Punjab.	For 6 months, without pay.

No. 107 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to promote Jemadar Ram Lall Oopadia, of the 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, from the 3rd to the 2nd Class of the Order of Merit, in consideration of his conspicuous gallantry and exemplary conduct on various occasions during the Central India Campaign in 1858.

No. 108 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant J. A. Temple, of the General List, Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 109 *of* 1864.—Park Sergeant John Neal is appointed an Officiating Sub-Conductor in the Ordnance Commissariat Department, with effect from the 31st December last, vice McCarthy, on sick leave to Europe, and will stand immediately below Officiating Sub-Conductor James Carroll, of that Department.

No. 110 *of* 1864.—With reference to General Order by the Governor General No. 1544, dated 8th December 1857, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned men, who formed part of the Garrison of Lucknow, to be members of the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, with effect from the 8th December 1857 :—

Sowar Wuzeer Khan, now Abkaree Darogah, Sudder Bazar, Benares.

Sowar Shere Mahomed Khan, late of the Benares Military Police.

No. 111 *of* 1864.—The services of Veterinary Surgeon H. Farrell, of the Stud Department, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 112 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Medical Officer having completed twenty years' actual service, to be Surgeon Major, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 13th January 1860 and General Order by the Governor General No. 10 A, dated 26th December 1860 :—

Surgeon Henry Nathaniel Elton, 25th Jan. 1864.

No. 113 *of* 1864.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information and guidance :—

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council, No. 437, *dated* 23*rd December* 1863.

SIR,—With reference to a correspondence that has taken place with the Secretary of State for War upon the subject, I have to inform you that I have approved of His Lordship's proposition that, upon Invalids leaving India after the 1st April, no new clothing should be issued to them, but that they should receive compensation for the period of their voyage. I request that this plan may be carried out accordingly.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 31.

Fort William, the 4th February 1864.

Appointment.—Mr. Boesinger is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary 3rd Class Sub-Engineer for special employment on the Boond Ghat Works in Mysore.

GENERAL.

No. 32.

Notification.—The Station of Chanda is transferred to the Southern Road Division, Central Provinces.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 33.

Transfers.—Mr. A. R. Mosley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Class, Central Provinces, is transferred from the Southern Road Division to the 3rd Division Northern Road, and Mr. H. Bell, Pobationary Assistant Engineer, Central Provinces, from the 2nd Division Northern Road to the Eastern Road Division.

No. 34.

The 5th February 1864.

Appointment.—Lieutenant W. G. Cumming, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Probationary Assistant Engineer, and posted to Port Blair.

No. 35.

Leave of Absence.—The privilege leave for a fortnight from the 11th to the 24th December 1863, granted by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to Mr. J. W. Inglis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Class, Lucknow Division, is confirmed.

REVENUE,—FORESTS.

No. 36.

Notification.—The services of Major F. W. Baugh, of the late 26th Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 37.

Appointment.—Mr. R. Porter is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Overseer as a special case, and posted to Port Blair.

No. 38.

The 8th February 1864.

Leave of Absence.—The leave of absence granted to Major F. N. Smith, Deputy Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts in British Burmah, in Notification No. 4 of the 11th January 1864, is to have effect from the date of departure of the first Steamer leaving Rangoon for Calcutta in *February* 1864, instead of the date of departure of the second Mail Steamer leaving in January 1864, as before stated.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 39.

The 9th February 1864.

Appointment.—Lieutenant P. S. Marindin, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Probationary Assistant Engineer, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

R. STRACHEY, *Colonel*, R. E.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

The original share scrips of the Uncovenanted Service Bank at Agra, Nos. 1503, 1504, 1505, and 1506, in favor of the undersigned, having been lost in transit, the public is cautioned against negotiating them in any manner.

RAWUL PINDEE, *The 26th January* 1864. } ANNA MASIH.

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AND
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OF
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IN THE
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UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

WITH ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

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BENGAL ARMY LIST.

The printing of the *Official Quarterly Army List*, corrected in the Office of the Adjutant General, up to the 1st of January 1864, has now been commenced, and the work will be ready for delivery about the 10th of February.

There will be added to this number a non-official Supplement, containing—

A Table of Staff Appointments and Allowances.

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20*th January* 1863.

O. T. CUTTER,
Publisher of the Bengal Official Army List.

Lost or Stolen.

Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. $\frac{01791}{11\,C}$ for Rupees 55, issued on Government Promissory Note No. 17456 of 1859-60, due on the 30th November 1864, has been lost or stolen from this Office, to which the Note had been sent for cancellation of the Coupons attached. Payment of the missing Coupon has been stopped.

FORT WILLIAM;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 30*th Jan.* 1864.

R. P. HARRISON,
Acct. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

With reference to Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 13th ultimo, *The Gazette of India* will be published every Wednesday, commencing with the 6th of January 1864. Price, with Supplement, 15 Rs. per annum, payable in advance, and 3 Rs. 4 As. additional when sent by Post.

Intending Subscribers will be good enough to remit the amount of their subscriptions, and to send in their names and address, plainly and legibly written, as early as possible to

CALCUTTA,
Military Orphan Press,
Dec. 26*th*, 1863.

O. T. CUTTER,
Publisher of the Gazette of India.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

APPENDIX TO
The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 114 of 1864.

Fort William, the 9th February 1864.

In continuation of Government General Order No. 78 of the 29th ultimo, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the following Field Force Order by Major General J. Garvock, Commanding the Eusufzye Field Force, admitting under authority specially delegated, and in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, the undermentioned Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers to the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in the late operations on the North-western Frontier.

FIELD FORCE ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL GARVOCK, COMMANDING EUSUFZYE FIELD FORCE.

CAMP NOWAKILLA, 27*th December* 1863.

Under the special authority vested in the Major General Commanding, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and sanctioned by Government, the Major General is pleased to confer the Order of Merit as undermentioned on the following Native Officers and men who have distinguished themselves by their gallantry and devotion in the Field:—

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE 3RD CLASS OF THE ORDER OF MERIT.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of act of Gallantry.	Particulars of act of Gallantry.
Huzara Mountain Battery.	Subadar Kaka Sing ..	... ..	During repulse of attack on Eagle's Nest, shewed great coolness and bravery, while under fire in open ground, and so set an example to the men which contributed to the steadiness of the fire of the Battery.
Ditto ...	Havildar Goormook Sing ..	... ...	Night attack on our front, north end of Pass, went back for an ammunition mule, missed the Battery, was surrounded by parties of the enemy, cut his way through sword in hand, receiving very severe sword cuts.
Corps of Guides Infantry.	Sepoy Soorjun ...	16th Dec. 1863.	Was Orderly to the Assistant Adjutant General on the 16th instant, and was sent to some Officer with a note, not finding any one however who would take the note, he charged with the 23rd Pioneers, and killed one of the enemy, receiving at the same time himself a spear wound and two sword cuts.

To be Members of the 3rd Class,—continued.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of act of Gallantry.	Particulars of act of Gallantry.
1st Punjab Infantry.	Jemadar Mah Sing ...	15th Dec. 1863	Most conspicuous for their gallantry in charging the enemy, when their Picquet was attacked on the 15th December; Jemadar Mah Sing severely wounded.
	Havildar Ufzul ...	" " ...	
1st Punjab Infantry.	Sepoy Mowaz ...	" " ...	Most conspicuous for his gallantry on the 15th December, in making a stand alone against the enemy, when the rest of his Picquet had retired after charging. Most strongly spoken of by Lieut.-Col. Salisbury, 101st Regiment.
3rd ditto ...	Subadar Nusseroolla Khan.	26th Oct. 1863.	For conspicuous gallantry and forward conduct in cutting down a standard-bearer of the enemy on the 26th October. The Picquet of the Regiment in support of the "Eagle's Nest," when pressed by numbers, Lieutenant Clifford (killed in this advance) ordered the men to sally out and drive them back; this sally was headed by the Lieutenant and Subadar, and the enemy were repulsed. The Subadar was severely wounded on this occasion.
Ditto ...	Subadar Ram Sing ...	15th Dec. ...	For conspicuous gallantry in heading his men in the attack on the Conical Hill above the village of "Lalloo" on 15th December, when he cut down two of the enemy with his own hand. This Officer on all occasions has shown the greatest gallantry, and has been noticed for it by all Officers under whom he has served.
Ditto ...	Sepoy Akhmed ...	Ditto ...	For conspicuous gallantry and forwardness on the 15th December in attack upon heights above village of "Lalloo," as represented by Lieutenant Cardew, the Officer in immediate command of his Company.
5th Ditto ...	Havildar Jooma ...	15th Dec. 1863	Most conspicuous for charging the enemy with the advanced Picquet under Lieut. Unwin, 1st Punjab Infantry, on the 15th December 1863. His conduct was officially reported both by Lieut. Unwin and Lieut. Fox, the two Officers present on the occasion.
3rd Sikh Infantry.	Jemadar Rahmutoolla Beg	Ditto ...	Displayed the greatest gallantry during the whole day of the 15th December, when his company was keeping the enemy in check; when the final charge was made, he led far ahead of the Company, setting a fine example to his men.

To be Members of the 3rd Class,—continued.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of act of Gallantry.	Particulars of act of Gallantry.
3rd Sikh Infantry.	Pay Havildar Bhoor Sing	15th Dec. 1863.	Was with left Skirmishers on 15th December and under heavy fire, carried a wounded Naick of his Company who was dangerously hurt, to the rear, and immediately returned, when he himself was severely wounded, showing a most gallant and praiseworthy spirit.
4th Goorka Battalion.	Sepoy Bhao Sing Kunka ..	Ditto ...	For conspicuous gallantry in the attack of the Conical Hill on the 15th December 1863, in having shot one of the enemy who was about to cut down one of the 101st Fusiliers, and afterwards bayoneting another.
Ditto ...	Sepoy Molah Bundolah ...	Ditto ...	For conspicuous gallantry at the taking of the Lower Sungah of the Conical Hill, on the 15th December 1863; saved the life of Private Walton, Her Majesty's 7th Royal Fusiliers.
Ditto ...	Sepoy Pertaub Sing ...	Ditto ...	For having at the attack on the Conical Hill on the 15th December 1863 shewn great gallantry in saving the life of Private Loper, Her Majesty's 101st R. B. Fusiliers, slightly wounded at the taking of the village of "Lalloo."
Ditto ...	Havildar Airoo Mahar ...	Ditto ...	For having displayed the greatest gallantry at the taking of the Conical Hill on the 15th December 1863, in having shot one of the enemy who was about to kill a Private Soldier, the Orderly of Major Lambert, Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.
Ditto ...	Sepoy Madho Basnait ...	Ditto ...	For conspicuous gallantry in the attack of the Conical Hill on the 15th December 1863, in having rushed forward and shot one of three of the enemy who were attacking a soldier of Her Majesty's Bengal Fusiliers, who was lying on the ground after having been knocked down.
5th Ditto ...	Jemadar Ruttun Sing ...	Ditto ...	Most forward in every charge on the 15th December, in the last of which he succoured a wounded sepoy, killing the latter's opponent, but himself receiving a wound. This native Officer distinguished himself conspicuously on a previous occasion, and is always to be seen where the fight is thickest.
Ditto ...	Sepoy Kullian Sing ...	Ditto ...	During the charge down the hill on the 15th December, rushed promptly forward to intercept the enemy, who was advancing sword in hand upon Lieutenant Codrington, and killed his opponent with his bayonet, receiving himself a cut on the head.

No. 115 OF 1864.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that an exchange of appointments has been sanctioned between Captain C. V. Arbuckle, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, and Captain C. Hunter, of the same Corps, Captain of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Captain Hunter having reported his arrival at the Presidency on the 19th ultimo, is appointed to be a 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, and will take rank in the Department as junior of the permanent 3rd Class Commissaries at present on the Establishment, subject to the usual probation.

No. 116 OF 1864.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant C. Cowie of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Plate-laying in the Punjab Railway.

Progress Report of Plate-laying for the month ending November 1863.

	Miles.	Chains.		Plate-laying required.	Previously		This Month		Total		Remarks.
					Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	
			District No. 1.	M. C.							
From	...	72	Main Line at Lahore Station	30 73	.....	30 73 0	.....	.....	.....	30 73 0	
To	31	65	Umritsur Station								
			District No. 2.								
From	...	72	Main Line at Lahore Station	53 8	40 60 0	40 40 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	45 60 0	44 40 0	
To	54	...	" towards Mooltan								
			District No. 3.								
From	54	...	Main Line	56 0							
To	110	...	" towards Mooltan								
			District No. 4.								
From	110	...	Main Line	56 0	19 10 0	.....	.....	.....	19 10 0		
To	166	...	" towards Mooltan								
			District No. 5.								
From	166	...	Main Line	54 30	38 50 0	15 30 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	43 50 0	20 30 0	
To	220	30	Sher Shah Terminus, 11¼ miles beyond Mooltan Station.								
			Total for Main Line ...	250 31	98 40 0	86 63 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	108 40 0	95 63 0	
			Station Yards and Sidings ...	30 67	14 46 0	10 10 7	.....	.....	14 46 0	10 10 7	
			Total ...	281 18	113 6 0	96 73 7	10 0 0	9 0 0	123 6 0	105 73 7	

JOSEPH HARRISON,

Chief Engineer.

Plate-laying in the Mirzapore and Delhi Districts.

MIRZAPORE DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Plate-laying, dated 31st October 1863.

Station.	Total distance.	Linked in.	Completed.	REMARKS.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Mogulserai Junction to Ahrowra Road	8·71	8·71	8·71	
Ahrowra Road to Chunar	11·31	11·31	11·31	
Chunar to Paharee	9·53	9·53	9·53	
Paharee to Mirzapore	9·85	9·85	9·85	
Mirzapore to Gaepoora	11·80	11·18	10·23	
Gaepoora to Nawaee	9·41			
Nawaee to Sirsa Road	10·66			
Sirsa Road to Kirchunna	12·52	0·52	0·26	
Kirchunna to River Junna	8·45	3·92	3·54	
Total ...	92·24	55·02	53·43	
Sidings ...	9·26	4·03	3·84	
Grand Total ...	101·50	59·05	57·27	

G. SIBLEY,
Chief Engineer.

Progress Report of Plate-laying, dated 30th November 1863.

Station.	Total distance.	Linked in.	Completed.	REMARKS.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Mogulserai Junction to Ahrowra Road	8·71	8·71	8·71	
Ahrowra Road to Chunar	11·31	11·31	11·31	
Chunar to Paharee	9·53	9·53	9·53	
Paharee to Mirzapore	9·85	9·85	9·85	
Mirzapore to Gaepoora	11·80	11·80	11·80	
Gaepoora to Nawaee	9·41	2·03	1·65	
Nawaee to Sirsa Road	10·66	0·74	0·60	
Sirsa Road to Kirchunna	12·52	10·64	5·90	
Kirchunna to River Junna	8·45	8·45	3·96	
Total ...	92·24	73·06	63·31	
Sidings ..	9·26	5·17	5·17	
Grand Total ...	101·50	78·23	68·48	

G. SIBLEY,
Chief Engineer.

DELHI DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Plate-laying, dated 31st October 1863.

Station.	Total distance.	Linked in.	Completed.	REMARKS.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
End of Agra District to Allyghur Station	3·79	3·79	3·79	
Allyghur to Somna	13·68	13·68	13·68	
Somna to Koorjah	13·24	13·24	13·24	
Koorjah to Bolundshuhur Road	8·87	1·42	1·42	
Bolundshuhur Road to Secundrabad	8·68			
Secundrabad to Dadree	11·10			
Dadree to Gazeeoodeennuggur Junction	10·17			
Gazeeoodeennuggur Junction to Delhi Terminus ...	12·55			
Total ...	82·08	32·13	32·13	
Sidings ...	12·92	3·00	3·00	
Grand Total ...	95·00	35·13	35·13	

G. SIBLEY,
Chief Engineer.

Progress Report of Plate-laying, dated 30th November 1863.

Station.	Total distance.	Linked in.	Completed.	REMARKS.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
End of Agra District to Allyghur Station	3·79	3·79	3·79	
Allyghur to Somna	13·68	13·68	13·68	
Somna to Koorjah	13·24	13·24	13·24	
Koorjah to Bolundshuhur Road	8·87	8·87	8·32	
Bolundshuhur Road to Secundrabad	8·68			
Secundrabad to Dadree	11·10			
Dadree to Gazeeoodeennuggur Junction	10·17			
Gazeeoodeennuggur Junction to Delhi Terminus ...	12·55			
Total ...	82·08	39·58	39·03	
Sidings ...	12·92	3·00	3·00	
Grand Total ...	95·00	42·58	42·03	

G. SIBLEY,
Chief Engineer.

Government of Fort St. George.

Cinchona Operations.

Report on the Number, Distribution, and Condition of Cinchona Plants on the Neilgherries, on the 31st December 1863.

Species.	Botanical Names.	Commercial Names.	No. of Plants.	Value per lb. of Dry Bark in the London Market.	REMARKS.
				s. d. s. d.	
1	C. Succirubra	Red Bark	86,742	2 6 to 8 9	The planting season having passed, the number of plants permanently planted out on the plantations remain the same as at the end of last month, viz., 66,622. The increase by propagation during the month is 18,657, or 2,603 plants above the average of the last six months, making the total number of plants 277,083.
2	C. Calisaya	Yellow Bark	1,768	2 10 to 7 0	
3	C. Officinalis Var Condaminea (C. Uritusinga) ...	Original Loxa Bark ...	6,350	2 10 to 7 0	
4	Ditto Var Bonplandiana (C. Chahuarguera)	Select Crown Bark ...	155,780	2 10 to 7 0	
5	C. Crespilla	Fine Crown Bark ...	1,569	2 10 to 6 0	
6	C. Lancifolia	Pitayo Bark	6	1 8 to 2 10	
7	C. Nitida	Genuine Grey Bark ...	8,406	1 8 to 2 10	
8	C. Species without name	Fine Grey Bark ...	2,745	1 8 to 2 9	
9	C. Micrantha	Grey Bark...	10,139	1 8 to 2 10	
10	C. Peruviana	Finest Grey Bark ...	3,153	1 8 to 2 9	
11	C. Pahudiana	Unknown	425	Unknown.	
		Total number of plants ...	277,083		

TABLE II.

Memorandum of the growth of eleven Plants of C. Succirubra planted on the 2nd Denison Plantation at Neddivuttum on the 30th August 1862.

No. of Plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th August 1862.	Height in inches on the 30th November 1863.	Height in inches on the 31st December 1863.	Height in inches during December 1863.	By whom planted.	REMARKS.
No. 1	23	92	93	1	His Excellency Sir William Denison.	Table II exhibits the growth of eleven plants planted out by His Excellency the Governor and other gentlemen at Neddivuttum on the 30th August 1862. The average growth of these plants during the month is 1 3/11 inches, or 2 inches less than the average growth of last month.
„ 2	16½	84	86	2		
„ 3	19	79½	81	1½		
„ 4	15	84	86	2		
„ 5	27	98	99	1		
„ 6	20	73	74	1		
No. 7	20	89	90	1	J. W. Breeks, Esq.	
„ 8	18	87	89	2	Dr. Sanderson.	
„ 9	20	88	89	1	J. D. Sim, Esq.	
„ 10	20	94	94	0	Lieutenant McLeod.	
„ 11	18	85½	87	1½	P. Grant, Esq.	

TABLE III.

Showing the height of twelve Plants of C. Officinalis planted on the Dodabetta Plantation at Ootacamund on the 30th September 1863.

No. of Plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th Sept. 1863.	Height in inches on the 30th Nov. 1863.	Height in inches on the 31st Dec. 1863.	Growth in inches during Dec. 1863.	REMARKS.
No. 1	19	25	28	3	The two plants cut down on the 20th of March last, for the bark submitted to Mr. Howard for analysis, have made strong shoots from 19½ to 21 inches in height. The average growth of these plants during the month is 2 inches, or ½ inch under the average growth of last month.
„ 2	14½	19½	22	2½	
„ 3	28	34½	41	6½	
„ 4	22	28	30	2	
„ 5	21½	27	29	2	
„ 6	28	35	38	3	
„ 7	22½	28½	29½	1	
„ 8	21½	30	32½	2½	
„ 9	21½	29	32	3	
„ 10	19½	27	29	2	
„ 11	24	29	31	2	
„ 12	24	28	30	2	

TABLE IV.

Memorandum of Cinchona Plants distributed.

Names.	Station.	No. of Plants.	REMARKS.
Mr. F. N. Maltby ...	Travancore ...	16	The twelve plants of Cinchona Officinalis (a shrubby species) on the Dodabetta plantation gives an average growth of 2¾ inches during the month, or ¼ inch under the average growth of last month.
Dr. Junghun ...	Java ...	56	
Mr. A. R. Lascelles ...	Ootacamund ..	12	
Mr. M. Anderson ...	Jamaica ...	2	
Dr. Wiehe ...	Bombay ...	10	
Dr. T. Anderson ...	Calcutta ...	554	
Dr. Jamieson ...	Saharunpore ...	107	
Professor Lees ...	Calcutta ...	61	
Rajah of ...	Travancore ...	521	The number of plants issued to the public is 970, making the total number of plants distributed 7,532.
Major Morgan ...	Ootacamund ...	216	
Mr. E. T. Fitzgerald ...	Calcutta ...	261	
Mr. J. W. Money ...	Ditto ...	581	
Dr. W. Bourne ...	Ditto ...	420	
Captain Cox ...	Wainad ...	6	A few capsules on the flowering plant of Cinchona Succirubra are fully formed, and has every appearance of maturing seeds.
Mr. Hallock ...	Ditto ...	2	
Mr. T. Sheffield ...	Ootacamund ...	12	
Dr. F. Day ...	Cochin ...	100	
Mr. Brown ...	Tellicherry ...	12	
Mr. J. Hall ...	Ootacamund ...	144	
Mr. J. Knop ...	Ditto ...	18	
Captain Lees ...	Bengal ...	281	
Mr. W. H. Rayne ...	Manantoddy ...	24	
Reverend Sawyer ...	Ootacamund ...	18	
Mr. Friend ...	Ditto ...	12	
Mr. Hallock ...	Ditto ...	1	
Mr. J. Perie ...	Seegoor ...	12	
Colonel Scott ...	Ootacamund ...	212	
Mr. F. Berend ...	Cachar ...	275	
Reverend J. Hunter ...	Coonoor ...	12	
Mr. J. Mullaly ...	Ditto ...	24	
Mr. W. H. Stanes ...	Ditto ...	12	
Colonel R. Cooper ...	Kotagherry ...	12	
Mr. F. Cockburn ...	Ditto ...	12	
Colonel Woodfall ...	Coonoor ...	12	
Mr. C. Anderson ...	Ditto ..	24	
Colonel Angelo ...	Ootacamund ...	12	
Reverend E. Laseron ..	Ditto ...	12	
Captain R. N. Taylor ...	Coorg ...	96	
Major W. Agnew ...	Assam ...	139	
Mr. V. H. Levinge ..	Madura ...	12	
Chief Commissioner ...	Nagpore ...	28	
Mr. Fletcher ...	Ootacamund ...	24	
Gool Mahomed ...	Ditto ...	20	
General McCleverty ...	New Zealand ...	23	
Mr. W. Robinson ...	Kotagherry ...	6	
Mr. Crake ...	Wainad ...	12	
Mr. H. R. Dawson ...	Seegoor ...	12	
Captain Mann ...	Coorg ...	36	
Mr. E. Roberts ...	Ootacamund ...	6	
Mr. H. Rossall ...	Wainad ...	12	
Reverend Wait ...	Coonoor ...	2	
Mr. H. de Facien ...	Katarry ...	2,761	
Collector of ...	Belgaum ...	28	
Collector of ...	Honore ...	28	
Dr. Ross ...	Ditto ...	15	
His Excellency the Governor ...	Bombay ...	158	
Mr. A. Hinde ...	Wainad ...	12	
Mr. E. B. Thomas ...	Coonoor ...	12	
Rajah of ...	Poonganoor ...	12	
	Total number of Plants ...	7,532	

Growth of Firewood on Waste Lands.

From J. FISCHER, Esq., to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secy. to Govt., Revenue Dept., Fort St. George,—(dated Salem, 12th November 1863.)

With reference to the Minutes by the Members of Government "on Native agriculture," and the Order of Government thereon, dated 6th instant, No. 1994, published in the "Madras Times" of the 9th idem, I have the honor respectfully to submit the following remarks for the consideration of Government:—

2. The subject of encouraging the growth of firewood on waste lands is of sufficient importance to receive the *earnest* attention of Government. Before the organization of the Conservancy Department, such extensive devastations of forest had taken place, that, considering the influence of trees on a climate, it is not a matter of surprise there has been so sad a diminution in the fall of rain, with its attendant evils.

3. Though Government have now prevented the wholesale destruction of forest, I am not aware that they have adopted any means for planting trees of all kinds, *on an extensive scale, wherever* clearings have taken place, and on waste lands.

4. The Officers of the Forest and Public Works Department might, I think, be entrusted with the duty of planting trees, not only *wherever* forest has been cleared, but on *all* waste lands; especially near villages, on the side of rivers, streams, irrigation channels, &c., on the bunds of tanks, in the compounds attached to public buildings, &c., following the plan so successfully carried out by Mr. E. B. Thomas, late Collector of Coimbatore.

5. And there can be little doubt that all the Officers above named would cheerfully carry out the instructions of Government, and plant trees in the localities I have suggested, if they could but be provided with the requisite number of plants for the purpose. The question then arises, how are the plants to be provided?

6. The Agri-Horticultural Society might be instructed to form extensive nurseries of plants for distribution gratis; nurseries might also be formed in each Talook, under the superintendence of the Tahsildars, and the plants distributed by them to *bonâ fide* cultivators; and it would also be desirable to establish nurseries in localities garrisoned by European troops, and at stations occupied by detachments of Sappers and Miners.

7. *Especially at all hill stations throughout the Presidency* should, I respectfully submit, the *extensive* planting of trees engage the most serious attention of Government.

8. Government might also, I respectfully submit, provide European and Native merchants, Zemindars, and other landed proprietors, with seeds of timber and ornamental trees, or young plants, in furtherance of their wishes.

9. If Government will be pleased to act upon this last suggestion, and will direct that supplies of seeds of useful timber and ornamental trees be sent to me occasionally, I shall be happy to sow them and to plant the trees *wherever* I possibly can, or give them to *bonâ fide* cultivators.

10. The Australian Acacia might with great advantage be planted extensively on the Shevaroy Hills, and the Casuarina in the low country.

11. My object in submitting these remarks for the consideration of Government is, if possible, to further the liberal views and intentions expressed by them in paragraph 2 of the Order above quoted.

Order thereon, No. 2074, *dated* 19*th Nov.* 1863.

Forwarded to the Board of Revenue, who will procure seeds and young plants of trees adapted for firewood for Mr. Fischer.

2. Mr. McIvor will be requested to forward a supply of seeds of the Australian Acacias to the Collector of Salem, for distribution to Mr. Fischer and others.

3. The Government will be prepared to sanction the establishment of nurseries in the districts, and the Board will communicate with Collectors on the subject.

Coimbatore Cotton.

From A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secy. to the Board of Revenue,—(No. 147, dated 14th October 1863.)

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th October 1863, No. 6328, I have the honor to state that the cultivation accounts of July do not afford any proper guide as to the eventual cultivation of Cotton for the year, as the sowing is not completed until the end of September, and, in a bad season, it sometimes extends into October, and this is one, as will be seen from my Season Report for September, and the amount of land sown will not be shown in the accounts until October. The total of land sown with Cotton up to that date will generally afford a near estimate of the land in cultivation.

2. The out-turn depends on the state of the season up to the time of picking in February and March; the plant may be injured by defect of rain at the time of sowing, by an excess at any time of its growth, by rain at the time of ripening, by worm, and mildew. The estimate of out-turn until the crop is actually picked is therefore guess work, but 30 lbs.* per acre might be taken as a rough average.

* Clean Cotton.

3. It is believed that though the high prices induce extensive sales, yet that an anticipation of a rise may induce capitalists, with stocks in hand, to hold them back, just as is the case in any other trade. To ascertain from the holders of Cotton how much they have in hand, would be a difficult and scarcely legitimate inquiry on the part of Government; the holders would doubtless misrepresent the quantity, in order that the price might rise, so that the information, if obtained, would scarcely be reliable. No doubt the exporters of Cotton wish to ascertain the quantity, in order to settle what price would be a good speculation for them; the surest guide would be to calculate the probable out-turn of last year's crop, and compare it with the amount exported up to date. I still see Cotton in carts traversing the district, and am not of opinion that the supply of any commodity will be totally exhausted while there is a chance of making a further mercantile profit on it.

From P. GRANT, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secy. to the Board of Revenue,—(No. 190, dated 14th October 1863.)

I have received Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 6328, dated 5th October 1863.

2. The Cotton crop of the past season must be well nigh exhausted. Whatever Cotton remains in the district, is sure to find its way to Madras. Of the existing stock, I can form no estimate. The high prices paid for Cotton within the last twelve months, have reached the hands of many of the ryots, so that they are all alive to the large profits to be made by the growth of the article, and if we have a favorable north-east monsoon, the crop of the coming season will exceed that of any previous period.

Remedies for Cattle Murrain.

From J. I. MINCHIN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secy. to the Board of Revenue,—(No. 107, dated 16th July 1863.)

I have the honor to forward, for the consideration of the Board, the accompanying communication from Captain Nelson, on the subject of the Cattle Murrain, which is at present raging in his neighbourhood.

2. There is no doubt that this disease is the cause of enormous losses to the agriculturists throughout the Presidency, and by checking the growth of stock, must prevent that extension of cultivation which, under the present agricultural condition of the country, is checked solely by the want of stock and population.

3. Under these circumstances, the importance of the question to the Government interests cannot be over-rated.

4. The disease has on previous occasions been the subject of report, and is, I believe, acknowledged to be to animals what the small-pox is to man.

5. Amongst cattle it is highly infectious and contagious, but I have not heard of its being either between cattle and human beings.

6. I am unaware of the exact measures alluded to by Captain Nelson as carried out by the Home Government during the ravages of the late Murrain amongst sheep in England. It is clear that all such measures as he describes could not be carried out without legal enactment, and even then might not be safe in this country.

7. If, however, inoculation were to prove of any use as a preventive, the advantages attending it would be incalculable, and the experiment should at least be tried.

8. The services of the Government Vaccinators might be made useful in this way, and perhaps the people may be more willing to subject their cattle, than their own persons, to the operation.

9. I trust, however, that the subject may be taken into serious consideration, and that the opinion of those experienced in the diseases of cattle be obtained.

10. The annual loss to the wealth of the country by this disease must be very considerable, and I think that Captain Nelson has done good service in endeavouring to draw prominent attention to it.

From Captain T. NELSON, to J. I. MINCHIN, Esq., Collector and Chief Magistrate, Kurnool,—(dated Ragendrapoorum, 8th July 1863.)

Within the last three months, cattle disease has carried off many hundred head of cattle. In this country, however severely a Murrain may show itself, nothing is done; the people do nothing, and the Government does nothing. Two years ago, when the flocks of Wilts and Dorsetshire were attacked with small-pox, Government appointed a Commission: stringent measures were taken to prevent the disease spreading. No sheep could be removed from the infected district; the tainted were killed and burned, and the rest *inoculated*. The disease disappeared. I humbly submit that something ought to be done here. The disease in question, which is now reducing the herds by *half*, shows itself first in a refusal of food, the ears droop, the eyes run water, purging commences, which in a few days becomes a bloody flux, and the whole body is covered with large pustules; the animal generally dies between the fifth and tenth days, when with a piece of cloth you may sweep the body completely free of hair and cuticle; it comes off as if it had been scalded.

2. I should propose *inoculation* as an experiment. Hitherto there has been kept up an extensive Government cattle breeding farm in Mysore: might not the people attached to that establishment and to the gun bullocks know something more of these cattle diseases than the poor Carpoo owner of a few pairs? Might not an intelligent Farrier or two be spared for a month to inoculate as I have proposed?

3. Having brought this matter thus prominently to your notice, I am sure you will see the importance of taking steps to check a disease which is the main cause, I believe, of the price of bullocks having risen nearly cent. per cent. in the last eight years.

The Board resolve to submit the above papers to Government, with the request that they may be communicated to the Inspector General, Medical Department, and to the Commissary General, for the submission of their views on the subject, and that any information on the records of those Departments, bearing on the question, may be communicated to the Board. Any public papers connected with the Government measure in England, to which Captain Nelson alludes, might with advantage be obtained from the Secretary of State. The Board do not feel that the matter is yet ripe for action; but the importance of the subject in a country where agriculture holds so important a position, cannot be questioned. The Board have drawn the attention of all Collectors to the serious diminution in stock which was brought to light by the last Quinquennial Returns, and have requested them to inquire into the causes, and to report on the remedial measures that they would suggest. Drought and disease have wrought great havoc among cattle in the last few years, and it may be feared that in some localities the progress of agricultural operations may be actually impeded to a servere extent, if means cannot be devised for checking the destruction. The connection between epidemic diseases in man and beast is deserving of careful consideration, and the Board submit for the consideration of Government, whether the attention of the Medical Department throughout the Presidency might not be advantageously called to the general subject of cattle disease. In con-

junction with the Revenue and Commissariat Officers, they might institute themselves local Committees to collect and digest facts, and to consider and propose remedies, when some good can scarcely fail to result from their inquiries.

Order thereon, No. 1931, *dated 27th October* 1863.

The Commissary General will be requested to state whether any such disease as Captain Nelson reports has ever occurred among the Public Cattle at Hoonsoor; and if so, to state what is known of its cause and the best treatment for it. Similar application will be made to the other Governments in India.

2. The Board's suggestion will be referred, through the Public Department, to the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, who will be asked to express an opinion on the question of inoculation. The Government think it very desirable that the experiment should be tried.

From Colonel JOHN HILL, Commy. Genl., to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secy. to Govt., Revenue Dept., Fort St. George,—(No. 205, dated Madras, 31st October 1863.)

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Order of Government No. 1931, dated 27th October 1863.

2. The Officer at Hoonsoor has been requested to furnish such information as he can afford regarding the disease now prevailing with such fatal effect among the horned cattle in the Kurnool district, which information shall be transmitted to you as soon as received.

3. In the mean time I may mention that Major Loudon, who was for many years at Hoonsoor, states that the disease appears to be a form of that known by the public cattle attendants as the Burra Azar, or Murrain, and I herewith forward reports* describing the outbreaks among public cattle of a disorder somewhat similar to that brought to notice by Captain Nelson, and the remedies used on these occasions.

* Letter from Captain Harvey to the Commy. Genl., 19th August 1811.
Copy of a letter from Lieut. Cubbon to Captain Harvey, 25th August 1811.
Letter from Captain Harvey to the Commy. Genl., 30th August 1811.
Letter from Captain Harvey to the Commy. Genl., 15th October 1811.
Letter from Lieut. Loudon to the Commy. Genl., 15th November 1852.

4. The diseased parts should be thoroughly cleansed two or three times a day with Alum water, and a solution of Sugar of Lead applied, after which Camphorated oil, to keep off the flies. The animal should have drenches of Raggy flour and Onions boiled to the consistency of gruel, given three or four times a day.

5. Dr. Gilchrist recommends bleeding; firing the animal on the top of the neck on both sides, and fomentations of the usual native kind over the whole body, together with warm drenches according to the nature of the disease.

6. Every means should be used to prevent the spread of the disease; healthy cattle should, if possible, be moved from the neighbourhood of infected localities; this proved particularly successful in Mysore, when the Amrut Mahal was in existence, and in seasons of sickness, when the casualties among private cattle, which were not moved, were counted by thousands, the Government herds very frequently escaped unscathed.

7. If Government move in the matter, it should look chiefly to prevent the spread of the disease. In view to this, the outbreak and site of the disease should be made as public as possible. Cattle owners should be warned to avoid as much as possible the infected districts.

8. Where the disease has shown itself, change of food should be recommended, and likewise a change of place, if possible.

9. In most cases of recovery, the animal will be found useless for months, if not for life; the old saying that "prevention is better than cure," is, therefore, in this instance, particularly applicable.

Extract from a letter from Captain H. HARVEY, Asst. Commy. Genl., to the Commy. Genl.,—(dated Seringapatam, 19th August 1811.)

Para. 2.—"The cattle in reserve having been moved from their usual stations and separated into small portions, were distributed amongst those pastures in the vicinity which appeared to promise most favorably, and the detachments which returned from command were retained at some distance on this side of the farm, and no communication was permitted with the parties before grazing there.

3. "The result of these arrangements, I am happy to say, has been tolerably successful. The disease has evidently abated amongst those portions which might be considered to have been exposed to the infection; and of those returned from command and kept separated from the rest, not one bullock has been attacked. Up to the 15th instant, twenty-nine draft bullocks, including calves, three carriage bullocks, and seven forage bullocks, have died. The number of casualties is certainly great, but within these few days they have been decreasing, a less number than before are taken sick, and of those a greater proportion recover. It may therefore be inferred that the severity of the disorder is abating.

4. "I am, however, sorry to remark that some of the detachments which have left this depôt appear to have carried the distemper with them. Five bullocks have died and thirteen have been left behind sick, of the carriage cattle which marched on the 16th ultimo to Bellary. One bullock has died and four are sick of the detachment of nineteen bullocks which marched on the 22nd ultimo to Chittledroog, and the party is unable to proceed. Eleven bullocks have died of the party which marched to Nundidroog and Rayacottah on the 26th ultimo; all are said to be affected with the *great* disease. I have not received particular accounts from other detachments, but I apprehend that many casualties may be expected at Bangalore.

5. "The strong, bleak westerly winds which have prevailed for some time, unaccompanied with the fall of rain which is usual at this season of the year, are generally considered, and I think justly so, to be the remote but generating cause of the disorder. The air has now been purified by some smart showers; and a conclusion may be drawn, from the facts above stated, that the exciting cause (whatever it might have been) existed before the departure of the detachments abovementioned, and that it has now ceased or abated, as appears to be shown by the cattle in reserve gradually growing better, and those which return from command not being affected at all.

6. "Whether the disorder is contagious or simply epidemic, in what part the animal is originally affected, and what mode of treatment should be adopted for his relief, I have as yet been unable satisfactorily to determine. As the safer mode, however, the malady has been treated as infectious, and the diseased cattle separated

from those which are unaffected. The Natives have administered those medicines which by them are considered advantageous, although it is evident, from the name which they apply to it, and by their mode of treatment, that they are entirely ignorant of both the cause and the seat of the disorder.

7. "I am, however, inclined to think, it approaches nearly to the description given of the malignant epidemic fever, which has so frequently ravaged the herds on the Continent of Europe, and which, in superstitious times, was there then, as it is now by the inhabitants of India, attributed to the wrath of a Divinity. Religious ceremonies were performed to appease it, and, in the present instance, I have of course indulged similar prejudices of the Natives."

Extract from a letter from Lieut. M. CUBBON, Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl., to Captain H. HARVEY, Asst. Commy. Genl.,—(dated Banglore, 25th August 1811.)

Para. 3.—"The party of cattle that arrived at Bangalore in the latter end of last month, did not appear at that time to have brought the disorder which has prevailed at Seringapatam; but some of the bullocks must certainly have been infected, for I am sorry to say the disease has broken out with exceeding violence, and continues to extend, notwithstanding the precautions taken to separate the infected from the sound bullocks on the first appearance of disorder. Out of 67 bullocks that were taken sick, 10 only have recovered, 38 have died, and 19 are not expected to live. The disorder is considered to be contagious, and the most dangerous to which the cattle are subject. It assumes the appearance of a violent dysentery, extremely rapid in its progress, as a bullock seldom outlives the fifth day, and continues to defy any sort of Mussaul. The only medicine from which any benefit has been derived is a cooling Mussaul, the chief ingredient of which is Opium; but even this has been ineffectual to subdue the disorder, excepting in a very few cases."

Extract from a letter from Captain H. HARVEY, Asst. Commy. Genl., to the Commy. Genl.,—(dated Seringapatam, 30th August 1811.)

Para. 10.—"With regard to the nature of the disorder itself, I cannot form any correct judgment. On dissection, every part of the body appears perfectly sound, and I am induced to consider the head as the seat of the disease, although the bowels are afterwards affected. A purulent discharge from the nostrils, eyes, mouth, and ears, excoriating and ulcerating the parts, and a violent diarrhœa, accompanied, of course, with minor symptoms, are the principal characteristics of the disorder, which I do not think is inflammatory. Many remedies have been tried, and relief is certainly afforded by one Mussaul composed of a variety of leaves and woods, the effect and even the names of which are probably unknown to Europeans."

Extract from a letter from Captain H. HARVEY, Asst. Commy. Genl., to the Commy. Genl.,—(dated Bangalore, 15th October 1811.)

Para. 2.—"I have the greatest satisfaction in acquainting you that the influence of the contagion which lately prevailed amongst the public cattle in Mysore, has nearly, if not entirely, ceased, as well amongst the cattle to the westward, as amongst those which were temporarily stationed to the northward of Seringapatam.

3. "Although the air has been purified by a very heavy fall of rain, and the distemper in consequence subsided, I cannot avoid supposing that the greatest benefit has been derived from the mode of treatment latterly adopted, and my opinion has been strengthened in this respect by the judgment of a medical gentleman, who accidentally paid some attention to this subject on a former occasion.

4. "I have already, in my communications on this subject, described the symptoms, and what I apprehended to be the seat of this disorder. I have yet seen no reason to alter my opinion in this respect; but although the treatment adopted by the Natives did not coincide with the theory I had formed, it appeared to me imprudent to reject it altogether, more especially as it did not interfere with the system I proposed to pursue.

5. "Their Mussauls, therefore, to which they ascribed the effect of cooling the blood, continued to be administered; and I observed they were well calculated to support the strength of the animal, who for many days refuses all kind of sustenance; but being convinced that the disorder was, in the first stages at least, confined to the head, that a purulent and most offensive matter was discharged from the nose, and afterwards from the eyes, mouths, and ears, I resolved to try the effect of injections, with the view of healing the putrid sloughs that might have been formed in the nostrils. A solution of Sugar of Lead, afterwards of Alum, was employed for this purpose, and I am happy to say that the result answered my expectations. The disorder was certainly rendered more mild, the animal sooner recovered his spirits and relished his food, the proportion of casualties was not so great, and I think I may venture to assert, the progress of contagion was in a great degree diminished."

From Lieut. J. LOUDON, Depy. Asst. Commy. Genl., to Colonel A. TULLOCH, C. B., Commy. Genl., Madras,—(No. 59, dated Hoonsoor, 15th November 1852.)

Dated 5th November 1852.

In continuing my report on the Burra Azar, from which the fifth batch of calves of the Training Depôt is suffering, I have the honor to state that, about the date of my last letter, the disease suddenly increased, and continued to do so until the 10th instant, since which no fresh cases have taken place.

2. Twelve casualties have occurred since my last report, and eleven calves remain very sick; I am led from their appearance, however, to hope that the majority of these will recover.

3. The disease, as it has shown itself in the present instance, is known to the servants of this Department by hearsay only, and Dr. Gilchrist's Treatise contains no description corresponding with it. It is, I am told, of frequent occurrence among the young stock of the Amrut Mahal, to which it chiefly confines itself.

4. Captain Harvey's account of the Burra Azar, as it appeared in the months of June, July, August, September, and October 1811, entirely coincides with the symptoms of the present disorder; I have accordingly adopted the remedies which he then tried and found beneficial, and their application has been attended with the best results.

5. The disease first shows itself in the eye, and has at first the appearance of the inflammation which frequently affects that organ in the hot season; on examination, however, the discharge is found to be of a purulent nature, and that a similar fœtid fluid is commencing to run from the nose and mouth, causing extensive ulceration and emitting a most offensive smell; the flies attracted by

this speedily deposit their ova on the diseased parts, but more especially about the eye, which, if not treated in time, is completely eaten out.

6. The disorder seems in its first stages to be confined to the head alone, and if not allayed, extends after three or four days to the stomach and bowels, as after that time the chief symptom of the Murrain ensues, viz., violent diarrhœa.

7. Captain Harvey's treatment, which has proved so successful, consists in frequent injections of a solution of Sugar of Lead into the nose and ears, and applications of the same to the ulcerated parts of the mouth and eyes after they have been cleansed with Alum water, after which, to prevent the flies from depositing their eggs on the diseased parts, Camphorated oil is freely applied.

8. The remedies, if applied at the commencement of the disease, are found to stop its progress, the animals soon recover their spirits and begin to graze, and in a few days the symptoms of disease entirely disappear. The annexed Memorandum shows the numbers of calves seized, the number recovered and under treatment, and the number of casualties since my last report.

MEMORANDUM.

The number remaining sick as per last report		2
The number since taken ill		132
		134
Deduct—		
The number recovered ...	93	
Do. under treatment .	29	
Do. of casualties .	12	
		— 134

Order thereon, No. 2030, *dated* 11*th November* 1863.

Copies of these papers will be forwarded to the Collector of Kurnool for communication to Captain Nelson, and for publication of the information they contain in his Gazette.

2. Mr. Minchin will report to what locality the disease is limited at present, and warn cattle owners of the risk of contagion.

3. Colonel Hill is requested to forward any other papers in his possession connected with the diseases of cattle, which he considers it would be desirable to publish.

From Lieut. Colonel E. E. MILLER, Depy. Commy. Genl., to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secy. to Govt., Revenue Dept., Fort St. George,—(No. 215, dated 16th November 1863.)

With reference to letter from this Office No. 205, dated 31st October 1863, and the 3rd paragraph of Orders of Government No. 2030, 11th November 1863, I have the honor, by desire of the Commissary General, to forward an original letter* from Dr. Bidie, the Medical Officer at Hoonsoor. It is hoped that the information it contains may prove useful to the owners of cattle throughout the country.

* To be returned at convenience.

From G. BIDIE, Esq., M. D., Asst. Surg., Mysore Grazing Farm, to the Commy. Genl., Madras,—(No. 283, dated Hoonsoor, 11th November 1863.)

With reference to your letter No. 7578, giving cover to Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department, of 27th October 1863, No. 310, I have the honor to inform you that the disease therein referred to is well known in Western Mysore, where it is called *Doddah Rogah* and Burrah Azar. It is very fatal, often destroying nearly all the stock in a village. Natives have consequently a great dread of it, and, on the first alarm of its appearance, not only keep their cattle away from, but themselves also avoid visiting, the affected village and its grazing grounds. It is both epidemic and infectious.

2. *Causes.*—The primary causes of this terrible malady are quite unknown. It occurs at all seasons of the year, but would appear to be most virulent during the hot season. Fatigue, insufficient food or water, and whatever reduces the vital powers, predispose to an attack.

3. *Symptoms and nature of disease.*—The disease is in its nature a peculiar sort of inflammation, attacking the mucous and serous membranes of the head, chest, or abdomen, the skin subsequently becoming covered with a pustular eruption. The proximate cause of the various phenomena that constitute the disease would appear to be some change in the constituents of the blood. It has no affinity whatever with small-pox, as that disease rarely affects the gastroenteritic mucous membrane, whereas it rarely escapes in this disease. It is more like *plague* than small-pox. The characteristic symptoms are, drooping cold ears, hair standing on end, frequent weak pulse, running at the eyes and nose, scanty high coloured urine, and purging, terminating in a bloody flux. As the disease advances, the body may become covered with pustules, the disease generally proving fatal in a few days; but when the membranes of the brain are affected, the animal may die in a few hours with the symptoms of apoplexy.

4. *Treatment.*—Lowering remedies must be avoided. If the animal be seen at an early stage of the disease, and there be no purging, the following purgative dose may be given :—

Castor oil, 8 ounces.

This should be followed by warm fomentations, and the following febrifuge drench given thrice daily :—

℞. Nitre, half an ounce.
Camphor, one and half drachm.
Opium, ten grains.
Turmeric, one ounce.
Mustard, two ounces.
Ginger, quarter ounce.
Conjee, one quart.

As the disease advances, Arrack in doses of from 2 to 4 ounces may be given once or twice a day, and the following astringent and cordial drench twice daily :—

℞. Gum Acacia, two ounces.
Black Pepper, quarter do.
Womum Seeds, half do.
Arrack, two ounces.
Conjee, one quart.

If there be no head symptoms, 10 or 15 grains of Opium may be added to the above. When the head is affected, the whole of the neck should be freely fired.

5. With regard to inoculation, it would, in my opinion, be a most dangerous measure, as the cases thus induced are just as likely to prove fatal as those originating in the ordinary way, and is certain to give rise to fresh cases, and thus increase instead of diminishing the ravages of the disease.

Order thereon, No. 2071, *dated* 18*th November* 1863.

A copy of Dr. Bidie's letter will be forwarded to the Collector of Kurnool for communication to Captain Nelson.

2. Translations of the letter may be advantageously published in the District Gazettes. The Board will arrange for this being done.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 7.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1864.

An Act to bring the Jagheers of Poorwah and Khuddee, in the District of Banda, under the operation of the General Regulations.

Preamble.

Whereas the Jagheers of Poorwah and Khuddee in the District of Banda are not subject to the General Regulations and it is expedient that the said Jagheers should be administered on the same system as prevails in the rest of the District; It is enacted as follows :—

Laws and Regulations for internal administration of Banda to have full force in Poorwah and Khuddee.

I. The Laws and Regulations established for the internal administration of the District of Banda shall have full force and effect in the Jagheers of Poorwah and Khuddee, and the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and the superintendence of the settlement and realization of the public revenue, and of all matters relating to rent in the said Jagheers, are hereby vested in the Officers who are or may hereafter be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the said District of Banda.

Saving as to suits pending at the time of passing of this Act.

II. All suits and proceedings, whether in appeal or otherwise, arising in the said Jagheers, and which, at the time of this Act coming into operation shall be pending in any Court, or before any Officer, shall be heard and determined in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Suits remanded by any Appellate Court.

III. Any suit which, before the coming into operation of this Act, shall have been determined and which shall have been or shall be remanded by any Appellate Court, shall be tried before the Court which for the time being would be competent to try such a suit if instituted after the passing of this Act.

Execution of decrees.

IV. All applications for execution of decrees or orders, which but for the passing of this Act would have been made to any Court or Officer existing at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be made to the Court or Officer who would have had jurisdiction in respect of the matter in dispute, had the suit or proceeding been instituted after the coming into operation of this Act.

Appeals from decrees or orders passed before passing of Act.

V. All appeals from decrees or orders passed before the coming into operation of this Act shall be received, heard, and determined by the Court or Officer who would have had jurisdiction over such appeals, had the decrees or orders to which they relate been passed after the coming into operation of this Act.

Commencement of Act.

VI. This Act shall take effect from such date as the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces shall fix by an order to be published in the Official Gazette.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1864.

An Act to provide for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice at Aden.

Preamble.

Whereas the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice at Aden is now entrusted to the Resident and in subordination to him to the Assistant Resident; and whereas Her Majesty has by Her Letters Patent, dated the 22nd June 1860, appointed the Resident at Aden to be Judge of Her Majesty's Vice Admiralty Court at Aden for the purposes of and according to the provisions of the

Statute 12 and 13 Vic, C. 84; and whereas the Criminal law to be administered at Aden is provided for by the Indian Penal Code, but the law to be administered at Aden in Civil matters and the precise nature of the Criminal and Civil jurisdiction of the Resident, and the proper course of procedure in his Court, have never been defined, and it is expedient that they should be provided for; and whereas at present judgments and proceedings of the Resident at Aden are not subject to the superintendence or revision of any Court of Justice, except so far as they are subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council, and it is expedient to provide for the superintendence or revision of certain of such judgments and proceedings by the High Court at Bombay: It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation.

I. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto, that is to say:—

"Resident."

The word "Resident" denotes the Chief Civil Officer at Aden appointed by the Government by whatever designation such Officer may be called, and includes any Acting Resident or Officer acting temporarily as such Chief Civil Officer.

"Assistant Resident."

The words "Assistant Resident" denote any Officer appointed by the Government to assist the Resident at Aden, by whatever designation such Officer may be called, and includes an Acting Assistant.

"Court of the Resident."

The words "Court of the Resident" include the Court of any Assistant Resident.

Number.

Words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number.

Gender.

Words importing the masculine gender include females.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Administration of Civil Justice vested in the Court of the Resident.

II. The administration of Civil Justice at Aden is hereby declared to be vested in the Court of the Resident.

Resident may try, in the first instance, all cases instituted in the Court of the Resident.

III. The Resident may hear and determine, in the first instance, all cases instituted in the Court of the Resident of whatever nature and whatever may be the amount or value of the property in dispute.

Assistant Residents may try cases allotted to them.

IV. The Assistant Residents shall have power to hear and determine, in the first instance, all cases instituted in the Court of the Resident of whatever nature and whatever may be the amount or value of the property in dispute. The Resident may from time to time direct in what manner the cases instituted in his Court shall be distributed amongst the Assistant Residents.

Appeal in what cases to lie from Assistant Resident to Resident.

V. When any suit which relates to immoveable property, or in which the claim, estimated according to any Law for the valuation of claims for the time being in force, shall exceed five hundred Rupees in value, is tried in the first instance by an Assistant Resident, an appeal shall lie from his decision to the Resident. An appeal shall also lie to the Resident from all orders passed by an Assistant Resident in the execution of a decree or other order from which, had the order been passed by a Court subordinate to the Court of a District Judge in the Presidency of Bombay, an appeal would have been allowed to the District Judge, as well as from all orders passed by an Assistant Resident in cases other than suits as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Powers of Resident in hearing appeals.

VI. For the hearing and determination of appeals from decisions and orders under the last preceding Section, the Resident shall (save as herein is otherwise provided) possess and exercise the powers of a District Judge in the Bombay Presidency with reference to the Courts subordinate to him.

No appeal in other cases.

VII. No appeal shall lie from the decision of an Assistant Resident in any suit not relating to immoveable property in which the claim estimated as aforesaid shall not exceed five hundred Rupees in value; but the Resident may, within the period allowed for appeal in appealable cases, call for any proceedings of the Assistant Resident at any stage thereof, and may pass such orders thereon as he may think fit.

No appeal from Resident.

VIII. No appeal shall lie from any decision or order of the Resident given or made by him, whether in the exercise of his original jurisdiction, or in the exercise of his jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal or of Revision; but if in the trial of any suit in which the claim estimated as aforesaid shall not exceed one thousand Rupees in value, any question of law or of usage having the force of law or of the construction of a document affecting the merits of the decision shall arise, on which the Resident shall entertain doubts, the Resident may, either of his own motion, or on the application of any of the parties to the suit, draw up a statement of the case and submit it, with his own opinion, for the decision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay: and if in the trial of any suit or the hearing of an appeal in any suit in which the claim, estimated as aforesaid, shall exceed one thousand Rupees in value, any question of fact or of law or of usage having the force of law or of the construction of a document affecting the merits of the decision shall arise, the Resident shall, on the application of any of the parties to the suit, or he may of his own motion, draw up a statement of the case and submit it with his own opinion for the decision of the said High Court.

But he may refer question of law, &c., to High Court.

Resident may pass decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court, pending which execution not to issue.

IX. The Resident may proceed in the case notwithstanding a reference to the High Court, and may pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court on the point referred; but no execution shall be issued in any case in which a reference shall be made to the High Court, until the receipt of the order of that Court.

X. Cases referred for the opinion of the High Court shall be heard by two or more Judges of that Court. Before giving judgment the High Court may call for and peruse the whole or any part of the proceedings of the Court of the Resident, but shall not be bound so to do.

Full bench of the High Court to decide cases referred under this Act.

XI. The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the High Court in person or by a pleader.

Parties may appear and be heard in person or by pleader.

XII. The High Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall transmit to the Resident a copy of its judgment, under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar; and the Resident shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the decision of the High Court.

Decision of High Court how to be transmitted.

XIII. Costs, if any, consequent on the reference of a case for the opinion of the High Court, shall be costs in the suit.

Costs of reference to High Court.

XIV. When any suit tried in the first instance by the Resident is of such a nature as to be cognizable under Act XLII of 1860 *(for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter)*, the Resident shall, in such suit, have all the powers conferred on, and shall be guided by all the provisions applicable to, a Court of Small Causes constituted within the Presidency of Bombay under the said Act or any other Act for the time being in force not being an Act relating to Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency Towns: and every Assistant Resident who shall have been vested by the Governor of Bombay in Council with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes as defined in the said Act XLII of 1860 or any Act passed in supersession thereof, shall have the like powers and be guided by the like provisions in any suit tried by him in the first instance and of a nature cognizable under the said Act XLII of 1860, any thing in Section V of this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resident to have powers of a Small Cause Court.

XV. In the administration of Civil Justice, the Court of the Resident shall be guided by the spirit and principles of the Laws and Regulations in force in the Presidency of Bombay, and administered in the Courts of that Presidency not established by Royal Charter, and in the High Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal from those Courts.

Administration of Civil Justice to be according to spirit and principles of the Bombay Laws and Regulations.

Civil Procedure.

XVI. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the proceedings in suits and cases of every description between party and party brought in the Court of the Resident shall be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure and by any other Act or Acts in relation to Civil Procedure in force for the time being.

Code of Civil Procedure applicable.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

XVII. The administration of Criminal Justice at Aden is hereby declared to be vested in the Court of the Resident, save as is herein otherwise provided.

Administration of Criminal Justice vested in Court of the Resident, subject to proviso.

XVIII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may invest any Assistant Resident with the powers of a Magistrate, or of a subordinate Magistrate of the first or second class as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and such Assistant Resident shall exercise such powers under the said Code, but subject to the provisions of this Act.

Governor of Bombay may give Assistant Residents certain powers.

XIX. In every case tried by an Assistant Resident in which the punishment awarded shall be imprisonment for a period exceeding six months with or without fine, or shall be only a fine exceeding five hundred Rupees, an appeal shall lie from the sentence of the Assistant Resident to the Resident. No appeal shall lie from the sentence of an Assistant Resident in any case in which the punishment awarded shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months with or without fine or shall be only a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees; but the Resident may in all cases, within the period allowed for appeal in appealable cases, call for any proceedings whatever of the Assistant Resident at any stage thereof, and may pass such order thereon as he may think fit.

Appeal from Assistant Resident to Resident, in what cases.

XX. The Resident shall except as in this Act is otherwise provided exercise all the powers of a Court of Session as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and he may also, when it shall seem to him proper so to do, exercise the powers of a Magistrate as defined in the said Code, except in cases triable before himself as a Court of Session.

Resident to exercise powers of Court of Session, and also of a Magistrate.

XXI. The Resident in the exercise of his powers as a Court of Session shall hold gaol deliveries at convenient periods, of which due notice shall be given, for the trial of all persons charged with offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, or under any other law in force for the time being who may be committed to take their trial before him as a Court of Session. Provided that the Resident shall not have power to try any European British subject charged with an offence punishable with death under the said Code. The commitment of any European British subject charged with any such offence shall be made to the High Court at Bombay. In all other cases the commitments made within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of the Resident for offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, shall be made to the Court of the Resident.

As a Court of Session, to hold gaol deliveries.

European British subjects charged with offences punishable with death, to be committed for trial to High Court at Bombay.

XXII. If any European British subject shall be charged in Aden with any offence (other than an offence punishable with death under the Indian Penal Code) which a Jus-

Commitment and trial of such subjects, when charged with offences other than those punishable with death.

tice of the Peace shall not be competent to punish, and there shall be sufficient grounds for committing him for trial, such European British subject shall be committed to the Court of the Resident, and shall be tried by the Resident.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Proceedings in Criminal cases how to be regulated.

XXIII. Save as in this Act otherwise provided, the proceedings in all Criminal cases of any description brought in any Court in Aden shall be regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Trial of European or American by the Resident to be by jury.

XXIV. Criminal trials before the Resident as a Court of Session, in which a European (whether a British subject or not) or an American is the accused person or one of the accused persons, shall be by jury, and in such case the jury, if such European or American shall desire it, shall consist of at least one-half Europeans or Americans, if such a jury can be procured.

List of Jurors.

XXV. The Resident shall from time to time prepare and make out in alphabetical order, a list of persons residing at Aden who are in the judgment of the Resident qualified from their education and character to serve as Jurors. The list shall contain the names, places of abode, and quality or business of every such person, and shall mention the race to which he belongs.

Publication of list.

XXVI. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the Court of the Resident, and every such copy shall have subjoined to it a notice stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Resident at a time and place mentioned in the notice.

Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code to apply to Jurors.

XXVII. All the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code as to Jurors and the list of Jurors shall be applied, so far as the same can be applied respectively, to Jurors and the list of Jurors under this Act: provided that no person shall be exempt from the liability to serve as a Juror on the ground only of his being in the Military Service: provided also that the Jurors shall be summoned by the Resident.

Persons in Military Service not exempted from serving as Jurors.

Execution or commutation of sentence of death.

XXVIII. If on any trial, sentence of death shall be passed by the Resident, such sentence shall not be carried into execution until it shall have been confirmed by the High Court at Bombay. It shall be lawful for the High Court at Bombay, in any case in which it shall seem proper so to do, to commute a sentence of death to a sentence of transportation for life, or for any shorter period not less than seven years.

No appeal from order of Resident, but he may reserve points for High Court.

XXIX. No appeal shall lie from an order or sentence passed by the Resident in any criminal case. But it shall be at the discretion of the Resident to reserve any point or points of law for the opinion of the said High Court.

Review of case by High Court.

XXX. On such point or points of law being so reserved as in the last preceding Section mentioned, or on its being certified by the Advocate General at Bombay that in his judgment there is an error in the decision of a point or points of law decided by the Resident, or that a point of law decided by the said Resident should be further considered, the said High Court shall have full power and authority to review the case or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such point of law, and thereupon to pass such judgment and sentence as to the said High Court shall seem right.

GENERAL RULES.

High Court to rule for Resident's Court.

XXXI. The High Court at Bombay shall have power to make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of the Court of the Resident, and also to frame forms for every proceeding in the said Court for which the said High Court shall think it necessary that a form should be provided, for keeping all books, entries, and accounts to be kept by the Officers, and for the preparation and submission of any statements to be prepared and submitted by the Court of the Resident, and from time to time to alter any such rule or form: provided that such rules and forms shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or of any other law in force.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1864.

An Act to give the Government certain powers with respect to Foreigners.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision to enable the Government to prevent the subjects of Foreign States from residing or sojourning in British India, or from passing through or travelling therein, without the consent of the Government; It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation.

I. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say:—

"British India."

The words "British India" shall denote the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Victoria, Chap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India:"

"Local Government."

The words "Local Government" shall denote the persons authorized to administer the Executive Government in any part of British India, or the Chief Executive Officer of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Governor-General of India in Council, when such Chief Executive Officer shall, by an order of the Governor-General of India in Council published in the Gazette of India, be authorized to exercise the powers vested by this Act in a Local Government:

"Foreigner."

The word "Foreigner" shall denote a person not being either a natural-born subject of Her Majesty within the meaning of the Statute 3 and 4 William IV, Chap. LXXXV, Section 81, or a Native of British India:

"Magistrate of the District."

The words "the Magistrate of the District" shall denote the Chief Officer charged with the Executive administration of a District and exercising the powers of a Magistrate, by whatever designation the Chief Officer charged with the Executive administration is styled, or, in the absence of such Officer from the Station at which his Court is usually held, the Senior Officer at the Station exercising the powers of a Magistrate as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure:

"Vessel."

The word "Vessel" shall include any thing made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

Number.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number:

Gender.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

Proof of being a Foreigner.

II. If a question shall arise whether any person alleged to be a Foreigner and to be subject to the provisions of this Act is a Foreigner or not, or is or is not subject to the provisions of this Act, the onus of proving that such person is not a Foreigner, or is not subject to the provisions of this Act, shall lie upon such person.

Government may order any Foreigner to remove himself.

III. The Governor-General of India in Council may, by writing, order any Foreigner to remove himself from British India, or to remove himself therefrom by a particular route to be specified in the order; and any local Government may, by writing, make the like order with reference to any Foreigner within the jurisdiction of such Government.

Foreigner refusing to remove, or returning without license after removal, may be apprehended and detained.

IV. If any Foreigner ordered to remove himself from British India, or ordered to remove himself therefrom by a particular route, shall neglect or refuse so to do; or if any Foreigner, having removed himself from British India in consequence of an order issued under any of the provisions of this Act, or having been removed from British India under any of the said provisions, shall wilfully return thereto without a license in writing granted by the Governor-General of India in Council or by the local Government under whose order he shall have removed himself or been removed,—such Foreigner may be apprehended and detained in safe custody, until he shall be discharged therefrom by order of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the local Government within whose jurisdiction he shall be so apprehended or detained, upon such terms and conditions as the said Governor-General of India in Council or local Government shall deem sufficient for the peace and security of British India, and of the Allies of Her Majesty, and of the neighbouring Princes and States.

Governor-General may order all the provisions of this Act to be in force in British India, or in any part thereof.

V. Whenever the Governor-General of India in Council shall consider it necessary to take further precautions in respect of Foreigners residing or traveling in British India or any part thereof, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, by a Notification published in the Gazette of India, to order that the provisions of this and the subsequent Sections of this Act shall be in force in British India, or in such part thereof as shall be specified in such Notification, for such period as shall be therein declared; and thereupon, and for such period, the whole of this Act including this and the subsequent Sections shall have full force and effect in British India or such part thereof as shall have been so specified. The Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time, by a Notification published as aforesaid, cancel or alter any former Notification which may still be in force, or may extend the period declared therein. Provided that none of the provisions of this or the subsequent Sections of this Act shall extend to any Foreign Minister duly accredited by his Government; to any Consul or Vice-Consul; to any person under the age of fourteen years; or to any person in the service of Her Majesty.

Proviso.

Every Foreigner to report his arrival in India in certain cases.

VI. Every Foreigner on arriving in any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act are for the time being in force under an order issued as provided in the last preceding Section, from any port or place not within British India, or from any port or place within British India where all the provisions of this Act are not in force, shall, if he arrive at a Presidency Town forthwith report himself to the Commissioner of Police of such Town, or, if he arrive at any other place then he shall forthwith report himself to the Magistrate of the District, or to such other Officer as shall be appointed to receive such reports, by the Governor-General of India in Council or by the Local Government of such place.

What to be stated in the report.

VII. The report shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the person reporting himself, and shall specify his name or names, the Nation to which he belongs, the place from which he shall have come, the place or places of his destination, the object of his pursuit, and the date of his arrival in such Presidency Town or other place. The report shall be recorded by the Officer to whom it is made.

Foreigners, being Masters of vessels or employed therein, to report themselves when they cease to be so employed.

VIII. The provisions of the last two preceding Sections shall not extend to any person being the Master or Commander of a vessel or employed therein, but if any such person shall be in any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act are for the time being in force, after he shall have ceased to be actually employed in a vessel, he shall forthwith report himself in manner aforesaid.

Foreigners neglecting to report themselves, may be dealt with in like manner as Foreigners traveling without a license.

IX. If any Foreigner shall neglect to report himself as required by this Act, he may be dealt with in the manner hereinafter provided in respect of Foreigners traveling without a license.

No Foreigner to travel in India without a license.

X. No Foreigner shall travel in or pass through any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act are for the time being in force without a license.

License by whom to be granted.

XI. Licenses under this Act may be granted by the Governor-General of India in Council or by any of the local Governments, under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India or to such local Government as the case may be, or by such other Officers as shall be specially authorized to grant licenses by the Governor-General of India in Council, or by any of the local Governments.

What to be stated in license.

XII. Every such license shall state the name of the person to whom the license is granted, the Nation to which he belongs, the District or Districts through which he is authorized to pass or the limits within which he is authorized to travel, and the period (if any) during which the license is intended to have effect.

License may be granted subject to conditions, and may be revoked.

XIII. The license may be granted subject to such conditions as the Governor-General of India in Council or the local Government may direct, or as the Officer granting the license may deem necessary. Any license may be revoked at any time by the Governor-General of India in Council, or by the local Government of any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act are for the time being in force and in which the Foreigner holding the same may be, or by the Officer who granted the license.

Foreigner traveling without or contrary to the conditions of license, may be apprehended.

XIV. If any Foreigner travel in or attempt to pass through any part of British India without such license as aforesaid, or beyond the Districts or limits mentioned therein, or after such license shall have been revoked, or shall violate any of the conditions therein specified, he may be apprehended without warrant by any Officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate, or by any European Commissioned Officer in the service of Her Majesty, or by any member of a Volunteer Corps enrolled by authority of Government whilst on duty, or by any Police Officer.

Procedure upon apprehension.

XV. If any person be apprehended by a person not exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate and not being a Police Officer, he shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a Police Officer, and forthwith carried before the Magistrate of the District. Whenever any person shall be apprehended by or taken before the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate shall immediately report the case to the local Government to which he is subordinate, and shall cause the person brought before him to be discharged, or to be conveyed to one of the Presidency Towns, or pending the orders of such Government to be detained.

Magistrate to report to Government.

Persons apprehended may be admitted to bail.

XVI. Any person apprehended or detained under the provisions of this Act, may be admitted to bail by the Magistrate of the District, or by any Officer authorized to grant licenses, and shall be put to as little inconvenience as possible during his detention in custody.

Removal of persons apprehended.

XVII. The local Government of any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act are for the time being in force, may order any person apprehended or detained under the provisions of this Act to remove himself from any such part of British India, by sea or by such other route as the said local Government may direct; or the said local Government may cause him to be removed from such part of British India by such route and in such manner as to such local Government shall seem fit. The Governor-General of India in Council may exercise all the powers given by this Section to any local Government.

Governor General may prohibit persons not being natural-born subjects from traveling or passing through any part of India without a license.

XVIII. The Governor-General of India in Council may by order prohibit any person or any class of persons not being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty within the meaning of the Statute 3 and 4 William IV, Chap. LXXXV, Section 81, from traveling in or passing through any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act may for the time being be in force, and from passing from any part thereof to another without a license to be granted by such Officer or Officers as shall be specified in the order: and if any person so prohibited shall wilfully disobey such order, he may be apprehended without warrant by any of the Officers specified in Section XIV of this Act, and carried before the Magistrate of the District, and dealt with under the provisions of Section XVII in the same manner as if he were a Foreigner: and the Governor-General of India in Council may order such person to be detained in safe custody or under the surveillance of the Police so long as it may be deemed necessary for the peace and security of British India or any part thereof.

Also the local Governments, within their respective jurisdictions.

XIX. The local Government of any Presidency or place in which all the provisions of this Act may for the time being be in force, may by order prohibit any person or any class of persons not being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty within the meaning of the Statute 3 and 4 William IV, Chap. LXXXV, Section 81, from traveling in or passing through such Presidency or place or any part thereof, and from passing from any part thereof to another, without a license to be granted by such Officer or Officers as shall be specified in the order; and if any person so prohibited shall wilfully disobey such order, he may be apprehended without warrant by any of the Officers specified in Section XIV of this Act, and carried before the Magistrate of the District, and dealt with under the provisions of Section XVII in the same manner as if he were a Foreigner; and the local Government may order such person to be detained in safe custody or under the surveillance of the Police so long as it may be deemed necessary for the peace and security of British India or any part thereof.

Certain Officers may board vessels to ascertain whether Foreigners are on board.

XX. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police, or for the Magistrate of the District, or for any Officer appointed to receive reports as mentioned in the sixth Section of this Act, or for any Police Officer under the authority of such Commissioner

or Magistrate, to enter any vessel in any port or place within British India in which all the provisions of this Act may for the time being be in force, in order to ascertain whether any Foreigner bound to report his arrival under the said Section VI of this Act is on board of such vessel; and it shall be lawful for such Commissioner of Police, Magistrate, or other Officer as aforesaid, to adopt such means as may be reasonably necessary for that purpose; and the Master or Commander of such vessel shall also, before any of the passengers are allowed to disembark, if he shall be required so to do by such Commissioner of Police, Magistrate, or other Officer as aforesaid, deliver to him a list in writing of the passengers on board, specifying the ports or places at which they embarked, and the ports or places of their disembarkation or intended disembarkation, and answer to the best of his knowledge all such questions touching the passengers on board the said vessel, or touching those who may have disembarked in any part of British India, as shall be put to him by the Commissioner of Police, Magistrate, or other Officer as aforesaid.

Master of vessel to furnish list of passengers, and to give information respecting them.

If any Foreigner on board such vessel in any part of British India shall refuse to give an account of his objects of pursuit in India, or if his account thereof shall not be satisfactory, the Officer may refuse to allow him to disembark, or he may be dealt with in the same manner as a Foreigner traveling in British India without a license.

Foreigner refusing to give account of himself, not to be allowed to disembark.

XXI. If the Master or Commander of a vessel shall wilfully give a false answer to any question which by Section XX of this Act he is bound to answer, or shall make any false report, he shall be held to have committed the offence specified in Section 177 of the Indian Penal Code.

Penalty for false answer or report.

XXII. If the Master or Commander of any vessel shall wilfully neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions of this Act, he shall, on conviction before the Magistrate of the District or a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand Rupees.

Penalty for neglect by Master of vessel to comply with requisitions of Act.

XXIII. Whoever intentionally obstructs any Officer in the exercise of any of the powers vested in him by this Act, shall be held to have committed the offence specified in Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code.

Penalty for obstructing Officers.

XXIV. All fines imposed under this Act may, according as they shall have been imposed for offences committed within or for offences committed beyond the limits of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, be recovered by a Magistrate of Police or by the Magistrate of the District in the manner prescribed in Section XXVI of Act XLVIII of 1860 (*to amend Act XIII of* 1856 *for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.*)

Fines imposed under Act how to be recovered.

XXV. The Governor General of India in Council, or the local Government of any part of British India in which this Act may for the time being be in force, may exempt any person, or any class of persons, either wholly or partially, or temporarily or otherwise, from all or any of the provisions of this Act contained in any of the Sections subsequent to Section V, and may at any time revoke any such exemption.

Persons may be exempted from provisions of Act.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th February 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in four weeks :—

No. 25 OF 1863.

A Bill to repeal the Laws relating to the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers and to the offices of Cazee-ool-Cozaat and of Cazee; and to abolish the former offices.

Preamble.

Whereas it is unnecessary to continue the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officer, and is inexpedient that the appointment of Cazee-ool-Cozaat, or of City, Town or Pergunnah Cazees should be made by Government; It is enacted as follows :—

Regulations and Acts repealed.

I. The Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts set forth in the Schedule annexed to this Act are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal any other Regulation or Act or part of any other Regulation or Act.

This Act not to affect the performance of ceremonies, &c., by Cazees.

II. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed so as to prevent a Cazee-ool-Cozaat or other Cazee from performing, when required to do so, any duties or ceremonies prescribed by the Mahomedan Law.

SCHEDULE.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed.

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. IV, 1793 -	Bengal Code	For receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.	So much of Section XV as declares that, in the respective cases mentioned in the said Section, the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law Officers of the Court are to attend to expound the law.
„ XII, 1793 -	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	The whole.
„ XXXIX, 1793	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Cazee-ool-Cozaat, or Head Cazee of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and the Cazees stationed in the several districts, and prescribing their respective duties.	The whole.
„ VIII, 1795 -	Bengal Code	For extending to the Province of Benares, with alterations and modifications, Regulation IV, 1793, entitled "a Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad;" and for exempting the Rajah of Benares and the Baboos of his family, and certain Bankers, when defendants, from giving the security required from other defendants.	So much of Section III as declares that, in the respective cases mentioned in the said Section, the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law Officers of the Courts are to attend and expound the law.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed,—(continued.)

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. XI, 1795 -	Bengal Code	For extending, with modifications, to the Province of Benares, Regulation XII, 1793, entitled "a Regulation for the "appointment of the Hindoo and Ma-"homedan Law Officers of the Civil "and Criminal Courts of Judicature," and for appointing a Pundit or Pundits to the Provincial Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares, to expound the Hindoo Law in certain cases cognizable by that Court.	The whole.
„ XLIX, 1795	Bengal Code	For appointing the Head Cazee of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, Head Cazee of the Province of Benares, and for extending to that Province the Rules contained in Regulation XXXIX, 1793, regarding the Cazees stationed in the Cities, Towns, and other places in the three first mentioned Provinces.	The whole.
„ II, 1798 -	Bengal Code	For authorizing a Review of Causes decided by the Civil Courts in certain cases; and for explaining parts of Regulations IV, V, and VI, 1793.	Section IV.
„ III, 1803 -	Bengal Code	For receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut established in the several Zillahs in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	So much of Clause First, Section XVI, as declares that the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law Officers of the Courts shall attend to expound the law of their respective persuasions in cases in which recourse may be required to be had to it; and that the Judge of the Zillah Court may further refer cases for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Superior Courts.
„ XI, 1803 -	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	The whole.
„ XLVI, 1803	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Cazee-ool-Cozaat, or Head Cazee of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares, to be the Head Cazee of the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	The whole.
„ X, 1806 -	Bengal Code	For extending to the Judicial Department such parts of Regulation VIII. 1806, as are applicable to charges or information against the European Public Officers employed in that Department, and for making further provision in such cases.	So much of Section X as relates to charges of corruption and extortion against the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed,—(continued.)

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. VIII, 1809 -	Bengal Code	For modifying parts of the Rules in force respecting the appointment and removal of the Native Officers of Government in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments.	Sections III and IV.
„ XVIII, 1817	Bengal Code	To modify the Rules in force which prescribe an oath of office to be taken by certain Native Officers; and to explain and amend other provisions relative to the Native Ministerial Officers and Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts.	So much of Sections I, II, IV, and VI as relate to Law Officers.
„ XI, 1826 -	Bengal Code	For providing a succession of duly qualified Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers in the several Courts of Justice; and for enacting an additional Rule for the appointment of Vakeels in the Zillah and City Courts.	Sections I, II, III, and IV.
„ III, 1827 -	Bengal Code	For modifying and amending the Rules in force relative to the Law Officers and Ministerial Native Officers of the Courts of Judicature who may be guilty of corruption or extortion.	So much of Sections I, II, III, and IV as relate to Law Officers.
„ III, 1829 -	Bengal Code	For abolishing certain official designations amongst the Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and of the Provincial Courts; for amending the Rules at present in force, which require the Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, or other Public Officers, to take the prescribed oaths of office before the Governor-General in Council; for providing for the decision of Civil suits and appeals in the Provincial Courts, in certain cases; for amending Regulation VIII, 1825, and for discontinuing the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officer in the Provincial Courts.	Section VII.
„ XI, 1802 -	Madras Code	For the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	The whole.
„ III, 1808 -	Madras Code	For the appointment of the Cazee-ool-Cozaat of the Provinces subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The whole.
„ VII, 1822 -	Madras Code	For rescinding Regulation I of 1809, and Regulation V of 1811, and for declaring that the appointment and removal of the Native public servants of Government shall be regulated by such orders as the Governor in Council may from time to time see fit to issue.	Section III, Clause 2.
„ III, 1828 -	Madras Code	For improving the means of procuring for the Courts of Judicature correct expositions of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law.	The whole.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed,—(concluded.)

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. II, 1827 -	Bombay Code	For defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and Officers thereof.	Clauses 2 and 3, Section XXXIV, and Section XXXV.
„ XXVI, 1827	Bombay Code	For the appointment and removal of Cazees, and for ensuring an efficient and regular discharge of their duties.	The whole.

Number and date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act XXVII, 1836	For the repeal of Regulation V. 1817, of the Madras Code.	The whole.
„ VII, 1843 -	For abolishing the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and for establishing new Zillah Courts to perform their functions; for establishing Courts constituted according to Regulations I and II, and Regulations VII and VIII of 1827, in place of the existing Civil and Criminal Ziilah Courts, and for extending the Civil Jurisdiction of such Courts.	Section LI.
„ V, 1845 -	Concerning the examination and appointment of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill originates in a reference from the Government of the North-Western Provinces on the practice of presenting Khilluts to Cazees on the occasion of the Eed Festivals. It was pointed out that the functions of the Cazee as Registrar of Deeds had been withdrawn practically by the special laws which had been enacted on that subject; that the duty which at one time Cazees performed as Ameens for the sale of property in execution of Decrees of the Civil Courts had been transferred to other persons specially entertained for that purpose; and that the functions which now remained to Cazees were not of such a nature as to require remuneration from Government.

On the receipt of this reference, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was requested to submit his opinion on the subject.

While the question was under discussion in India, the attention of the Secretary of State for India was drawn to the subject: and in a Despatch dated 31st August 1859, Sir Charles Wood observed that the office of Cazee was no longer a judicial one in any sense of the word, and that all the Judicial and Executive functions formerly discharged by the Cazees were now vested in other Officers specially appointed for the purpose. He therefore suggested, that the Regulations relating to duties no longer discharged should be repealed or modified, as might be deemed expedient.

This Despatch was communicated to the Governments of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal, and replies and reports have been received from all the Presidencies.

While the matter was still under consideration, the amalgamation of the late Supreme and Sudder Courts took place on the establishment of a High Court for each Presidency.

In a letter, dated 31st December 1862, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William stated, that there was no necessity to retain the Pundit or Hindoo Law Officer, or the Cazee-ool-Cozaat or Mahomedan Law Officer. Sir Barnes Peacock said, "They are kept up for the purpose of answering questions of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law referred by the Mofussil Courts. They have never been consulted by the Judges of the High Court, and I think it is very objectionable that they should be referred to by the Mofussil Courts for opinions.* * * It would be far better and safer that such questions should be referred to the High Court for their opinion, in the same manner as points of Law are referred by the Small Cause Courts."

In this view the Governor-General in Council concurred, and it was determined to frame one Bill by which the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers throughout the country should be abolished, and the connection of Government with the offices of Cazee-ool-Cozaat and of City, Town and Pergunnah Cazees should be dissevered. These objects are accomplished by simply repealing all existing laws relating to Law Officers and to Cazees.

In the administration of Criminal Justice, the employment of a Mahomedan Law Officer has, since the introduction of the Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV of 1861), become obsolete. As regards Civil Justice, it is considered that in the numerous standard works on both Hindoo and Mahomedan Law which exist, in the rulings of the late Supreme and Sudder Courts during the last sixty years, and in the printed decisions of the Zillah Courts which have been published for many years past, there are ample means for enabling the Courts to form their own opinions as to the law in each case; or in case of doubt they can refer to the High Court, as suggested by the learned Chief Justice of Bengal.

It is believed that the Code of Civil Procedure gives the Courts power to summon skilled witnesses if necessary, in any case, but the forthcoming revised Code will contain an express provision to that effect.

As for the office of Cazee, it does not rest upon nor was it created by any enactment of the British Government. All that it will be necessary to do, will be to provide that Government will not henceforth make any other appointment to the office of Cazee-ool-Cozaat, or of City, Town or Pergunnah Cazee. Cazees, whether those who have heretofore been appointed by Government, or those who have established themselves to the satisfaction of the community in which they live, will be free to discharge their functions as heretofore, subject only to a reference to a Court of Justice in case of any dispute.

A. A. ROBERTS.

The 7th December 1863.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th February 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one week :—

No. I OF 1864.

A Bill to give validity to certain proceedings of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee.

Preamble.

Whereas the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee was constituted by the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 5th day of July 1861 without the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council as required by Section 1 of Act XLII of 1860 *(for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter)* having been given: and whereas the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council to the constitution of the said Court was granted on the 28th day of November 1863: and whereas doubts are entertained as to the validity of the orders and decisions passed and the proceedings held by the said Court before the 28th day of November 1863, and it is desirable that such doubts should be removed: It is enacted as follows :—

Sanction given by Governor General to constitution of Small Cause Court at Kurrachee to have effect as if given before 5th July 1861.

I. The sanction given by the Governor General of India in Council on the 28th day of November 1863 to the constitution of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee, shall have the same effect as if it had been given before the 5th day of July 1861: and no order or decision passed, and no proceeding held by the said Court on or after the said 5th day of July 1861, and before the said 28th day of November 1863, shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of such order or decision having been passed, or such proceeding having been held without the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council to the constitution of the said Court having been previously given.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 1 of Act XLII of 1860 enacts that the Executive Government of any Presidency may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, constitute Courts of Small Causes.

In July 1861 the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee was constituted by the Governor of Bombay in Council, but without the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council having been first obtained. The requisite sanction was, however, given on the 28th of November last, and from that date all the proceedings of the Court are unquestionably legal. But doubts are entertained as to the legality of the original constitution of the Court, and the validity of its proceedings prior to the 28th of November 1863. The omission to obtain the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council was owing to a mere oversight, and it is desirable to set at rest all questions such as those referred to, by declaring the validity of all the proceedings of the Court. The present Bill has therefore been introduced, declaring that the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, given in November last, shall operate as if it had been given before the constitution of the Court in 1861.

The 3rd February 1864. H. L. ANDERSON.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th February 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one week :—

No. II OF 1864.

A Bill to give validity to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Province of Scinde from the 1st day of January 1862.

Preamble.

Whereas the Province of Scinde is a part of the territories subordinate to the Government of Bombay, but not subject to the General Regulations of Bengal,

Madras, and Bombay: and whereas the Code of Civil Procedure, subject to certain restrictions, limitations, and provisos, was on and from the 1st day of January 1862 extended by the Governor in Council of Bombay to the said Province, without the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council as required by Section 39 of Act XXIII of 1861 *(to amend Act VIII of 1859)*: and whereas the Governor General of India in Council on the 28th day of November 1863 gave his sanction to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure, subject to the said restrictions, limitations, and provisos, to the said Province: and whereas doubts are entertained as to the validity of orders and decisions passed and proceedings held by the Courts in Scinde under the said Code of Civil Procedure before the grant of the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council as aforesaid: It is enacted as follows:—

Sanction given by Governor General to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure to Scinde, to have effect as if given before 1st January 1862.

I. The sanction given by the Governor General of India in Council on the 28th day of November 1863 to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Province of Scinde, shall have the same effect as if it had been given before the 1st day of January 1862: and no order or decision passed and no proceeding held by any Court in the said Province on or after the said 1st day of January 1862 and before the said 28th day of November 1863, shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of such order or decision having been passed, or of such proceeding having been held under the said Code of Civil Procedure as extended to the said Province by the Governor in Council of Bombay as aforesaid without the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Code of Civil Procedure was, with certain modifications, extended to Scinde by the Governor in Council of Bombay, taking effect from the 1st of January 1862.

The previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council should have been obtained to this extension, as required by Section 39 of Act XXIII of 1861. But through an oversight, the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council was never obtained till the 28th of November last.

In order to prevent any question being raised as to the legality of proceedings held under the Civil Procedure Code during the period antecedent to the giving of the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, the present Bill has been introduced, declaring that the sanction given in November last shall operate as if it had been given before the 1st of January 1862.

H. L. ANDERSON.

The 3rd February 1864.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1040 A.

Fort William, the 15th February 1864.

Notification.—The following Despatch from the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

"*From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council, (Public) No.* 1, *dated 4th January* 1864.

"SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 21st November (No. 54) 1863, containing the announcement of the death of the Earl of Elgin, previously communicated by Telegraph, and enclosing a copy of the Notification issued by you on the occasion.

"2.—The intelligence of this melancholy event, which has so unexpectedly deprived Her Majesty and the country of the services of the distinguished Nobleman so recently selected to fill the high office of Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India, has been received by Her Majesty's Government with the deepest feelings of regret, and I have to communicate their entire approval of the public marks of respect to the memory of Lord Elgin, ordered in the Notification of the 21st November last, and of the invitation addressed to all classes of the community to unite in a common tribute of respect and sorrow for the loss which has been sustained by his death.

I have, &c.,
C. WOOD."

No. 1042.

Appointment.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Henry Mills, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 1078.

Leave.—The undermentioned Civil Servants having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.:—

Mr. R. V. Cockerell	- -	2 months
„ R. Wall	- - -	6 „
„ J. D. Gordon	- -	6 „
„ E. Macnaghten	- -	6 „
„ R. J. Wigram	- -	6 „

No. 1079.

Notification.—In a Despatch dated the 23rd December 1863, the Secretary of State has intimated that the appointment of Mr. Andrew William Hume to the Bengal Civil Service, published in Notification No. 6662, dated 20th October last, will not take effect.

No. 1080.

The 16th February 1864.

Leave.—Privilege leave of absence for one month, from the date on which he may avail himself of it, is granted to Mr. B. C. Baily, Superintendent of Telegraphs in the Punjab Circle.

No. 1081.

Appointment.—Mr. H. B. Sleeman, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, to officiate as Super-

intendent of the Scinde Circle during the absence of Mr. Moberly, or until further orders; the appointment to have effect from the 24th August last

No. 1085.

Notification.—Mr. Loftus Richard Tottenham, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of one year, from the date of embarkation.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

No. 357.

Fort William, the 11th February 1864.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. A. Temple, 31st Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, in the Central Provinces.

REVENUE.

No. 51.

The 15th February 1864.

Under the provisions of Section 7 of Act XXIII of 1863, His Excellency in Council is pleased to constitute the following Courts in Oudh for the investigation and trial of claims under the above Act:—

In the Mahomdee and Baraitch Districts.

The Commissioner of Sultanpore.
The Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore.
A European Landholder to be hereafter named.

In the Gonda District.

The Commissioner of Fyzabad.
The Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad.
The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Fyzabad.

JUDICIAL.

No. 72.

Lieutenant F. K. Hawkins and Mr. W. C. Wood, Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class, in Oudh, are appointed Extra Deputy Commissioners in the districts of Sultanpore and Pertabgurh, respectively, during the time that the Deputy Commissioners of these districts may be employed on Settlement duty.

GENERAL.

No. 362.

Captain J. L. Pearse, Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, Mysore, has obtained 10 days' leave of absence to proceed to Madras, preparatory to applying for further leave to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 377.

The 16th February 1864.

Major G. Hamilton, Officiating Political Agent at Ulwur, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 379.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the Commission of the Central Provinces:—

Major J. N. H. Maclean, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Captain A. B. Cumberlege, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Captain J. Ashburner, Supernumerary Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, is brought on the fixed complement of the Commission as a Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class.

The above to have effect from the 14th December 1863, vice Major H. B. Impey, deceased.

Lieutenant H. M. P. Ricketts, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Jubbulpore, and Captain H. F. Newmarch, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Class.

Mr. F. Macnaghten, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, to be Judge of the Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore.

Lieutenant T. Wakefield, Lieutenant J. Forsyth, Mr. H. E. Wrottesley, Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class, and Mr. J. Beddy, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioners.

Azeez-ood-deen, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, in succession to Mr. Wrottesley.

Mr. W. Munton and Mr. D. A. Cameron, Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd Class, in succession to Mr. J. Beddy and Azeez-ood-deen.

Ashfaq Hossein and Taj-ood-deen Hossein, Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 4th Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Class, in succession to Messrs. Munton and Cameron.

Mr. T. Drysdale, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. H. E. M. Impey, to be Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 4th Class, (the latter on probation,) in succession to Ashfaq Hossein and Taj-ood-deen Hossein.

Mr. G. W. Cline, Deputy Collector of Settlements, to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, vice Mr. Crawley, on sick leave.

Sooltan Ali, Serishtadar of the Chief Commissioner's Office, to officiate as Superintendent of Settlements in the room of Mr. Cline.

Lieutenant J. Ducat, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, and at present officiating as an Assistant Settlement Officer, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class from the 2nd November 1861, but to continue to officiate as an Assistant Settlement Officer until further orders.

Abdool Ruheem and Supnessur Doss Dewan, to be Deputy Collectors of Settlements, with retrospective effect from the date of their assuming charge of their appointments.

No. 382.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieutenant Colonel E. K. Elliot, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to act as Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana.

Mr. R. Temple, C. S., to act as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The above appointments are to take effect from the date of the departure of Major General G. St. P. Lawrence, C. B., on leave to England.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 877.

Fort William, the 15th February 1864.

Notification.—Mr. W. Twemlow, Collector of Customs, Moulmein, resumed charge of his office on the afternoon of the 31st December 1863, from which date the remaining portion of the three months' privilege leave granted him from the 31st October 1863 is cancelled.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th February 1864.

No. 117 *of* 1864.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council, No. 445, *dated* 31*st December* 1863.

SIR,—I have received and considered in Council your Excellency's Military letter* No. 56 A, dated 29th July 1863, forwarding applications from the Officers Commanding the Guide Corps, 1st and 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and 2nd Punjab Infantry, soliciting that the period passed in command of regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force may be considered as qualifying an Officer for promotion to the rank of Colonel, in like manner as such command counts in Native Regiments of any description under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

* Separate.

2. My attention has been already drawn to this subject by your proceedings in the Military Department, Nos. 214 and 215 of the 5th March last, wherein it appears that the claim of a Lieutenant Colonel of the Bombay Army to promotion under the Warrant was considered subject to the inquiry as to whether the regiment he commanded was or was not under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief; and I was, prior to the receipt of the Governor General's letter now under acknowledgment, in communication with His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief on the subject.

3. I observe that the wording of my reply to the inquiry contained in the 7th paragraph of your letter No. 83 of 17th June 1859, may have led to a misapprehension of the intention of Her Majesty's Government, and of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, upon this point.

4. In the paragraph referred to, your Government desired "to be informed whether the Command of Irregular and Local Regiments is to be still considered as qualifying for promotion to the rank of Colonel;" and a reference having been made to the General Commanding-in-Chief on this subject, it was stated in reply "That His Royal Highness considers that the command of Local or Irregular Regiments, if held by an Officer with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, may qualify for the rank of Colonel under the provisions of the Warrant."

5. There were, however, two descriptions of Native Forces, with a regimental organization, viz., the 1st, Military, consisting of regiments employed on duties of a strictly Military character; and 2nd, the Police, consisting of Irregular bodies, which, though having a Military organization, were ordinarily employed upon Civil and Police duties.

6. It was not intended that the command of a Corps of the latter description should qualify for promotion under the 8th Clause of the Royal Warrant, and it was with a view of drawing a distinction between the two descriptions of Force to which I have referred, that the words "under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief," which did not occur either in your letter or in that of the Military Secretary to His Royal Highness, but which were adopted as expressing in a few words the distinction which it was intended to make, were inserted in my reply to your reference.

7. While the object of the distinction was to exclude Officers of Police Battalions from the operation of the 8th Clause of the Warrant, it was not intended to exclude from the privilege conferred by it, Officers Commanding regiments of a strictly Military character, whether serving directly under the Commander-in-Chief, or placed, for reasons of State policy, under the Civil Government.

8. I request, therefore, that the terms of your Order No. 39 of 1859, which would seem to exclude from the benefit of Clause 8 of the Royal Warrant, Officers Commanding Regiments or Forces of the latter description, may be modified, and that the rule, as now explained, may be applied, with retrospective effect, to such Officers as may be already entitled to promotion to the rank of Colonel under its provisions.

9. Under the operation of this order, the Punjab Force, the Hyderabad Contingent, and all such bodies of Troops will be considered as forming a portion of the Standing Army, and Officers serving with those Forces will be entitled to all the privileges regarding promotion granted to the Officers of the Army at large, by the usage of the service, or under the provision of the Royal Warrant.

No. 118 *of* 1864.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council, No. 446, *dated* 31*st December* 1863.

SIR,—With reference to my Despatch No. 436 of 25th November 1862, I have to inform you that the rule laid down in a Circular from the Horse Guards, No. 61 of the 24th August 1860, extends to all Officers holding the rank of Captain regimentally with the Brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel, who may be serving in positions qualifying for promotion to the rank of Colonel, under the 8th Clause of the Royal Warrant of 31st January 1859.

2. It is therefore to be considered as applying to Officers of that rank holding the command of Regiments in the Indian Army.

3. A Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel appointed to the command of a Regiment before the publication in General Order of the Horse Guards' Circular of the 24th August 1860, would count his period of command as qualifying service for the rank of Colonel, but a Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel appointed to a similar command subsequent to the publication, would not so count it.

No. 119 *of* 1864.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council, No. 418, *dated* 31*st December* 1863.

SIR,—I have received and considered in Council your Excellency's letter No. 83 A, dated 29th August 1863, forwarding for my consideration a reference made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, as to the actual advantages to the soldier derivable from the boon of two years' service granted in the General Order by the Governor General, dated 12th October 1859, to those men of the Local Army who did not take their discharge under the General Order No. 883 of the 20th June 1859.

2. It appears that the Commander-in-Chief was informed, by a letter from the War Office, that this concession "does not count towards good conduct pay, pension, or any other advantage for which actual service is required, but only allows a soldier to claim his discharge two years earlier than he would otherwise be able to claim it."

3. This ruling, His Excellency has remarked, is not in accordance with the General Order by the Governor General of the 26th February 1860.

4. Having sought information from the Secretary of State for War upon what authority it had been stated that the two years' service granted in the General Order of the 12th October 1859 was not to reckon towards pension, I have been informed, in reply, that the passage quoted from the War Office letter to Sir H. Rose is in strict accordance with the terms of the General Order of the 7th December 1859, which is as follows :—"The boon is to be applied solely in calculating the length of service of any man as a soldier, and is not to be reckoned towards the completion of fixed periods for promotion in departments, or for enhancement of retiring pensions, or towards good conduct pay or claim to gratuity and medal, or any other advantage for the obtainment of which actual service is necessary."

5. I have represented to the Secretary of State for War that the interpretation placed on this order in the instructions given to Sir H. Rose is erroneous.

6. Your General Orders noted in the margin detail at length the benefit to the soldier derivable from the grant, and make it apparent that the two years' service was to reckon towards the period entitling to pension as a soldier.

G. O. by G. G. No. 36, dated 7th Dec. 1859.
G. O. by G. G. dated 26th Feb. 1860.

No. 120 *of* 1864.—Lieutenant Ayrton Pullan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Probationary Assistant, Great Trigonometrical Survey, having served the prescribed period of one year on probation, is brought on the permanent strength of that Department as Topographical Assistant, on a Staff Salary of Rs. (250) two hundred and fifty per mensem, with effect from the 20th ultimo.

No. 121 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Native Officers are permitted to resign the service from the date of publication of this order at the Head Quarters of their Corps :—

20*th* (*Punjab*) *Regiment Native Infantry.*
Subadar Bussawah Singh.
" Bhugwan Singh.

No. 122 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that the appointment of Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines may be retained on promotion of the incumbent to the rank of Colonel regimentally.

2. This appointment, however, is subject to the limit of five years' tenure, and to vacation on the promotion of the incumbent to the rank of Colonel Commandant, or on his succession to the Colonel's allowance.

No. 123 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Native Commissioned Grades of all Arms at the three Presidencies the provisions of Government General Order No. 907 of the 8th October 1861, in respect to the grant of gratuities to men of short service, who may be discharged as physically unfit for further service.

2. In the case of Native Officers whose removal from the service on these grounds may be desired, Commanding Officers will make application to Army Head Quarters, transmitting, in each case, the medical certificate required by paragraph 5 of the General Order dated 8th October 1861, and all such cases will be forwarded by the Commanders-in-Chief at the several Presidencies for the decision and orders of the local Governments.

No. 124 *of* 1864.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Rules in modification of Government General Order No. 566, dated 8th September 1863 :—

I. As a rule, gratuities granted on discharge to Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Sowars of Native Cavalry on the Irregular Footing will be calculated on the net pay of the several Grades.

II. Horse allowance, in addition to net pay, will be sanctioned only when the horses of discharged men are not taken over at a valuation by the Regiment, or, under any extraordinary circumstances, when the sanction of Government may be specially accorded.

III. Horse allowance will be admitted by the Pay Department upon certificates from Officers Commanding Native Cavalry Regiments, to the effect that the horses have not been taken by them for their Corps.

The 11*th February* 1864.

No. 125 *of* 1864.—The services of Major A. G. Forsyth, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 126 *of* 1864.—With reference to General Order by the Governor General No. 116 A of the 4th August last, and to the Notification from the Foreign Department, No. 317, dated 9th instant, the services of Lieutenant P. Thompson, of the Royal Artillery, Revenue Surveyor of the 3rd Division in Oudh, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 1st January 1864, instead of from the 31st October 1863, as previously notified.

The 15th February 1864.

No. 127 of 1864.—In conformity with Government General Order No. 144 of 1852, the following Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office during the month of January 1864, on account of the estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, is published for general information. And it is hereby notified that claims to the estates in question which shall not be preferred to the Presidency Pay Master by Executors and Administrators before the conclusion of twelve months after the date of decease, cannot be attended to in this country, as the money, after that period, will be remitted to, and made payable by, the Secretary of State for India:—

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, in the month of January 1864.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling	Rate of Exchange.
	Commissioned and Warrant Officers.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
11th Jan. 1864	(a) John Brown	Assistant Surgeon	Medical Department	...	13th Nov. 1863	...	765 10 9	...	765 10 9					
16th " "	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	13th " "	...	1,397 14 6	...	1,397 14 6					
27th " "	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	13th " "	...	74 8 0	...	74 8 0					
27th " "	(b) John Palmer Caulfeild	Major	Staff Corps	...	14th April "	Testate	1,712 11 11	...	1,712 11 11					
27th " "	(c) Herbert Diaper	Surgeon Major	Medical Establishment	...	27th July "	Ditto	191 11 2	...	191 11 2					
27th " "	(d) Nathaniel David Scott Wallich	Surgeon	Medical Department	...	9th June "	Ditto	17 0 0	...	17 0 0					
	Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.													
11th Jan. 1864	John Armitage	Sergeant	Commissariat Department	...	6th Sept. 1863	...	160 15 10	...	160 15 10*					
11th " "	(e) William Barnard	Actg. Barrack Sergt.		...	23rd July "	Intestate	101 12 11	...	101 12 11					
13th " "	Thomas Shanks	Private	1st European Light Cavalry	.	...	.	21 7 2	...	21 7 2					
16th " "	(f) William Horne	Sergeant	No. 1 Battery Bengal Artillery	9979	4th Oct. 1862	Testate	241 3 4		241 3 4					
22nd " "	Edward Grant	Qr. Mr. Sergeant	28th Regiment Native Infantry	...	10th June 1857	..	59 12 2	...	59 12 2					
25th " "	(g) Thomas Wilson	Gunner	E. By. 24th Brigade. B. Arty.	444	5th Mar. 1863	Intestate	6 12 11	...	6 12 11					
27th " "	(h) John Robinson	Private	H. M.'s 21st Hussars	38	27th " "	Unknown	42 0 0	...	42 0 0					
						Total.	4,793 8 8	...	4,793 8 8					

FORT WILLIAM;
PAY OFFICE,
The 30th January 1864.

C. F. M. MUNDY, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Presidency Pay Master.

(a) Next of kin, daughter, Catherine; mother, Mrs. Agnes Brown; and a brother, R. Brown.
(b) Legatees, widow, children, and other relatives.
(c) Will in favor of widow.
(d) Legatees, mother, brother, and sisters, in England.
(e) Next of kin, father, W. S. Barnard, Shoredich, London, Middlesex.
(f) Legatee, aunt, Elizabeth Mathews, Offenham, near Evesham, Berkshire, England.
(g) Next of kin not known.
(h) Two daughters at Lawrence Asylum, Murree, and a son at Meean Meer.

* Also (2) two Gold Mohurs.

No. 128 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon David Henry Small, of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Police Corps.	For 2 years, under the new Regulations, embarking at Bombay.

No. 129 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon H. Baillie, M. D., F. R. C. S., Presidency Surgeon, to the medical charge of the Lower Orphan School, as a temporary arrangement, in addition to his other duties.

The 16*th February* 1864.

No. 130 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain T. Staples	... 27th January 1864.
Captain H. A. Taylor	... 3rd February 1864.
Captain J. Smith	... 13th February 1864.

No. 131 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captains, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant D. W. Wise	... 6th December 1863.
„ E. P. Gurdon	.. 20th January 1864.

No. 132 *of* 1864.—The following Order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

No. 3, *dated* 12*th January* 1864.—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, to Captain G. Adey, of the Madras Staff Corps, Commanding 2nd Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	For 20 months.

No. 133 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Student of the Lahore Medical College having passed the prescribed examination, is admitted into the service as a Native Doctor, with effect from the 1st instant, and placed at the disposal of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department :—

Shaik Mahomed Deen.

No. 134 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India as an Out-Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, according to the 23rd Clause of the Royal Warrant of the 1st July 1848, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of his pension :—

Quarter Master Sergeant George Watts, Her Majesty's 80th Regiment of Foot.

No. 135 *of* 1864.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

PROMOTIONS.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Cadre of the late 4th Eur. Light Cavy.	Lieut. Henry Muirson Caulfeild ..	Captain ...	17th Nov. 1863 ..	Capt. Sir M. Barlow, Bart., (Cadre of the late 4th Eur. Light Cavalry), transferred to the 88th Foot.
Cadre of the late 5th Eur. Light Cavy.	Lieut. Charles Manners Sutton Fairbrother (Capt. in the 19th Hussars.)	Ditto ...	17th „ „ ...	Capt. the Hon'ble F. A. J. Chichester (Cadre of the late 5th Eur. Light Cavalry), transferred to the 94th Foot.
	Lieut. Alexander Shepherd ...	Ditto ...	17th „ „ ..	Capt. A. C. Grant, Staff Corps (Cadre of the late 5th Eur. Light Cavalry), transferred to the 90th Foot.
	Lieut. Samuel Boulderson ..	Ditto ..	17th „ „ ...	Capt. H. Durrant, (Cadre of the late 5th Eur. Light Cavalry), transferred to the 8th Foot.
General List, Cavalry.	(*b*) Cornet Arthur William Gordon Brebner (20th Hussars.)	Lieutenant ...	17th „ „ ...	Capt. C. M. S. Fairbrother, 19th Hussars, promoted in the Cadre of the late 5th Eur. Light Cavy.
	(*a*) Cornet Charles Robert St. Quintin (19th Hussars.)	Ditto ...	17th „ „ ...	Lieut. Alexander Shepherd (Cadre of the late 5th Eur. Light Cavy.) promoted.
	(*c*) Cornet William Alexander Lawrence (21st Hussars.)	Ditto ...	17th „ „ ...	Lieut. S. Boulderson, (Cadre of the late 5th Eur. Light Cavalry), promoted.
	(*b*) Cornet Cecil Mangles (20th Hussars.)	Ditto ..	24th „ „ ...	Lieut. G. C. Swiney, (Cadre of the late 5th Eur. Light Cavalry), transferred to the 8th Hussars.
	Cornet Silas Adair Swinley ...	Ditto ...	28th „ „ ..	Lieut. V. J. Hodson, (Cadre of the late 4th Eur. Light Cavalry), deceased.

Promotions,—continued.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Cadre of the late 24th N. I.	Lieut. James Burnie Lind (Capt. in the Staff Corps.)	Captain ...	13th Nov. 1863.	Major E. A. Grubb, Staff Corps (Capt. in Cadre of late 24th N. I.), deceased.
Cadre of the late 26th N. I.	Lieut. George Augustus Williams (Capt. and Brevet Major in the Staff Corps.)	Ditto ...	17th " "	Capt. J. Hind, 104th Foot (Cadre of the late 26th N. I.), retired.
Cadre of the late 35th N. I.	Lieut. Frederick John Keen (Staff Corps)	Ditto ...	17th Dec. "	Lieut. G. Alexander, Staff Corps Capt. in the Cadre of the late 35th N. I.) killed in action.
Cadre of the late 45th N. I.	Lieut. Robert Chalmers (Capt. in the Staff Corps.)	Ditto ...	14th Jan. 1864	Capt. W. F. Stewart, Staff Corps, deceased.
Cadre of the late 70th N. I.	Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) Robert Cony Whiting.	Ditto ...	15th Dec. 1863	Major H. B. Impey, Staff Corps (Capt. in Cadre of late 70th N. I.), deceased.
Cadre of the late 74th N. I.	Lieut. Herbert Sconce (Staff Corps)	Ditto ...	30th " "	Bt. Major W. F. N. Wallace, Cadre of the late 74th N. I., retired.
General List, Infantry.	(f) Ensign Richard Tabuteau Mayne (109th Foot.)	Lieutenant ...	19th Nov. "	Lieut. W. F. Mosley, Cadre of the late 35th N. I., killed in action.
	Ensign Alexander Jeffery Nicholson	Ditto ...	26th " "	Capt. T. E. VanderGucht, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 5th European Regiment.
	Ensign Archibald Cuthbert Bigg Wither.	Ditto ...	1st Dec. "	Lieut. F. Hibbert, Cadre of the late 35th N. I., transferred to the 24th Foot.
	(e) Ensign Edmond Leopold Clarke (103rd Foot).	Ditto ...	6th " "	Lieut. St. G. M. Bishop, Cadre of the late 66th Goorkha Regt. Light Infantry, killed in action.
	(d) Ensign Charles More Stockley (101st Foot.)	Ditto	10th " "	Major C. Irvine, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 51st N. I.
	Ensign Henry John Lawrence ...	Ditto	14th " "	Lieut. R. Norton, General List, Infantry, removed from the service.
	" William Loch	Ditto	15th " "	Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) R. C. Whiting, Cadre of the late 70th N. I., promoted.
	" Richmond Shakespear	Ditto	17th " "	Lieut. F. J. Keen, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 35th N. I.
	" Binfield Wemyss ..	Ditto ...	30th " "	Lieut. H. Sconce, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 74th N. I.
	" Robert William Napier ..	Ditto ...	1st Jan. 1864	Lieut. W. L. Dickens, Cadre of the late 26th N. I., deceased.
	" Frederick Mills Malet Harris	Ditto ...	" " "	Lieut. P. Boyd, General List, Infantry, deceased.
	" Allan Scott Roberts ...	Ditto ..	13th " "	Lieut. W. D. Shaw, Cadre of the late 2nd N. I., struck off the List of the Bengal Army.
	" Stephen Hotham	Ditto ...	14th " "	Capt. R. Chalmers, Staff Corps promoted in the Cadre of the lote 45th N. I.

Memorandum.—The promotion of Ensign E. G. Serle, General List, to the rank of Lieutenant, published in Government General Order No. 17 of 1864, is cancelled, that Officer having been transferred to the 46th Foot from the 17th November 1863.

The promotion of Cornets Brebner, St. Quintin, Lawrence, and Mangles; and of Ensigns Mayne Clarke, and Stockley, is made under the provisions of paragraph 58 of Government General Order No. 332 of 1861, and will in no way affect their position in the Regiments marginally noted, for appointment to which Corps they were placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by Government General Order No. 705 of 1862 and General Order by the Governor General, No. 34 A of 1863.

(a) 19th Hussars.
(b) 20th "
(c) 21st "
(d) 101st Foot.
(e) 103rd "
(f) 109th "

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To rank from	In whose room.
General List, Cavalry.	Lieut. Frederic Henry Huth (Cornet, 19th Hussars.)	17th Nov. 1863	Lieut. H. M. Caulfeild, Cadre of the late 4th Euro. Light Cavy., promoted.
General List, Infantry.	" George William Beresford, (Ensn, 107th Foot.)	13th " "	Capt. J. B. Lind, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 24th N. I.
	" Arthur Benjamin Clare ...	14th " "	Capt. J. P. Davidson, Staff Corps, Lieut. in the Cadre of the late 4th N. I., killed in action.
	" George Campbell Napier ...	17th " "	Capt. (Bt. Major) L. Forbes, Staff Corps, Lieut. in the Cadre of the late 2nd N. I., transferred to the 51st Foot.
	" Brodrick Hudleston, (Ensn., 104th Foot.)	17th " "	Capt. (Bt. Major) G. A. Williams, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 26th N. I.
	" William Hope Meiklejohn ...	18th " "	Lieut. W. T. Woodcock, Genl. List, Infy., deceased.
	" Alexander Innes Shepherd (Ensn., 107th Foot.)	19th " "	Capt. H. L. C. Bernard, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 4th Euro. Regt.
	" Walter Jones ...	19th " "	Lieut. H. H. Chapman, 101st Foot, (Cadre of the late 6th Euro. Regt.,) killed in action.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 11th February 1864.

Notification.—With reference to order by the Government of Bengal No. 223, dated 2nd October 1863, Mr. T. W. Armstrong is appointed a Supernumerary Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, with effect from 1st May 1863; Major F. P. Layard will continue to be borne on the effective list in that grade.

No. 41.

Appointment.—Mr. G. A. George is appointed to the Public Works Department in British Burmah as a temporary Assistant Overseer, and posted to the Rangoon Division.

No. 42.

The 12th February 1864.

Leave of Absence.—The preparatory leave under Clause 18 of the new Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, granted to Mr. J. T. Maclagan, Deputy Controller and Examiner, Public Works Accounts, by the Chief Engineer of Oudh, from the 24th February to 9th March 1864, to appear before the Calcutta Medical Board with a view to applying for 15 months' sick leave to Europe, is confirmed.

No. 43.

The 13th February 1864.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 4 of the 1st January 1864, granting leave of absence to Major F. N. Smith, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 1st Class, British Burmah, for "*Calcutta*" read "*Madras.*"

No. 44.

Appointment.—Mr. J. Frankford is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Assistant Overseer, and posted to the Straits Settlements, with effect from the 18th September 1863.

No. 45.

The 16th February 1864.

Notifications.—Major E. N. Sandilands, Executive Engineer, 3rd Division Lahore and Peshawur Road, held temporary charge of Peshawur Division, in addition to his own duties, from the 8th October to 30th November 1863, both dates inclusive.

No. 46.

Mr. J. T. Maclagan, Deputy Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Oudh, returned to duty on 15th December 1863 from the leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, granted to him in Notification No. 137, dated 9th December.

No. 47.

Appointments.—The undermentioned passed Students of the Thomason College, Roorkee, are appointed to the Public Works Department as Probationary Assistant Engineers, and posted as follows:—

To the Punjab.

Mr. C. B. Leupolt.

To the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. W. P. Conroy.

No. 48.

Mr. A. Adams, a passed Student of the Civil Engineering College, Calcutta, is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Probationary Assistant Engineer, and posted to the Punjab.

No. 49.

Mr. A. C. Bell is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Probationary Assistant Engineer, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

R. STRACHEY, *Colonel,* R. E.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PEARL FISHERY.

Notice is hereby given, that a Pearl Fishery will take place at Aripo, in the Island of Ceylon, on or about the 2nd of March next, 1864; and that the Bank to be fished is the North-West Cheval Paar Bank, estimated to contain Oysters sufficient to employ Seventy-five Boats for Twelve days.

It is therefore recommended that such Boat-owners and Divers as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery, should be at Aripo on or before the 20th February next. And it is particularly notified, that the first day's fishing will positively take place on the first day in March that the weather may permit the Boats to fish.

The Fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the Oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon Currency, or in ————

Drafts on the Banks in Colombo, or Bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at Ten days' sight, will be taken, on Letters of Credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such Drafts or Bills.

For the convenience of purchasers, the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorized to receive Cash Deposits from parties intending to become purchasers; and Receipts of these Officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the Fishery.

No deposit will be received for a less sum than Fifty pounds.

By His Honor's Command,
W. C. GIBSON,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Colombo, 8th December 1863.

Statement of the Produce and Valuation of 12,000 *Oysters taken from the North-West part of the Chevel Paar, in November* 1863.

Description, Size, Number, & Quality.					Weight.				Value.	Total value.	Rate of Valuation in Pagodas.	
No.	Description.	Size in Baskets.	Number.	Quality in Chew.	Kalengies.	Manjadies.	Total. K.	Total. M.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per Chew.	Per Kalengy.
1	Kalippo ...	20	3	...	...	1¼	...	...	6 9 0	..	...	@ 30 Star Pagodas.
2	Korowell ...	...	3	...	...	1⅞	...	..	2 14 0	...	...	@ 15 do. do.
3	Peesel ...	...	19	...	...	10⅝	.	...	7 6 1	.	...	@ 4 do. do.
							0	13¾		16 13 1		
4	Anothary ...	30	3	44/320	...	1 13/16	...	...	7 1 0	...	@ 12 Star Pagodas	
5	Kalippo ...	...	3	...	...	¾	...	...	3 4 2	...	...	@ 25 do. do.
6	Korowell ...	...	6	...	...	1⅞	...	...	3 15 0	...	...	@ 12 do. do.
7	Peesel ...	...	23	...	...	7⅞	...	...	4 1 3	...	...	@ 3 do. do.
							0	11 6/16		18 6 1		
8	Aney ...	50	3	21/320	...	16 1/32	...	...	3 7 0	...	@ 15 do. do.	
9	Anothary ...	...	5	17/320	...	7/8	...	...	5 10 0	...	@ 14 do. do.	
10	Kalippo ...	...	40	...	...	8⅜	...	...	23 6 2	...	...	@ 16 do. do.
11	Korowell ...	...	45	...	...	11 1/16	...	...	20 2 0	...	...	@ 10 do. do.
12	Peesel ...	...	87	...	1	1⅛	...		11 2 2	...	...	@ 2½ do. do.
							2	2 6/16		63 12 0		
13	Aney ...	80	4	16/320	...	½	...	...	2 10 0	..	@ 16 do. do.	
14	Anothary ...	...	12	46/320	...	1½	..	...	7 0 3	..	@ 14 do. do.	
15	Kalippo ...	...	49	...	...	6⅞	...	...	14 7 0	...	...	@ 12 do. do.
16	Korowell ...	...	76	...	...	12½	..	...	16 6 2	...	...	@ 7½ do. do,
17	Peesel ...	...	111	...	...	16½	...	.	5 12 0	...	...	@ 2 do. do.
							1	17⅞		46 4 1		
18	Vadivoe	100	..	44/320	4	13½	...	...	...	...	...	
19	excluding	200	...	42 48/320	4	15½	..	...	...	...	...	
20	Madengoe	400	...	1 14 48/320	2	7½	...	...	281 14 2	...	...	
							11	16½		281 14 2	@ 7 do. do.	
21	Tool	600	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22		800	...	...	3	11¼	...	...	...	...	...	
23		1000	...	...	1	17½	...	...	110 0 2	...	...	@ 3 do. do.
							10	8⅜		110 0 2		
24	Masottool ...	...	...	...	3	10	3	10	10 8 0	...	...	@ 3 Rupees.
25	Shell Pearls	...	...	...	6	...	0	0	36 12 0	...	...	@ 1¾ Star Pagodas.
										47 4 0		
					Total		31	1	Total	584 6 3		

Selavetorre, 28th November 1863.

W. C. TWYNAM, *Supdt. Pearl Fishery.*
JAMES DONNAN, *Inspector Pearl Banks.*
H. M. PATCHICO, *Adigar.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Seven (7) packages have been lying in my possession for a considerable period, to the undermentioned address:—

CAPTAIN J. S. D. WHITE,
Commanding Musbee Sappers,
with Saraon Field Division,
Camp Balia Ghat.

If not claimed within one month from date hereof, the contents will be sold to defray expenses.

E. J. EVILLE,
Manager, N. W. Dák Co.,
Lower Divn., Benares.

BENARES, 10*th Feb.* 1864.

Lost or Stolen.

Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. $\frac{01701}{11C}$, for Rupees 55, issued on Government Promissory Note No. 17456 of 1859-60, due on the 30th November 1864, has been lost or stolen from this Office, to which the Note had been sent for cancellation of the Coupons attached. Payment of the missing Coupon has been stopped.

FORT WILLIAM; LOAN OFFICE, *The* 30*th Jan.* 1864.

R. P. HARRISON,
Acct. Genl. to the
Govt. of India.

BENGAL ARMY LIST.

The *Bengal Official Quarterly Army List*, corrected in the Office of the Adjutant General, up to the 1st of January 1864, is now ready.

There has been added to this number a non-official Supplement, containing—

A Table of Staff Appointments and Allowances.

The Civil Service List.

The Rules of the Military and Military Orphan Funds.

An Alphabetical List of War Services of Officers of Her Majesty's British and Indian Troops.

Thus making the Bengal Army List the cheapest and most valuable work of its kind, and a necessary volume for every Library and Counting House.

Price 5 Rs. in advance, and 8 annas extra when sent by post. Apply to

CALCUTTA, 6, *Bankshall Street,* 17*th February* 1863.

O. T. CUTTER,
Publisher of the
Bengal Official Army List.

CLASSIFIED LIST
AND
DISTRIBUTION RETURN
OF
OFFICERS AND SUBORDINATES
IN THE
Public Works Department,
UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
WITH ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

[Corrected up to November 1st, 1863.]

Price 2 Rupees.

Apply to O. T. CUTTER,
Military Orphan Press.

FOR SALE,
At the Office of the Gazette of India.

A COLLECTION of TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS and SUNNUDS, relating to India and neighbouring countries, compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

VOLUME I.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Bengal, Burmah, and the Eastern Archipelago. Super royal, 8vo. pp. 372, with three Maps.

VOLUME II.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Nepal, the Punjab, and the States on the Punjab Frontier. Super royal 8vo. pp. 456, with two Maps.

VOLUME III.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Peishwa, Nagpoor, and Bundlecund. Super royal 8vo. pp. 588.

Price, Five Rupees per volume.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

With reference to Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 13th ultimo, *The Gazette of India* will be published every Wednesday, commencing with the 6th of January 1864. Price, with Supplement, 15 Rs. per annum, payable in advance, and 3 Rs. 4 As. additional when sent by Post.

Intending Subscribers will be good enough to remit the amount of their subscriptions, and to send in their names and address, plainly and legibly written, as early as possible to

CALCUTTA, *Military Orphan Press,* *Dec.* 26*th,* 1863.

O. T. CUTTER,
Publisher of the
Gazette of India.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 6.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., C. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 10th February 1864.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
Major General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.
The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.
The Hon'ble Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble W. Grey.
The Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C. B.
The Hon'ble A. A. Roberts, C. B.
His Highness Nawab Mahomed Yousuf Ali Khan Bahadoor, K. S. I., Nawab of Rampore.
The Hon'ble H. L. Anderson.
The Hon'ble C. H. Brown.
The Hon'ble J. N. Bullen.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Vezearam Guzzeputty Raj Bahadoor of Vizianagram.
The Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadoor.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampore and the Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadoor made a solemn declaration of Allegiance to Her Majesty, and that they would faithfully fulfil the duties of their Office.

TOLLS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act VIII of 1851 (for enabling Government to levy tolls on Public Roads and Bridges), said that the Bill was one which involved no question of principle; not even raising the question whether it was desirable to levy such tolls at all. For while its object was to amend the Schedule of Act VIII of 1851, that Act was otherwise left untouched. The Schedule to Act VIII of 1851 had been proved by experience to be insufficient and in some respects bad. Some of its provisions, indeed, had manifestly been taken just as they stood from English Turnpike Acts without much reference to their applicability to this country. The Government of the North-Western Provinces objected to some of the details of the amended Schedule, and had suggested improvements in them; while the Government of Bengal approved of the Bill in its present form. If he got leave to introduce a Bill, and it were referred to a Select Committee, these differences of opinion would be considered, and it would be seen to what extent the amended Schedule required alteration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN LAW OFFICERS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ROBERTS introduced the Bill to repeal the laws relating to the Offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers, and to the Offices of Cazee-ool-Cozaat and of Cazee, and to abolish the former Offices, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in four weeks. He said that when he obtained leave to introduce the Bill, he had stated the objects of it so fully that it was unnecessary for him now to enter at length into them. He might however repeat that such great changes had lately been introduced into the Criminal Law by the passing of the Indian Penal Code, that the services of Mahomedan Law Officers were no longer necessary. Again, as regards Civil Justice, during the seventy years that the Officers of the British Government had taken part in the administration of Civil Justice, access had been obtained by means of translations and otherwise to all the principal Law Books, and a body of precedents, to be found in the decisions of the Courts, had grown up. The Judges were therefore now qualified to dispose of questions of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law themselves, and it was proposed that henceforth the Courts should expound the law for themselves. The Bill would also enable the Government to dissever itself from all connection with the Office of Cazee, which was an Office arising out of the constitution of Mahomedan Society. When the British Rule commenced in India, it was deemed expedient to utilize the Cazees who were found already established, and consequently laws were passed, investing them with certain public functions in addition to their private duties. Latterly, however, Cazees had ceased to do anything whatever for the State, but they continued nevertheless to be appointed and paid by the State. At the same time there were many self-appointed Cazees who never had any connection with Government, and who exercised their calling among such of their countrymen as chose to employ them. Under the Bill now introduced, the Government would appoint no more Cazees, but would leave all candidates for the Office to be selected by the persons who employed and paid them. He was authorized to state that the claims of all Law Officers and Cazees on account of any pecuniary or other allowance of which they were in receipt from Government in virtue of their Offices, would be separately and liberally considered.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampore said that the Bill contained two distinct propositions: it proposed 1st, to abolish the Offices of Cazee-ool-Cozaat and Hindoo Law Officer,—and 2nd, to dissever the connection of Government with Town and Pergunnah Cazees. To the first he saw no objection. But in regard to the second, he would observe that the appointment of Cazee was primarily instituted for the general welfare of the people, and to prevent disputes regarding the reality or otherwise of marriages, the amount of marriage portions, and questions of succession and inheritance, and it was evident that the absence of all registry would not only give rise to such disputes, but would cause the Courts to be flooded with suits regarding them, and would thus protract litigation, and uselessly take up the time of the Judges. He would therefore propose that, as was now (some few Towns excepted) the practice, Government should not remunerate Cazees who performed their duties in virtue of the authority granted to them by Government, but that on the other hand, Government should not dissever its connection with the Cazees, but should frame rules for them and for their control, as in the case of Pleaders and Ameens. Their duties would consist in registering every marriage, and forwarding monthly copies thereof to the District Court. From this, the following advantages would be derived:—1st, that the Zillah Authorities could, if necessary, refer any question of law to competent Cazees so appointed,—2nd, when the intention of Government to keep up their appointments was generally known, education would be stimulated by a desire to obtain them,—3rd, the inconvenience attending a search for a Cazee for the celebration of marriage ceremonies and the like, and the possibility of not finding one, which would probably follow their non-appointment by Government, would be obviated. The people, of their own free-will, paid the Cazees certain sums for the performance of the marriage ceremony, and these would still be the remuneration of the Cazees. Besides, the Government had acknowledged the advisability of registering the marriages of Mahomedans in the registers of Cazees by instituting a system of registry for the marriages of Christians: it was also clear that the interference of Government with respect to Cazees could only be productive of good, and would prevent disputes and litigation.

The Hon'ble MR. ROBERTS said he regretted that His Highness had not been present when he (Mr. Roberts) had moved for leave to introduce the Bill, for if he had been present, he would have seen from his (Mr. Roberts') remarks, that no intention whatever was entertained to interfere with the duties of Cazees as Cazees. There were already thousands of Cazees who were self-constituted, and were elected by the people who employed them without the intervention of Government, and who never had any connection with it. The object of the Bill was merely to enable Government to withdraw from the exercise of the privilege of appointing Cazees. But the Bill would not interfere with the duties usually performed by Cazees, which did not depend upon any enactment of the British Legislature.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PORT DUES (AMHERST) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine introduced the Bill to repeal Act VIII of 1861, (for the levy of Port dues in the Port of Amherst,) and in moving that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in three weeks, said that Act VIII of 1861 had not proved beneficial to the Port of Amherst or to the neighbouring Ports, and there seemed to be an unanimous local opinion that it ought to be repealed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES (KURRACHEE) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson introduced the Bill to give validity to certain proceedings of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in one week.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Civil Procedure (Sinde) Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson also introduced the Bill to give validity to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Province of Sinde from the 1st day of January 1862, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in one week.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Poorwah and Khuddee Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to bring the Jagheers of Poorwah and Khuddee, in the District of Banda, under the operation of the General Regulations, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Administration of Justice at Aden.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice at Aden be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson also moved that the Bill be passed with the amendments recommended by the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Whipping Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Roberts postponed his motion that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases be taken into consideration, and that the Bill be passed with the amendments recommended by the Select Committee. He said he found that the Report of the Select Committee had been in the hands of Members barely the shortest time required by the Rules for the conduct of business: moreover, since coming into the Council-room, a petition had been put into his hands, containing objections to the passing of the Bill in its present shape. Under these circumstances he would ask permission to postpone his Motion for one week.

Foreigners' Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to give the Government certain powers with respect to Foreigners be taken into consideration. He remarked that the Select Committee had made no alteration whatever in the principle of the Bill, but had done a good deal to add to the clearness and intelligibility of its expressions.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine also moved that the Bill be passed with the amendments recommended by the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to repeal the laws relating to the Offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers, and to the Offices of Cazee-ool-Cozaat and of Cazee, and to abolish the former Offices—The Hon'ble Messrs. Harington, Maine, Ellis and Roberts, His Highness the Nawab of Rampore, and Mr. Anderson.

On the Bill to repeal Act VIII of 1861 (for the levy of Port dues in the Port of Amherst)—The Hon'ble Messrs. Harington, Maine, and Bullen.

On the Bill to give validity to certain proceedings of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee—The Hon'ble Messrs. Harington, Maine, and Anderson.

On the Bill to give validity to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Province of Sinde from the 1st of January 1862—The Hon'ble Messrs. Harington, Maine, and Anderson.

The Council adjourned.

A. G. Macpherson,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to Govt. of India,

Home Dept.

Calcutta,
The 10th February 1864.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

JOURNEY TO SHIRAUZ.

From Lieut. Colonel LEWIS PELLY, Acting Political Resident and Consul General, Persian Gulf, to the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON, Chief Secy. to Govt. of Bombay,—(dated Bushire, 14th October 1863.)

No. 105 A, Political Department, of 25th August 1863.

I have the honor, in continuation of my letter as per margin, to submit a few remarks on my recent journey to Shirauz.

2. Appended is a Tabular Statement giving an approximate estimate of the trade of Shirauz.

3. Appended also is a Sketch Map of our route from Bushire to Shirauz, obligingly prepared by Doctor Colvill.

4. Specimens of rock* broken off *in situ* from the ranges of hills traversing the route between the plain of Bushire and that of Persepolis are separately submitted. These specimens have been carefully collected by Doctor Colvill.

5. The country between Bushire and Shirauz may be divided into :—

1st.—The plain stretching from the shore line of the Persian Gulf to the lowest spurs of the mountain ranges, near Barazjan and Daulekee.

2nd.—The succession of passes commencing at Daulekee, and leading up into the high plateaus of Persia.

6. The general aspect of the first division is that of a dead and arid flat, almost level with the water-line, fringed here and there with lines of date trees, and here and there, at wide intervals, sown with barley, wheat, melons, cucumbers, and other vegetables. Indeed, as I first looked inland towards the mountain ranges from the top of a house in Bushire, I was reminded of the plain stretching from the frontier of Upper Sindh to the foot of the Bolan ; and as I looked back from the mountain spurs near Daulekee towards the sea, the plain looked much what that from the westward of Kurrachee would look from the pass leading to Sonmeeanee if that pass were removed to four times its present distance from Kurrachee.

7. From Bushire to Daulekee the forts or villages are as per margin. The entire distance by the road may be fifty full miles, and it is remarkable that although this is the main line of trade into Persia, and although the heat of this plain is for some months of the year so intense that people are known to fall dead in traversing it, yet there is not one caravanserai until you reach Daulekee : no stream of fresh water is to be found anywhere. The villages are supplied from brackish wells. Drinkable water is, however, to be found at a short distance below the surface of the ground, and the people are expert in digging temporary wells. Corn and provisions sufficient for the wants of the peasantry and for that of passing muleteers, are found at all the forts, but beyond this, little reliance could be placed on provisions. The surplus corn is exported, that which remains in store is buried in pits lined with straw. These are readily discoverable by probing; and the pit coverings are generally raised into mounds.

Chaghudduk.
Ahmedee.
Esawendy.
Khooshab.
Barazjan.
Rahdari.
Daulekee.

8. The grain is sown in late autumn and reaped in late spring and early summer. Cotton thrives everywhere, but it is carelessly sown, and the same bushes are left standing for an indefinite number of years. The garden crops are dependent on wells, or on water drawn from the subterranean water-ducts, which everywhere pierce the tongue of land on which Bushire itself stands. For the rest, crops are wholly dependent on rain, which falls at intervals, and sometimes heavily from December to April. An adequate supply of rain is, however, very uncertain, especially towards the close of the rainy season, when it is most required. Locusts are a curse to this plain. I have passed through flights of them absolutely darkening the sky and destroying corn, dates, and all else they came across : the peasantry fry and eat these locusts.

9. Between Bushire and Chaghudduk, being the first stage out, lies a salt marsh of some five miles in breadth. During the wet season it is in large part impassable ; and, even at this the driest season of the year, if you leave the beaten caravan track, your horse is up to his knees in mud. After crossing the marsh, the road lies through Chaghudduk, Ahmedee, Khooshab, to within a mile of Barazjan, along an alluvial plain. One brackish river-bed crosses the road between Chaghudduk and Ahmedee, and leads up towards the Hufmoollah Pass at Ahram, through Tchahkoota.

10. Arrived at Barazjan the road becomes stony and broken, and so continues below the lowest of the mountain spurs until you reach the vicinity of Daulekee, where it again becomes alluvial and indented by brackish streamlets. Half-way between Barazjan and Daulekee, at Rahdari, a road branches off towards Nanezack and leads up to the heights of Gisakoon. Dr. Colvill ascended to these points and found them to have a small fort, running water, and a climate superior to that of Khisht or even of Kauzeroon, but inferior to that of the plains beyond the Kutal-i-Pirizen—inferior therefore to that of Shirauz. The road up to Gisakoon is precipitous and bowlder-strewn. The so-called coal-bed on the Gisakoon Hills is not favourably reported of. It is possible, however, that at some depth coal may be findable.

11. All the villages, even Barazjan included, from Bushire to the base of the hills, may be described as a series of simple forts of unburnt brick or rough stone, surrounded by straggling collections of temporary huts. Here and there a wealthier farmer may have built a mud-brick house, whose upper room peers drearily over the general huttage.

12. I found all the Khans of the villages communicative and very civil, although among themselves they are at nearly perennial feud.

13. I append, although I am not sure it is worthy the Government perusal, a memorandum of all the tribes located below the passes in the neighbourhood of Bushire.

* Also a Geological Memorandum on the route.

14. Leaving Daulekee you at once ascend into the second division of the route, and I may remark in passing that I found Mr. Claudius Rich's Journal of his journey along this road in the year 1821 to be so faithful and clearly put, that any remarks I could make on the line could contain little that is new. Mr. Rich, however, gives all his distances by the time occupied in the march. He travelled during moonlight nights, and on a fast mule; some allowance should be made accordingly.

15. Perhaps the most arduous stage along the entire route is that from Daulekee to the plain of Khisht, being a distance of 16 heavy miles. There is no road properly so called. A succession of mule caravans passing for an unknown succession of years have worked the rock into foot-holes, and the bowlder-strewn parts into a marked line. It is astonishing how the trade of a country faces such a route. A fursac from Daulekee—after traversing that is the lowest hill-range—you reach a drinkable spring at the head of a long narrow pass, which winds down to the next valley, along which falls the Daulekee River. The water of this river is undrinkably brackish. One of my followers who bathed in it during a hot march was seized with a raving thirst. A bridge which once crossed this impetuous flood was carried away, and has not been replaced. You have now to cross the stream three several times, and in winter or in spring caravans are sometimes delayed many days on its banks, and it is reported that many packages and some mules are annually lost in the flood while crossing. Having crossed this river, the track lies for a fursac along its banks, gradually leaving it and winding up to a steep kutal or precipitous pass, on the summit of which rests the Khisht plain.

16. The kutals along this line are (with the exception of that of the Kutal-i-Dokhtar) all of one description. Take a corkscrew, stamp it into a steeply inclined plain, and you have a kutal. It is, in fact, the track which mules and rain have scoured in a zigzag down the face of a precipitous hillside; this kutal would be impracticable for mounted guns. No water is findable along this stage after leaving the spring above noticed.

17. Khisht may be described as a plain of an irregular oval, some ten miles in length, five broad, and surrounded by hills, unless at the point where it overlooks the brink of the kutal already described. A river which winds down through the hills past the old ruins of Shapour, and which bears that name (Shapour), enters the Khisht plain in a fine and drinkable stream on its eastern side, and keeping close below the hills, which skirt the plain on its eastern and northern sides, passes below the town and fort of Khisht, and finally descends to the Gulf far to the northward, on the Brihbahoon and Shushter line.

18. Numerous water-ducts have been cut across the plain leading from the river-bed, and this portion of the plain is well cultivated with wheat, barley, rice, tobacco, and cotton; it contains also extensive date groves: perhaps upwards of 20,000 date trees may be found. The plain is further dotted with old stumps of trees and brushwood. In the centre of the plain, and on the high road, is the group of hamlets called Konar Thakhta, lying around a commodious and solid masonry caravanserai. Distant a mile and a half north-west from Konar Thakhta is found the best well-water.

19. There are some 31 villages or hamlets subordinate to Khisht, considered as a revenue division. The list as per margin shows their names and their distance and directions from the fort of Khisht. These villages may contain from 100 to 200 inhabitants each, dwelling in from 30 to 60 temporary huts. The produce of the country not required for home consumption is either consumed by passing caravans, or is exported to Kauzeroon and Bushire. The imports are piece-goods, sugar, and coffee, for home use. The revenue, amounting to about 7,000 tomans, is levied in the lumps. The safety of road traffic is provided for by the Chief of the district, who maintains some 50 irregular footmen for the purpose. The Chief is responsible for all goods lost or plundered from caravans within his district; and charges a sort of transit due of 25 cents of a kran on every load of piece-goods, and 12½ cents on every load of miscellaneous merchandize. The management of Khisht may serve as a sample for that of other districts.

On the north of Khisht.	
Mohleddeen ..	½ fursac.
Aylloony	1½ „
Boorcky ..	½ „
Khajemaly ..	1½ „
Bozeen	1½ „
Goorcekel ..	¼ „
On the east.	
Kemarij	3 fursacs.
Banoo	3 „
Roodak	3 „
Movrizy	5 „
Siahmenseer ..	6 „
Shool	6 „
Jemila	8 „
2 Boorekies ..	¾ „
On the west.	
Maleshcekh ..	8 fursacs.
Dashtegoor ..	7 „
Sardashtak ..	8 „
Siahmeiseer ..	6 „
Khoonesorkh ..	6 „
Shool	5 „
Jereh	6 „
Meylak	6 „
Chashistany ..	1 „
Borjekan Bauker	1 „
Borje Kayid Mahomed Tuky	½ „
3 Boorekies ..	¼ „

20. I estimate the altitude of the Khisht plain to be about 800 to 1,000 feet above the level of the Gulf, and I find some confirmation of this estimate in the fact that the bluff marked on the chart as Gisakoon, and which on its two sides is distinctly visible from Khisht or from Bushire, appears to rise certainly within 800 feet as high above the Khisht plain as above that of Bushire.

21. I passed two days in the serai during July, and two days in the early portion of September; during both periods a fiercely hot wind blew all day. In July the thermometer was at 96° early in the morning, and about 110° during the heat of the day; in short, the place reminded me much of Sukker in the hot weather, but with this marked difference, that the temperature during the night at Khisht is much cooler, and the hot season is not of nearly the same duration.

22. Quitting the Khisht plain, you pass over a low range and again descend upon the Shapour river, skirt it for a mile, and leave it on your left, winding up a long ravine, which has one sweet, but scant, spring to the base of a second steep kutal. The sides of this ravine, as of the hills in general, seem in a state of decay. This second kutal is not so high, but is quite as steep and as impracticable for carriages as the first. Arrived at the top of the precipice, the track again lies along an ascending bowlder-strewn ravine, until you reach the plain and half-ruined serai of Kemarij. This serai may be eleven heavy miles from that of Khisht. Water and supplies at Kemarij are scant, and the water very brackish. There is, indeed, but one passable well. Caravans avoid this station for halting. Its air, however, though hot, seems to me preferable to that of Khisht.

23. Leaving Kemarij the road runs the length of the plain about one fursae, then enters a long and difficult defile with precipitous rocky sides. The pass through these rocks is as darksome and dreary as if to the region of shadows it carried. But enter! a sweet laughing valley is here, where the spring with the autumn is married. Emerging you come again on the Shapour river, and can trace its course to the cleft in the hills, where the ancient fort and rock sculptures of Sapor and the Emperor Valerian are still visible.

24. Leaving the river on your left, and trending eastward, you open the Kauzeroon plain, pass through a ruinous village with good water, named Dirriz, and thence, after two fursaes, reach the town of Kauzeroon. The entire distance from Kemarij to Kauzeroon may be 17 miles, or rather more. The road to Shapour branches off to Dirriz.

25. Kauzeroon is the principal town and a sort of half-way point between Bushire and Shirauz. It may contain about 3,000 inhabitants, and is the head quarters of the muleteers. Drinkable water is sufficiently abundant, and the surrounding plain tolerably cultivated. In the suburbs of the town are three or four fine gardens or groves of oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits; also a few date trees. The date, however, does not ripen well at Kauzeroon, and I saw no date tree after ascending above this plain. Unless for the gardens above noticed, the plain of Kauzeroon is not well wooded. Firewood in any quantity would have to be collected at considerable trouble from the neighbouring hills. The town of Kauzeroon is built of stone in irregular narrow streets, and nearly wall-less. Tradition asserts of this as of almost every other town of Persia I have visited, that it is falling off; that matters once went much better with it; that its decline is due to Governmental tyranny; and that the people are at the last grip of poverty. I find, however, that the revenue now paid is that which has long been paid, and that the population has long been what it now is, and I judge that when Shapour in the adjacent valley was deserted, the want of a half-way house between Shirauz and the Gulf was felt; that the plain of Kauzeroon offered a convenient point, as being directly on the high road, whereas Shapour was at a distance from it; and that the town of Kauzeroon thus rose, and its plain became cultivated, until it fulfilled the requirements of its passing traffic, and produced sufficient for the home wants and small exports of its own inhabitants. The district of Kauzeroon pays a lump revenue of some 25,000 tomans. Next to Shirauz it is the greatest rendezvous of mules along the route. The mules are usually bred among the Eliant tribes, who bring them for sale when one or more years of age. The Eliants further rear good, serviceable horses. In the province of Fars the horse of most esteemed breed is that of the Kashgai tribe. It is of Arab descent, but being reared among rocky mountains, acquires an activity and sure-footedness over stony ground which are rarely found among Arab horses brought from Arabia. I am of opinion that a large supply of serviceable horses might be obtained from the province of Fars as from other Persian provinces. I observed the Eliants frequently passing mounted on good brood mares, with colts running alongside; and in the plain of Persepolis, for instance, I saw numerous mares loose out, feeding in the neighbourhood of the Eliant tents. I was assured that they could readily collect for me some 500 horses in that plain and its adjacent hills. I was often asked as to the prospects of the Bombay horse-market. All seemed to well understand its fluctuations, and it was interesting to watch the rapid and sensitive manner in which supply and price seemed to respond to anything like a demand.

26. Fruit and supplies, whether of grain or meat, can be procured at Kauzeroon in good quantity, but these could not be depended on by a force entering Persia, unless the tribes were for you. Frozen snow is collected in the mountains rising behind the town of Kauzeroon on its norths eastern side, and is brought down during the summer for use in the town. With care this snow can be taken to Bushire on a relay of mules even during the hottest months, but it keeps only a few hours after arrival.

27. As illustrative of revenue management in Persia, I may mention that during a week or more I passed in a garden immediately without the town; a small civil war was going on between the Governor and his followers on the one side, and certain other tribesmen of factionists on the other. Fights daily took place; and at length the Governor had to conceal himself. When I left, he was still hid and unable to receive my return visit. The strife resulted on oppressive revenue demands. It happened there was a change of Governors taking place, the one newly appointed had not arrived from Shirauz. Meantime none of the corn long reaped and stacked could be housed, because no division of the crop could take place. Meantime, also, the old Governor was endeavouring to collect all he could of old debts, hence the uproar. I noticed, too, that the youths of the town following the example of their elders, turned out to the number of fifty or so, and had a battle royal with slings and stones.

28. Before quitting the neighbourhood of Kauzeroon, I paid a passing visit to the ruins and rock sculptures of Shapour. This old site seems to have been excellently chosen. Scarped and lofty rocks look down on a chasm of some 400 of yards in width, through which pours a fresh and copious stream, from a superior and bright little valley enclosed with precipitous hills. The scarp on the right of the chasm as you enter bears the traces of the old fort of Shapour, and at the foot of this scarp, close on the roadway, is the famous sculpture of the captive Emperor Valerian at the stirrup of Shapour. The cutting is fresh and bold; to my notion far superior, in an artistic point of view, to any sculpture at the Nakshi Rustum near Persepolis.

29. On the other side of the chasm are a series of rock sculptures illustrative of historical or poetic subjects, and some of them in point of execution almost equal to the Valerian.

30. I went up the inner valley skirting the stream, which, fresh, rapid, and embowered in willows, is one of the most romantic I have seen in Persia (this, however, is not saying much; you could not cross a common valley in England without coming on as good or pretty a one—

> Where lawns extend that scorn Arcadian pride,
> And brighter streams than famed Hydaspes glide)

until I reached the base of the cliff, in which is the entrance to the vast cavern, at whose mouth

is the famous, but fallen, statue of Shapour. This figure, which is of colossal size, and is traditioned to have fallen from its pedestal during an earthquake, now lies here buried close by the pedestal, the head gone, but the torso of bold and artistic form. Some of our Orientalists had cut their names on the shoulder. Immediately behind the statue, the cavern expands into a vast and lofty natural dome; then bifurcates, one fork coming to an end after some 50 yards, the other and larger fork winding downward and on, here and there ornamented with stalactites, until you reach an ice-cold lake or pond. I am not aware that this cavern has ever been explored to its inmost depths, and superstition, as usual, assigns to this Hades those marvels and horrors which so readily define the unknown.

31. While on this visit to Shapour, the Chiefs of the villages through which I passed insisted on turning with some of their irregular horse and foot and escorting me. I permitted the compliment, as it afforded me a good opportunity of seeing the men work, and I was certainly struck by the quick and skilful manner in which they occupied ground, kept themselves covered, and observed the neighbourhood. Their fire was good, and they were practised in firing in every position, many even lying on their backs and firing with some nicety backwards by an upward glance. Each village troop seemed to keep apart, and to observe courtesy towards the others. On the whole, these men seemed to me formidable as irregulars among their own hills.

32. Leaving Kauzeroon, and moving onward for Shirauz, you pass eastward along the Kauzeroon plain for above seven miles, when you come on a shallow fresh-water river running into a salt lake. The river forms a sort of half marsh before entering the lake, and is crossed by a long, rough stone causeway.

33. A little before reaching the causeway, the road branches off in a southerly direction, and passing through the villages as per margin, joins the Southern, or Ferozeabad, or Eliant road from Shirauz to Bushire. It may be illustrative of the difficulty of arriving at the truth of any statement in Persia, to allude to the following circumstances relative to the transport of the artillery of the Persian army during our late expedition to the Gulf. We always understood at Bushire, that the Persian army came down to Barazjan by two routes, viz., the main body by the Kauzeroon route, and the guns, protected by some Eliant cavalry, by the Ferozeabad route, debouching at Nanezack, and this for the reason that the Kauzeroon route was impracticable for guns. On reaching Shirauz this time, I learned from a reliable European authority, that he saw the guns going down the Kutal-i-Pirizen and Kutal-i-Dokhtar often with one wheel over the precipice, and supported with ropes by main force. The two statements were at length reconciled. The guns went down the usual route as far as Kauzeroon plain; but then, finding that the lower kutals were impracticable, turned off by the cross-road now alluded to, and so got into the less precipitous route of Ferozeabad, and debouching at Nanezack.

Revautak.
Gureh.
Novjen.
Auviz.
Ferashband.
Boshkaun.
Keleme.
Haftmoolleh.
Nanezack.

34. After passing the causeway, the main road winds gradually up a valley for some three miles to the foot of the Kutal-i-Dokhtar. This kutal is the only one along the line which has been artificially prepared: it was roughly paved and parapetted by the generosity of a merchant. Looking back, the view of the Kauzeroon plain is fine and extensive, and immediately below you lies the lake, set like a deep sapphire in the bosom of the hills.

35. Arrived at the summit of the kutal, the road slopes slowly across some cultivated ground, down a long valley covered with dwarf oaks (Dushi Bur), and stretching to the base of the Kutal-i-Pirizen. This valley has no water, but a village lies about three miles to your left on entering the valley, where both good water and some supplies and fruit are procurable.

36. The Kutal-i-Pirizen is the longest and perhaps the most tiring of all the passes, but the stage out of Kauzeroon, and distant from the latter place about 18 miles, or rather more, is half way up the pass, where there is a new and substantial caravanserai, enjoying fine air, commanding an extensive view of the country, and supplied from an abundant and excellent spring of water close at hand. There is, however, no village near, nor are any supplies obtainable, unless a little straw, &c., for the mules, from a man who, as usual, maintains himself at the serai door by the sale of such supplies to caravans.

37. This caravanserai, known as Meoon-kutal, is, in my opinion, the first point you arrive at where the climate can be considered such as would suit the European during the hot season. From this pass onwards the hills also become more thickly wooded, and the trees—the wild fig, wild cherry, and other wild fruit and miscellaneous trees—though still what in favoured countries would be considered of stunted and parched appearance, are of larger growth than those on the lower ranges.

38. From the serai the next stage lies up the remainder of the pass to what is perhaps the highest point along the entire route, and thence, over some wooded undulating ground and down a bowlder-strewn steep, into the valley of Dusht-i-Arjan. This valley or plain is remarkable for its ample supply of water, for its verdure, and for its being a favourite haunt of the Eliants during the warm season. Like many of its fellow-valleys, Dusht-i-Arjan bears the appearance of having once formed a lake. Much of it is still in swamp, watered from a copious and sweet spring, which wells up at the base of a precipitous rock, and passing under the grateful shade of a few large willow and palm trees, at once becomes a broad sparkling stream. As an instance of the variations of temperature experienced along this line, I may mention that the thermometer which at Konar-Thakhta we left at 110°, sunk just before sunrise in Dusht-i-Arjan to 47°. The fall during the last ten minutes was 10°. My native followers began to feel the effects of fever in this plain; and continued to sicken until we returned from Shirauz. One real inconvenience in this valley is its mosquitoes, which are the most numerous and most venomous I have anywhere found. It was, indeed, impossible to sleep for them. A small village lies within a few hundreds of yards of the group of trees above noticed, and which forms the pleasantest halting-ground. Mares, cows, and flocks may be seen feeding in considerable numbers so long as the Eliants are in the plain. Grass would be abundant in

the spring. The plain may have a length of five by a breadth of two and a half or three miles. We found the Eliant milk and butter excellent. The distance from the Meoon serai to the halting-place in Dusht-i-Arjan may be 10 or 11 hilly miles.

39. Leaving Dusht-i-Arjan you ascend by a comparatively easy slope over some highlands still well sprinkled with trees, and after six miles come steeply down on the river Karaghach. In this the driest season it has still a foot or so depth of water in a broadish stream, and winds away south towards Ferozeabad. After crossing this valley you come on the fine open downs of Khoneh-i-Zuneeoon, in my opinion the healthiest camping-ground along the entire road. It is some hundreds of feet higher than the Shirauz valley, open, well-watered, with a caravanserai and patches of cultivation. This serai may be 10 miles from the Dusht-i-Arjan station, and is at least 27 miles from Shirauz, whither you pass over rolling highlands, but always descending somewhat until you open the Shirauz plain, more and more frequently darkened on its further limits by the orchards and gardens forming the suburbs of Shirauz itself.

40. This town is the capital of the province of Fars. It may contain from 30 to 40 thousand inhabitants. Its walls are nearly in ruins; its bazars are good, arched, and sufficiently wide. They reminded me of the more modern bazars of Tehran. The finest bazar, and the finest and most durable of all the buildings in and about Shirauz, were built by the celebrated Kerim Khan, himself originally an Eliant, afterwards Lord of Fars, and indeed of Persia. The proverb goes that the earthquakes always spare what Kerim Khan erected. As to the suburbs of Shirauz, I have not seen any town in Persia whose gardens appeared to me so numerous, extensive, and luxuriant.

41. The province is governed by the king's eldest son. He is not, however, (Wah-ahed) heir apparent. It seems four considerations are entered into in determining who among the king's sons shall succeed—

1st.—That the mother be of the royal tribe Kujjur.
2nd.—Priority in age.
3rd.—No physical defect of a nature to incapacitate for reigning.
4th.—The will of the reigning Shah.

42. The mother of the Prince Governor was not of the royal tribe. Again, although Prince Governor, it does not follow that he is Firman-firma. Among all recent Governors General of Fars, only one received the title Firman-firma. It is probable the present prince will receive it, as being the Shah's eldest son; but it does not follow of necessity that he should do so.

43. The prince being of only 14 years of age, much of the real responsibility of Government devolves on his deputy, the Zaheer-ood-Dowleh, who was Master of the Ceremonies at Court when I was in the Legation. Both personages received me with those marks of ceremony and graciousness which perhaps no Court better understands how to observe than that of Persia.

44. I do not regard Shirauz as a mercantile town, properly so called. It is rather a convenient central point of agency, and the centre of an agricultural district. The large majority of the population are agricultural, or connected therewith. There are scarce any principals of firms, but some agents who receive goods coming to and fro Bushire, Lingah, and Bunder Abbass, and transmit them whether to Ispahan, Tehran, Yezd, Kerman, or elsewhere.

45. From Shirauz to Bunder Abbass through Lar may be 25 days' caravan route, viz., 10 to Lar, and 15 days on. Lar is the point where the road diverges down a bad route to Lingah, which may be 10 days' arduous caravan journey. The road from Shirauz to Kerman may be 10 to 12 days' caravan journey, but the trade to Kerman, as also to Yezd, is mainly from Bunder Abbass, a comparatively trifling portion reaching those places from Bushire viâ Shirauz.

46. The general opinion at Shirauz seemed to be that the trade passing through Abbass is greater than that passing through Bushire, but that the consumption of Bushire and its neighbourhood being larger than that of Abbass, Bushire is the better known port. Supplies are obtainable along the Abbass road so far as Lar; from thence onwards you must carry your own provender, and even water.

47. I append a memorandum drawn up by an old Mirza at Shirauz on the province of Fars in general. It is probably as reliable as any document one could obtain from a Persian who has had 60 or 70 years' opportunity of observing the details of the country he summarises. By Fars, however, must be understood the province of Fars in its largest extent, reaching from Bunder Abbass on the south to within a few stages of Ispahan on the north; to near Kerman on the east, and to the Gulf line, embracing Lingah and Bushire and the Beihbahoon and Shuster lines, on the west. A patriotic Persain of the conservative school understands by Persia the four great provinces of—

1st.—Khorassan (or the rising of the sun) extending from the south-east of the Caspian to the Indus Valley.

2nd.—Azerbaijan (for Assur-baijan, the setting of the sun) containing Media, Atrapatene, and the country bordering on Armenia and the Caucasus.

3rd.—Irack, or the great central province lying between the two abovenamed provinces, and extending southwards to Fars.

4th.—Fars, the province already defined.

48. Each of the provinces is considered to contain six subordinate sections, so that Persia is neatly described as being composed of four provinces and twenty-four sections.*

* NOTE.- It were an interesting, but for me too delicate an inquiry, to analyse the causes of the present social and political condition of Persia. How comes it that this empire continues in her present poverty-stricken, corrupt, and helpless state? She lacks not antiquity of origin! The Greek was here with all that he had to say as the most highly civilised person of that epoch; the Roman was here with his laws, and it is to Rome that we owe ours. When the Arabs, under the Abbassides were the preservers of the masterpieces of western genius, their centre of culture was Baghdad, on the Persian frontier. There are remains even now throughout Persia showing that so late as the reign of Shah Abbass, some progress was made, some care was taken of the pubic good. Persia has still the benefit of Prince Gortschakoff's monitions, the Emperor Napoleon's ideas, and Earl Russell's diplomacy. The Persian himself is quick-witted enough, especially in rascality. If beauty of language, melody of syllables, (a) harmony of sense with sound, are sought,

(a) I observe in a note, page 140 of the *Edinburgh Review* for last July, that the late Sir J. C. Lewis is asserted to have said that the Orientals "have never produced any scientific or literary work worthy of mention, except the 'Arabian Nights.'" Yet Job and the other books of the Old Testament are generally admitted to have some merit; the Fables of Pilpai, dressed by Æsop, have some fame. There are passages in the Sacontala

49. I could have wished to return from Shirauz to Bushire by the southern or Ferozeabad route, but my followers were weakened by fever, and I did not feel justified in unnecessarily exposing them at the hottest season of the year.

50. The southern route may, however, be generally described as sufficiently level and inhabited to Ferozeabad, which is the chief town of the Ilkhanee of the Eliants; as being sandy barren, in part hilly from Ferozeabad onwards to Ferashband, and thence through the Dashtee country to the Bushire plain. Low brush covers many of the tracts passed over in this latter portion of the route. As to the Eliants it is stated the Ilkhanee can place from 10 to 12 thousand men in the field. He has, in fact, power over all the tribes in this part of Persia. His election is dependent on the will of the Shah. He lives at Shirauz, pays certain sums annually to the Government, and is sent for to the capital and made responsible in the contingency of the tribes incurring the displeasure of the Government.

51. It should not, however, be supposed that the Eliants are all describable under one class. The tribes vary in riches and stationariness; some being wretchedly poor, filthy, and widely wandering; others again enjoying fine camping grounds, and all the comfort of patriarchal wealth. You ask them while passing, who are you? Arabs, Turks, Ajmi. Many speak a sort of Turki, many a mongrel Arabic, and most of them a mixture of modern Persian and their own dialect interspersed with old Persian, and with some words that seem to be identical with words still in use among the peasantry of the Deccan.

52. Being at Shirauz I naturally made a flying visit to Persepolis (Thakht-i-Jamsheed) and to the neighbouring rock sculptures of Nakshi Rustum and Rejib, but these scenes, in part more beautiful and more impressive than aught else I have seen in the east, do not belong to the subject of this report. How old are those chedder-looking cliffs, on whose faces the sculptured tombs of ancient kings show like scratches of yesterday? Look at those names of a British Embassy carved in the nineteenth century of our Lord on the same block with that dead and lost language! Who reared those enormous slabs which the fanatic Omar disfigured and hurled down?

53. What architect, and whence, designed these Indianic Halls, beside which yon fluted columns soar Greekly modern? Could not the greatest philosopher, critic, statesman, savan of all antiquity, could not the Stagirite, leave on the genius of his pupil Alexander lessons which should save him from burning a vanquished city to please a courtezan? Was this banquetting hall, its windows inscribed with cuneiform, its portals relieved with winged beasts—was this the scene of the horo's revel? Where sat he drunk with Lais to watch destruction with the delight of a fiend or a conqueror? Where is our progress? The Eliant spreads his tents among the ruins of Persepolis!

54. Such reflections rise in spontaneous confusion while looking on these dead remains. We come, we gaze, we go away; not wiser, but perhaps a shade more sad! We leave them in their beauty and their solitude: hallowed by time, misfortune, and mystery!

Saadi and Hafiz have them to the full, with the poets of any modern tongue, and perhaps, not far behind Lucretius or Euripides. I have heard Sir Henry Rawlinson say that he has witnessed the arguments of the schools of ancient and modern metaphysics set forth with as much elegance and dialectic skill by philosophers in Persia, as they are by Plato, Zeno, or Epicurus; by Spinoza, Berkeley, or Kant. If you talk with a Persian statesman, he deplores the condition of his country, and sketches the requirements of its renovation with a pathos and acumen that would do credit to a vizier of Turkey. The Persian peasant is a man of powerful frame, docile, industrious, frugal, temperate. Next to vanity, avarice is the most glaring national characteristic. How comes it then that Persia remains what she is?

Sir, there are causes, and these causes are discernible. If the age were only ripe for removing them, some broken outline of these causes is perhaps open; meantime I would respectfully hint one prominent physical cause, want of rain and rivers, consequent aridity over vast extent of country, and separation of the masses into small communities in distant isolated valleys. Permit me to suggest that when your telegraph for messages is finished, an electric apparatus for the beneficial distribution of spare rain over Central Asia would be a useful political measure. If they could only bring rain to their lands, and their women into society, sensible Persians might have some hope for "poor Iran."

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which some critics have held not very inferior to the Antigone of Sophocles. I will be bound to say there is not at the present day a single opera or tragedy in Europe that produces one-half the effect upon the audience that the tragedy of Hussun Hoossun produces upon a Persian audience. The reviewer, however, prudently premises that Sir C. Lewis "was not himself an Oriental scholar."

When I was at Shirauz the other day, I heard a celebrated singer (a Dervish) sing and accompany himself with wonderful mastery on his guitar. The songs of Persia are almost innumerable. The dervish seems to know an indefinite number. His practice, I believe, is to sing on till he gets drunk.

I heard also a lad with a fine tenor, almost soprano, voice chant favourite parts from the Shahnameh of Ferdusi. He commenced every line in a high note, swelled out towards the middle of the verse, and gradually died away to the close in a long and plaintive trill. When he began we were in the middle of a convivial and rather noisy party, and some of the guests were in the ecstacies of Persian dance, yet speedily all was silence; all had gathered round the lad; all was intense attention. I seemed for the first time to realise Homer, and how and with what effect he or other bards chanted the national traditions and ballads to a Greek crowd. In Bushire there is a man who daily in the afternoon takes his high arm-chair out and places it against the wall of a terraced tea and coffee shop. Women come and sit like crows immediately above along the edge of the flat roof, and male auditors crowd round and squat in the street below. Then he commences his recitative in a loud and authoritative voice. All sit rapt in interest, and will so sit for hours, scarcely moving a limb. Surely one should in part judge a literary or poetical work by the effect it produces on the nation in general to which it was addressed; and perhaps no poet in any country in the world has ever become a National Poet unless there was a strong thread of common sense running through the web and woof of all his work, and coming home with more or less beauty of expression to the heart as well of the peasant as the prince.

AVERAGE OF MERCHANDIZE ANNUALLY IMPORTED INTO SHIRAUZ FROM DIFFERENT PLACES.

Names of Places.	Sugar, Indian.	Sugar-candy.	Sugar, loaf.	Sugar, refined, English.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Cinnamon.	Turmeric.	Khosrowdar.	Cardamums.	Tea, different qualities.	Cloves.	Ammonia.	Gold leaf.	Sorenj.	China root (Sarsaparilla).	Sefidabekal.	Crockery.	Glassware.	Iron.	Iron wire.	Copper.	Tin.	Mercury.
	T. M.	T. M.	Boxes.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	Boxes.	T. M.	T. M.	Bdles.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	Boxes.	Boxes.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.
From Bombay and Bushire...	700,000	5,000	200	8,000	30,000	6,000	1,500	15,000	1,000	600	2,000	400	1,000	1,000	100	300	300	500	50	78,000	3,000	50,000	12,000	200
„ Ispahan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Yezd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...
„ Cashan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...
„ Tehran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
„ Khorassan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Tabreez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Khisht and Kauzeroon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Jahroom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Neeriz	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
„ Lar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kerman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Bavanat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Beihbahoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	700,000	5,000	200	8,000	30,000	6,000	1,500	15,000	1,000	600	2,000	400	1,000	1,000	100	300	300	500	100	78,000	3,000	52,100	12,000	200

AVERAGE OF MERCHANDIZE ANNUALLY EXPORTED FROM SHIRAUZ TO DIFFERENT PLACES.

To Bushire and Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ispahan	300,000	3,000	50	4,000	15,000	3,000	500	8,000	500	200	1,000	100	500	500	30	50	150	300	30	34,000	1,500	30,000	6,000	100
„ Yezd	200,000	500	...	2,000	10,000	1,500	500	3,000	250	100	300	100	250	250	30	80	50	100	10	...	...	...	...	...
„ Cashan	100,000	500	...	1,000	3,000	1,600	200	1,000	100	100	200	50	100	50	20	50	20	30	5	10,000	500	1,000	1,000	30
„ Khorassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Tabreez	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	200	50	100	...	...	100	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	30
„ Kauzeroon and Khisht ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
„ Jahroon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...
„ Neeriz	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...
„ Lar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...
„ Bavanat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Beihbahoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...
Total ...	600,000	4,000	50	7,000	28,000	5,500	1,300	12,000	850	500	1,700	300	950	800	80	280	220	430	50	44,000	2,000	35,200	7,000	16

*** One Shirauz or Tabreez maund is 7¾ lbs.
One Load is 40 maunds.
Boxes vary in weight: that of Indigo is 20 T. M.; of Sugar 24 T. M.; of Tea 8 or 10 T. M; and that of Shawls each contain 100 pieces.
One Carboy is a vessel that holds about 12 quarts.
One Toman is about 10 Krans, or Rupees 4-12-0.

All the articles marked with an asterisk (*) are the produce of the country.

AVERAGE OF MERCHANDIZE ANNUALLY IMPORTED INTO SHIRAUZ FROM DIFFERENT PLACES,—*Continued.*

Names of Places.	Steel.	Piece Goods.	Silk Piece Goods.	Broad Cloth.	Mussulipatam Chintz.	Gold Cloth (Benares).	Shawls.	Camel Wool Cloth.	Indigo.	Dyes.	Silk.	Opium.*	Wool.*	Madder-root.	Gallnuts.	Cotton.*	Quince seed.	Cummin seed.	Saffron.	Salep.	Hides.	Brass.	Drugs.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Boxes.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Pieces.	Boxes.	T. M.	Boxes.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	Pieces.	T. M.	Loads.
From Bombay and Bushire...	600	45,660	100	50	100	20	50	250	420	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
„ Ispahan	...	17,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	800	600	15,000	2,100	500,000	2,000	1,000	160	500	1,500	800	30
„ Yezd	...	20,450	5,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	900	500	20,000	...	50,000	...	...	...	700	...	...	...
„ Cashan	...	...	2,600	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Tehran	...	5,300	125	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
„ Khorassan ...	300	1,650	300	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,900
„ Tabreez	...	12,000	125	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Khisht and Kauzeroon..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	.	...	...
„ Jahroom	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Neeriz	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	180	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
„ Kerman	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	4,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
„ Bavanat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
„ Beihbahoon ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	900	1,04,860	8,350	350	100	20	200	850	600	24,670	1,600	1,900	2,600	35,000	2,100	5,50,000	2,000	2,000	160	1,200	1,500	800	2,930

AVERAGE OF MERCHANDIZE ANNUALLY EXPORTED FROM SHIRAUZ TO DIFFERENT PLACES,—*Continued.*

To Bushire and Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	2,500	6,000	30,000	2,000	1,000,000	2,000	2,000	150	1,000	...	...	400
„ Ispahan	...	51,750	50	30	60	10	105	200	190	640	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
„ Yezd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Cashan	...	5,300	50	...	10	3	23	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Khorassan	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Tabreez	...	...	...	..	10	5	16	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kauzeroon and Khisht ...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Jahroom	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Neeriz	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
„ Lar	...	500	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Bavanat	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Beihbahoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	59,400	500	30	80	18	144	240	220	640	1,500	2,500	6,000	30,000	2,000	1,000,000	2,000	2,000	150	1,000	...	...	400

*** See Note in Page 48.

AVERAGE OF MERCHANDIZE ANNUALLY IMPORTED INTO SHIRAUZ FROM DIFFERENT PLACES,—*Continued.*

Names of Places.	Carpets and Rugs.*	Felt Pieces.	Dates.	Tobacco.	Gunpowder.	Saltpetre.	Lead.	Almonds.	Dry Fruits.	Horses.*	Mules.	Specie.	Raisins.*	Assafœtida.*	Rosewater.*	Bidmeshk.*	Plums.*	Lime-juice.*	Rice.*	Sulphur.*	Gums.*	Swords.*	Wines.*
	Nos.	Nos.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	T. M.	Nos.	Nos.	Tomans.	T. M.	T. M.	Carboys.	Carboys.	T. M.	Carboys.	T. M.	T. M.	Nos.	Nos.	Carboys.
From Bombay and Bushire...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ispahan	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Yezd	..	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Cashan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Tehran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Khorassan ...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Tabreez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Khisht and Kauzeroon	...	...	20,000	4,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Jahroom	200	...	10,000	100,000	6,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Neeriz	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	30,000	3,000	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lar	100	...	...	20,000	1,500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kerman	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Bavanat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Beihbahoon ...	300	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	500	100	...	...	...	...		..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	820	300	30,000	124,200	7,500	3,000	6,000	45,000	8,000	500	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AVERAGE OF MERCHANDIZE ANNUALLY EXPORTED FROM SHIRAUZ TO DIFFERENT PLACES,—*Continued.*

To Bushire and Bombay ...	1,500	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	37,000	2,000	200	...	400,000	11,000	2,000	20,000	2,000	500	...	600	...	.	..	2,000
„ Ispahan	...	...	...	1,60,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	20,000	...	...	...	...
„ Yezd	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	150	300,000	...	...	...	...
„ Cashan	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	60	10,000	...		...	...
„ Khorassan	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	120	...	...	...	...	...
„ Tabreez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kauzeroon and Khisht ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Jahroom	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	150	...	...
„ Neeriz	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
„ Bavanat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
„ Beihbahoon	..	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Total ...	1,500	...	...	1,73,000	1,000	...	..	37,000	2,000	200	...	400,000	11,000	2,000	20,000	2,000	500	2,130	336,000	5,000	150	100	2,000

BRITISH RESIDENCY,
Bushire, 14th October 1863.

*** See Note in Page 48.

LEWIS PELLY, *Lieutenant Colonel,*
Acting Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

From W. H. Colvill, Esq., Civil Surgeon, to Lieut. Colonel Lewis Pelly, Acting Political Agent and Consul General, Persian Gulf,—(dated Bushire, 6th October 1863.)

I do myself the honour to forward fragments of rocks collected during our late journey to Shirauz.

As I am unable to make even a rude sketch, I take the liberty of attaching a geological Sketch Map by Mr. Loftus, which, with a few remarks from myself, may lead to the identification of the specimens.

Entering Persia from the coast at Bushire there is first a plain some thirty miles broad, and behind that mountain ranges of sandstone and gypsum.

In the midst of the sandstone rises the hill of Geeseckoon. This is an elongated saddle of limestone some three or four thousand feet high, and having a quaquaversal dip; its direction is N. N. W. The upper two strata are fractured so as to form a cliff facing westward, and from the base of this cliff half a dozen streams of water run through deep gorges down the face of the mountain. The strata are one or two hundred feet thick. Two form the cliff, and the other four specimens were got in the clefts formed by the streams. They are marked, from above down, Geeseckoon Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. In the gorges different coloured limestones are deposited horizontally upon the main rock. They are marked, from above down, Geeseckoon Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

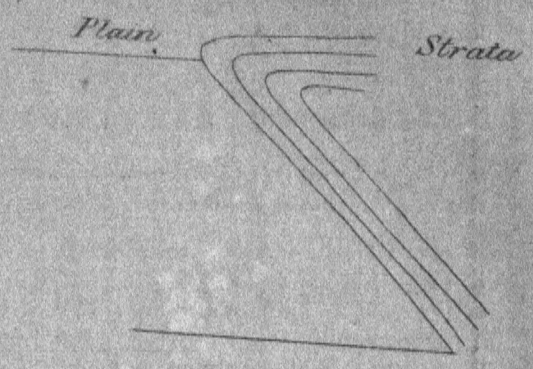
At the base of this mountain, on the west side and at the southern end, low ranges of sandstone, gypsum, and conglomerate, overlie the limestone as it dips (Nos. 12 and 13). Here are two strata of gypsum and an intermediate one of conglomerate, the whole about forty feet thick, dipping west at an angle of 80°, and impregnated with bitumen (Nos. 14 and 15): this is the coal of Geeseckoon. West of that is a low range of limestone (No. 16), dipping west at an angle of 70°. Westward still sandstone and gypsum, and west of all, bounding the plain, a low limestone range (No. 17), with a quaquaversal dip, and full of fossil wood.

From Dalakhi to Kisht the rocks are of the gypsiferous series. For the first half of the way they are not above five hundred feet high, dipping east at an angle of 50°, and composed of sandstone, gypsum, and marl. Some of the sections are bright almost as the rainbow. Dalakhi-Kisht Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, represent specimens from one of those sections taken from above down. For the rest of the way the rocks are twice the height, some dip north and some west, and all are composed of sandstone and conglomerate. Nos. 24 and 25 are specimens of those rocks.

Kisht is a plain about one thousand feet above the level of the sea, and supported by the innermost of those ranges. It has every appearance of having been the bed of a lake.

The rocks from Kisht to Kemaridge are also of the gypsiferous series. For the first third of the way they are formed of two different coloured sandstones (Kisht-Kemaridge Nos. 26 and 27), each stratum being about six feet thick. The rocks are about five hundred feet high, and dip in all directions, and are destitute of vegetation.

For the other two-thirds of the road the rocks are higher, and composed of gypsum and sandstones of many different colours. In some strata the gypsum is pure white, and in others it is mixed with marl. Kisht-Kemaridge Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, represent specimens of the sandstones and gypsum. These rocks are destitute of vegetation, and dip S. W., at an angle of 45°. The innermost, supporting the plain of Kemaridge, is quite one thousand feet high, and the strata, when they reach the top, bend back in a curious manner, on a level with the plain.



The plain of Kemaridge is bounded on the south by conglomerate rocks (Kemaridge No. 34), on the east by the limestone range separating it from the valley of Kazeroon (Kemaridge No. 35), and on the west by sandstone and gypsum (No. 36).

The valley of Kazeroon, five miles wide, is bounded on the east and west by high ranges of limestone, both having the quaquaversal dip. Kazeroon Nos. 37 and 38 represent specimens from the range on the west, and Kazeroon Nos. 39, 40, 41, and 42, are of strata from the range on the east side; these were found at the pass of the Kutal-Dochtar; they are marked from above down. In this valley, at the base of the east range, is a string of mounds composed of sandstone, marl, and gypsum. The strata dip west at an angle of 75°, and are from twelve to fifteen feet thick. They are numbered from above down Kazeroon Nos. 43, 44, 45, and 46.

Passing over the Kutal-Dochtar we get into the valley of Desht-i-Ber, which is an oak forest. Bounding the south of this valley is a low dentated range of limestone, of which Desht-i-Ber No. 47 is a specimen.

Bounding the east of the valley of Desht-i-Ber is the range over which the Kutal Peer-i-Zan passes; Desht-i-Ber No. 48 is the specimen. This is the highest range round, and is the water-shed in this part of the country. It runs N. N. W., has a quaquaversal dip, is black on the surface, and is covered with masses of rock, from the crevices of which the dwarf oak grows. In those crevices and in the rents a soil, formed from the debris of the rock, has been deposited; Desht-i-Ber No. 49 is a specimen of the soil.

The plain of Desht-i-Arjen has evidently, within a recent period, been the bed of a lake; indeed, half of it is still a marsh. It has the highest elevation of any plain between this and Persepolis, and is about one thousand feet higher than Shirauz itself.

It is bounded on the south by limestone rocks in irregular masses, divided by valleys filled with dwarf oak and hawthorn; on the east and west are limestone cliffs about two hundred feet high, and

on the north sandstone and gypsum. The soil is a black alluvial deposit.

The eastern cliff at the north end is very distinctly seen escaping from underneath the gypsum, the whole dipping northward at an angle of 15°. Desht-i-Arjen No. 50 is a specimen of that cliff, and No. 50 A are a few fragments of fossils or their casts found there. Nos. 51 and 52 are from the two strata of rocks between No. 50 and the gypsum above.

No. 53 is a specimen of the cliff on the west side, and springing from this in a considerable stream from a hole in the rock is clear water of a temperature of 57½° in August. No. 54 is from the bed of this stream as it issues from the rock.

From Desht-i-Arjen to Shirauz the rocks are of the gypsiferous series. For the first six miles they are ragged and steep, and covered with oak and hawthorn, but for the rest of the way they are low, rounded, and only slightly covered with grass and brushwood. The soil being formed from the underlying rocks, is streaked blue and red, from the sandstone being in many places impregnated with iron. The strata of gypsum have worn away more than the sandstone, so that there are cross ridges and hollows, for the strata are generally nearly vertical. Desht-i-Arjen-Shirauz Nos. 55, 56, and 57, are from the side of a ravine where the hills are ragged. Nos. 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62, are from some of the strata where the hills are low and rounded. No. 63 is from the bed of the river Karaghatch passing through that part of the country.

The plain of Shirauz is bounded on the north-west by a high hill called Koe-Burf, formed of innumerable strata of sandstone and gypsum in alternate layers. The lower strata on the south side dip N. E. at an angle of 25°, but up a little the strata are horizontal, and on the summit of the mountain is a large plain. Shirauz No. 64 is a specimen from a gypsum stratum. No. 65 has the remains of Algoe. No. 66 above is a mass of nummulites, and No. 65 above that is full of fuci and crystals of .....

The plain of Shirauz is bounded on the east by a range of limestone, which is destitute of vegetation, and has the quaquaversal dip universal in those ranges. The strata vary in thickness from four to ten feet. They are numbered from above down Shirauz No. 68, 69, 70, 71, and 72. Shiaruz No. 68 A are fragments of fossils from this range.

To the east of this and immediately behind it is another limestone range, of which Shirauz No. 73 is a specimen. At the end of this a ravine runs, in which, under ten feet of earth, is a horizontal stratum of quartz gravel (No. 74) four feet thick, lying on clay (No. 75).

From this range to Zergoon, the rocks on the north of the road are gypsiferous, and a way to the south all limestone. The gypsiferous rocks are composed of red and grey sandstone and gypsum (Shirauz Nos. 76, 77, and 78), in strata about six feet thick. Some of those strata are horizontal, others dipping north-west, and others vertical.

Bounding the west of the plain of Zergoon is a limestone range about eight hundred feet high, with strata about six feet thick. Zergoon No. 79 is a specimen of the rock, and No. 79 A are fragments of fossils from the same.

The plain of Zergoon opens into that of Persepolis. At Bend-Ameer a cliff of limestone runs north-west for about four miles. Bend-Ameer No. 80 is a specimen. No. 81 is a specimen from a rock about three miles long at the bridge over the Colvar water.

The range of limestone behind the ruins of Persepolis is black, and is the same as the ruins are of No. 82.

A little north-west of that is a low range, on which the Nakshi-Regib is (No. 83).

Still north-west across the river Paver and the pass to Tehran is a cliff about one hundred and fifty feet high. In this are the tombs of the kings (No. 84).

No. 85 is from the bed of the river Paver, as it enters the plain of Persepolis.

Memorandum on Bushire and its Districts.

Names of Places.	Distance from preceding Place.	Revenue, including Pishkash.	Tribes.	No. of Households.	Governor or Chief.
	Fursacs.	Tomans.			
Bushire - - -	...	30,000	Arabs, Kazroonees, Dehdasktees, Behbanees, Shenbedees, &c., &c., &c.	2,000	Mirza Ahmed Khan.
Reshire - - -	1	1,200	Reshirees - -	300	Mahomed Jaffer.
Halileh - - -	1	300	Pooladees - -	100	Reis Houssein.
Chaghudduk - -	4 from Reshire.	100	Kyedan - -	40	Reis Ismail.
Toolisiyeh - -	1½	200	Behey - -	100	Bahmyar Agha.
Gooreek - - -	¾	150	Mushayaks -	50	Reis Hajee Ghooloom Reza.
Chakoota - -	2	500	Dumooks - -	400	Sheikh Houssein.
Ahmedy - -	½	150	Benroomy - -	70	Reis Khuluf Muhana.
Houssainekee - -	¼	150	Behey - -	50	Reis Jassem ben Abdhebhee.
Aboothuweel - -	¼	60	Bajlany - -	60	Reis Sheikh Abdulla.
Bunder Reeg - -	14 from Bushire.	1,200	Zoab - - -	100	Zabit Ghooloom Khussab.
Angalee - -	6 from Bushire.	600	Mushtoonee -	60	Houssein Koolee Khan.
Hyderee - - -	¼	50	Hyderees - -	50	Reis Ahmed Shah.
Hufjoosh - -	¼	30	Amadheeny -	30	Reis Hajee Houssein.
Nowkal - - -	2	20	Moomberry -	20	Reis Keyed Mahomed.
Village of Hassan Mahomed Kolee. -	1	20	Angalee - -	15	Reis Keyed Hassan
Deh-Now - -	1	30	Amadheeny -	20	Reis Mahdy.
Borazjoon - -	10 from Bushire.	4,000	Borazjoonees -	400	Mahomed Hassan Khan.
Bondarooz - -	1	100	Bondaroozee -	60 or 70	Reis Kayed Mahomed Ameen.
Surkoorra - -	½	60	Surkorrayee -	40	Reis Kayed Sharyaree.
Durcheetoo - -	¼	30	Arab of Khuraysat	60	Reis Saaddoon.
Chahkhaner - -	¼	40	Khooshabee -	50	Reis Sheikh Ahmed.
Esawendy - -	¼	100	Ditto - -	10	Reis Hajee Ahmed Tungistoonee.
Khooshab and Kooshkhan.	1 from Esawendy.	150	Khooshabee and Khooskhanee.	150	Reis Mirza Ally Beg. Reis Mahomed Ally Beg.
Zeearuth - -	½	600	Z———ee -	400	Mirza Assud.
Suffeeabad - -	2	600	Suffeeabadee -	80	Kayed Hyder.

Memorandum on Bushire, &c.,—continued.

Names of Places.	Distance from preceding Place.	Revenue, including Pishkash.	Tribes.	No. of Households.	Governor or Chief.
	Fursacs.	Tomans.			
Boonar - - -	1½	100	Boonaree -	70	Reis Kayed Ismail.
Kolloll - - -	1½	100	Kollollee - -	100	Reis Kambar.
Deh Kayed - -	2	700	Deh Kayedee -	200	Reis Mahomed Ally.
Bargahee - -	1½	30	Bargahee - -	40	Reis Bauker.
Geesukoon - -	4	60	Geesukanee -	50	Reis Moollah Houssein Khan.
Zungenna and its districts.	...	9,000	...	...	Bauker Khan Tungistoony.
Abad - - -	8 from Bushire.	350	Abadehy - -	150	Reis Hajee Khodabuksh.
Sumul - - -	1½	300	Zungenna - -	160	Reis Hajee Abool Houssein Tungistoony.
Surkeweroon - -	7	1,200	Arab Lahsahy -	200	Reis Moollah Ally.
Beyberrah - -	1	1,000	Zengenna - -	50	Reis Mahomed Ameen Beg.
Dahlikee - -	1½	3,000	Dahlikee - -	150	Bauker Khan Reis Moollah Mirza Ally.
Roodhilla - -	9 from Bushire.	2,200	Arabs - -	100	Reis Saleh Soweydee.
Koorrabund - -	2	250	Koorrabundy -	80	Reis Kayed Ismail.
Kaleh Sookhteh -	1½	150	Arabs - -	100	Reis Khuluf Rahman.
Askerree - -	¼	200	Ditto - -	100	Reis Houssein Ghooloom.
Mohreezy - -	¼	250	Ditto - -	150	Reis Mejnoon.
Roosthemy - -	½	400	Ditto - -	300	Reis Mahmood.
Chum Hulkan -	½	100	Ditto - -	30	Reis Humood.
Village of Hajee Hijjee	1	200	Ditto - -	30	Reis Mahmeed.
Furrakeh - -	1	150	Ditto - -	200	Reis Khumees.
Village of Nukhl -	¼	300	Ditto - -	60	Reis Saleh Hijjee.
Gowabee - -	1	250	Ditto - -	60	Reis Sheikh Rashid.
Mahomedy - -	¼	300	Ditto - -	50	Governor of Roodhilla.
Mujnoon - -	½	200	Ditto - -	40	Reis Yahseen.
Fort of Sehran -	¼	100	Ditto - -	60	Reis Houssein Salmin.
Zeera - - -	12 from Bushire.	1,200	Zeerayee - -	30	Zabit Hassan Khan.
Dooroodgah - -	1½	600	Dooroodgahy -	200	Reis Moollah Melik.
Thul-i-Serkoh - -	1	30	Zeerayee - -	20	Reis Houssein.

Memorandum on Bushire, &c.,—continued.

Names of Places.	Distance from preceding Place.	Revenue, including Pishkash.	Tribes.	No. of Households.	Governor or Chief.
	Fursacs.	Tomans.			
Thul-i-Ali Suffer -	1,000 pcs.	70	Zeerayee - -	25	Reis Jaffer.
Mahomed Abad -	1 far.	100	Ditto - -	50	Reis Mahomed.
Sehdeh - -	3	100	Ditto - -	15	Reis Alee Moorad.
Thul-i-Katel - -	1	70	Ditto - -	20	Reis Abdoo.
Amooyer - -	1½	50	Mixture of several tribes.	20	Reis Moollah Mahomed.
Nezzer Aghayer -	1½	60	Zeerayee - -	30	Reis Mahomed Iwez.
Shuboonkarreh -	12 from Bushire.	3,500	Shuboonkarehy -	300	Zabit Sohrab Khan.
Mukaberry - -	4	200	Arab - -	60	Reis Fares.
Chum Tungan -	2	150	Shuboonkarehy -	50	Reis Hyder Kerblai Ali.
Busry - - -	1½	150	Ditto - -	40	Reis Ahmed Shah Hyder.
Dashty - - -	1	200	Ditto - -	60	Reis Hajee Hyder Wullee.
Bunaree - - -	2	300	Ditto - -	70	Reis Kayed Abbass Kolee.
Bunaree Suleymanee-	1	150	Ditto - -	50	Reis Kayed Mahomed Kolee.
Dhurwehy Chehar Boorj.	1	250	Ditto - -	50	Reis Behrooz An galee.
Dhurwehy Pahrood -	½	1,500	Ditto - -	60	Reis Hajee Houssein.
Thurkaky - -	1	300	Ditto - -	60	Reis Mahomed Reza.
Boormabad - -	¼	80	Ditto - -	30	Reis Kayed Mahomed Kolee.
Seh Konar - -	1	60	Ditto - -	200	Reis Hyder Kerblai Alee.
Genawehgoon -	3	40	Ditto - -	70	Reis Allee Beg.
Boweyree - -	2	300	Ditto - -	60	Reis Ali Kolee Khan.
Dehkoneh - -	1	300	Ditto - -	200	Governor Sohrab Khan.
Zekeryayee - -	1	150	Ditto - -	40	Reis Kayed Shaw Kolee.
Mahomed Jeamuly -	½	100	Ditto - -	30	Reis Kayed Houssein Sabz Alee.
Layeh Pah - -	½	50	Ditto - -	20	Reis Kayed Ghoolloom Tahmasp.
Shah Ferooz - -	¾	50	Ditto - -	30	Reis Kayed Mahomed Kolee.
Dey Dharoon - -	1½	150	Ditto - -	40	Reis Hatim.
Chah Dhool - -	1	150	Arab - -	30	Reis Ghoolloom Shaab.
Ootheeya - -	1	100	Ditto - -	30	Reis Khuluf Moftha.
Chehelgeree Arab -	1	100	Ditto - -	30	Reis Mahomed Filfil.

Memorandum on Bushire, &c.,—continued.

Names of Places.	Distance from preceding place.	Revenue, including Pishkash.	Tribes.	No. of Households.	Governor or Chief.
	Fursacs.	Tomans.			
Chehelgeree Ajem -	1	200	Sheboonkarehee -	50	Reis Kayed Abdulla.
Seemeh - - -	1½	150	Khedree - -	40	Reis Kayed Behrooz.
Khuleefeher - -	1½	250	Khaleefeher -	60	Reis Houssein-i-Khuleefa.
Shooldhan - -	2	80	Shaboonkarehee -	30	Reis Kayed Ali Neky.
Hyat Dawood - -	16 from Bushire.	3,000	Hyat Dawoodee -	100	Zabit Khan Ali.
Beedhoo - -	6	80	Arab - -	25	Reis Abdulla Arab.
Roosoor - - -	1	150	Hyat Dawoodee -	25	Reis Hyder Kerrem.
Char Roosayee -	1½	250	Ditto - -	50	Reis Kayed Abool.
Poozehgah - -	2	150	Ditto - -	25	Reis Hajee Alee.
Chehar Burj - -	2½	250	Ditto - -	40	Reis Houssein Kayed Abohal.
Chehar Mal - -	1½	250	Ditto - -	40	Reis Hassan Sujeh Pel.
Mal Mahmeed - -	3	250	Ditto - -	50	Reis Houssein Shah Kolee.
Kah Suffer - -	1	100	Ditto - -	20	Reis Hyder.
Kah Suffer, 2nd -	1	80	Ditto - -	30	Reis Abdali.
Chem Shuhab - -	2	70	Ditto - -	40	Reis Kayed Hajee.
Mal Bawa - -	4	200	Saadut - -	40	Reis Syed Nasir.
Ahmed Seen - -	2½	150	Ahmedseen	30	Reis Kayed Abdali.
Abbasee - -	3	300	Hyat Dawoodee -	30	Reis Bahmyar.
Mahomed Sadi -	2	250	Ditto - -	40	Reis Behrooz Shah Kolee.
Genaweh - -	3	500	Ditto - -	150	Reis Khan Ali Khan.
Shool - - -	5	300	Ditto - -	60	Reis Shems-ud-deen.
Ahsham Abdali -	3		Shooly - -	20	Ditto.
Kottur - - -	½		Ditto - -	150	Ditto.
Kemalee - - -	1		Ditto - -	80	Ditto.
Pehrawery - -	2	120	Hyat Dawoodee -	40	Reis Kayed Ali Boland.
Bahmyaree - -	½	300	Ditto - - -	250	Reis Kayed Bahmyar.
Deelum - -	22 from Bushire.	1,100	Arab - -	120	Zabit Ahmed Mahomed Taher.
Tungistan - -	...	1,400	Meeseegul -	70	Reis Hajee Ali.
			Pooladees -	60	Reis Ibrahim Houssein.
Baghek - -	2	150	Pooladees -	150	Reis Hyder Zar Houssein.
Zundabee - -	¼	100	Zundabee -	100	Reis Mahomed Ruffer.

Memorandum on Bushire, &c.,—concluded.

Names of Places.	Distance from preceding Place.	Revenue, including Pishkash.	Tribes.	No. of Households.	Governor or Chief.
	Fursacs.	Tomans.			
Bonch Gez - -	½	150	Darweishy - -	100	Reis Poolad.
Soorukee - -	2	60	Goothooee -	40	Reis Ghoolloom Houssein.
			Jemaulee -	100	Reis Abdul Houssein Hajee Ahmed.
Goolukee - -	1	100	Munseeree -	30	Mother of Ahmed Shah Khan, and wife of Mahomed Alee Khan.
			Jeidalee & Dashtees - -	70	
Chahthulkh - -	¼ from Tungistan	40	Zendheby - -	40	Reis Zar Jongheer.
Goheenuk - -	½	100	Goheenukee -	100	Reis Abd. Reza.
Dilbar - - -	2	50	Mudhoomerry -	100	Reis Ghoolloom Houssein.
Mudhoomerry -		50			
Bashee - - -	2	30	Bashee - -	30	Reis Mahomed Iwez.
Barekkee - -	1½	600	Barekkee - -	200	Reis Khuleel Hyder.
Ahram - - -	2½ from Tungistan.	4,000	Dhoweroonee -	500	Reis Kambar Almas.
			Khurgesthanee -		Reis Hajee Mahomed Bauker.
			Dehmeeyoonee -		Reis Kayed Abd. Reza.
Khaweez - -	4	Included in above 4,000	Bahmyar - -	200	
			Thul-i-Gorgoon -		
			Keshy - -		

LEWIS PELLY, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Acting Political Resident and Consul General,
Persian Gulf.

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The most remarkable places outside the city are—

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It possesses six gates, which are thus known—Ispahan gate, Bagh-i-Shah gate, Kauzeroon gate, Shah Dai-oollah gate, Khassab Khani gate, and Saady gate.

People of every art and profession reside in it.

The customs, mint, police, &c., are all contracted for by the Kulanter.

West of Shirauz the following villages exist:—Goozom, Abbassabad, Do-Koohek, Anjireh, Dinekan, Boozeen, Kooshki, Bibicheh, Kandily, Kasr-el-Dusht, or Musjid Bardy, Koshen, Ahmedabad, Shirabad, Kooshki-Abbass-Ally, and Korreh.

Musjid Bardy possesses 1,000 gardens, and about 50,000 vineyards. Inclusive of the village of Korreh, which is adjacent to it, it has 600 or 700 houses, and 2,000 inhabitants. The hills of Musjid Bardy contain the pits which supply the inhabitants of Shirauz with snow for the summer.

The villages south-west of Shirauz are as under:—

Shapoorjan, Sultanabad, Hosseean, Deehuk, Dowlutabad, Kooshk-i-Haleel, Doodmoon, Dehnow, Bakhoon, Aliabad, Vezeerabad, Gardikhoon, Sahlabad, Kobolabad, Kurchool, Mahferoozoon, Jafferabad, Fenehan, Banian, Sheikh Ali Choopan, Dehpialeh, Dayehjan, Boorhanabad, and Ajivad.

The villages behind the hills which are dependent on Shirauz are —

Shool, which is 10 fursacs from Shirauz, produces grapes. Its inhabitants trade mostly in charcoal.

Khoollar is 9 fursacs distance from Shirauz. It produces the grape from which the celebrated Shirauz wine is made. This wine is exported to many places. Some of the vineyards are said to be 1,000 years old. Its inhabitants are warlike; they trade in charcoal.

Kelat is six fursacs west of Shirauz. Its hills possess a spring distant 50 yards from the village. This spring works four flour mills. The produce of Kelat is grapes. The fort of Kazul Arselan is reported to have stood in this place.

Zerkhan is situated five fursacs north of Shirauz. It contains 600 or 700 houses, and 2,000 inhabitants. Soap and dungaree are manufactured here; wheat and barley are cultivated here, and vegetables. The inhabitants possess mules and donkeys, which they let out on hire as carriage animals.

Luphooyee is situated five fursacs north of Shirauz. The soil produces wheat, barley, and vegetables.

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Kechel Ahmedy is situated east of Shirauz, between four hills. It produces only wheat and barley.

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Bardeh is situated four fursacs east of Shirauz, and produces a very small quantity of wheat and barley. Its inhabitants manufacture dungaree. They have no cultivation of their own, but work for the people of Layepeh.

Pus-Koohek lies west of Shirauz, produces a very small quantity of wheat and barley. Its inhabitants trade in charcoal. The climate of this place is good, and it has many springs of water.

The districts of Fars consist of Abadeyee Soornieree, situate north of Shirauz. Produce wheat, barley, and raisins: possess some gardens. It is celebrated for the manufacture of wooden spoons. Celebrated also as being the hunting place and summer residence of Bahram-i-Goor.

Abadiyeh Tashtak and Sur-Chehan are the names of two small villages situate on the north-east of Shirauz. Their produce is wheat, barley, and almonds. Gardens also are to be found here.

Ardhekoon is situate west of Shirauz. It produces grapes, and wash-mud known as the Gel-i-Sershoor.

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Beyzah is a large district situate north-west of Shirauz. It produces rice, wheat, and barley, and possesses some gardens. In the centre of this district there is a meadow, in which 6,000 mares, belonging to Houssein Ally Mirza, used to graze during three spring and three autumn months every year. In summer these mares were sent by His Royal Highness to graze in the meadow of Kooshkezard, and in winter to the villages of Housseinabad and Sur-Mashleh, in the districts of Gereh.

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Darabjerd is situate east of Shirauz. It is a large district, and has seven streams of water. Its produce is wheat, barley, rice, tobacco, cotton, sesame, and limejuice. It has also some date trees.

Dashtistan includes also some very large villages, whose inhabitants are very vicious, but very warlike. Its produce is wheat and barley. The fort of Khoormooj has some date trees. The fort of Tungistoon on the sea-shore is a very hot place. It has about 300 matchlockmen, who have fought with almost all the people of Dashtistan, and have always been victorious. Sumul has only some date trees. Barazjan has a great number of date trees. Daulekee has also a number of date trees.

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key, Sarmastan, and Burdistan (its seaport), is situate south-west of Shirauz. Its produce is wheat, dates, barley, and cotton. There are about four or five thousand matchlockmen at Dashty. The Khans are endeavouring to improve Burdistan. For the last forty years the Dashtees have, on three or four occasions, attacked Congoon, plundered and killed a number of people, and induced the others to settle at Burdistan.

Ramjerd is situate north of Shirauz. It has a large stream of water, and produces rice, wheat, and barley.

Romiz and Fessaw are situate east of Shirauz; the remains of a fort said to belong to Zehake Tazee are to be found here. The cypress trees of these places are very high and bulky, and said to have been planted by Zerdosht, the prophet. The produce of these places is wheat, barley, cotton, and Indian-corn. They have very good gardens.

Chardonguh, situate north of Shirauz, produces grain, dholl, and wheat. This place is celebrated for being the hunting place of Bahram-i-Goor. It has large meadows for pasture. Kooskeyzard is celebrated for being the best of these meadows.

Siakh, on the west of Shirauz, produces rice, wheat, and barley.

Semiroon and Dizzard are situate on the north-west of Shirauz. The Kashkayi Eliants have their summer residence at these places. They produce wheat and barley.

Sarvistan is situate east of Shirauz. It produces wheat, barley, cotton, and Indian-corn. There are many gardens in this place, the pomegranates of which are very good.

Shool and Delkhan are situate west of Shirauz, and their produce is grapes, wheat, and barley.

Shoolestan and the villages of Mamasany are situate west of Shirauz. Four tribes of Eliants reside here; the tribes of Rostem, Javidy, Bekosh, and Doshmenziary. All these tribes are poor, and addicted to plundering and murdering. The produce of these places are rice, wheat, and barley.

Kala Sefid is one of the most remarkable forts in the world. With 200 matchlockmen it can hold out against any number of soldiers. Ameer Teymoor Goorekan was the only person who succeeded in taking the fort.

Simekoon, situate north of Shirauz, has a stream of water. Its produce is rice, wheat, and barley. It has some gardens, the oranges of which are very good.

Ferozeabad is situate north of Shirauz. Its produce is rice, wheat, and barley. It is known as the place of worship of Zerdosht, the prophet. Some of the buildings of Goshtasp Shah existed here, and the remains of a minaret can still be seen; the circumference of this minaret is said to have been about 50 or 60 yards, but at present only 30 yards remain. Ferooz Shah had built a fort on these mountains also, under which the rivulet of Ferozeabad used to pass.

Faul and Gulledar are situate south of Shirauz, and produces dates, wheat, and barley. The inhabitants are Sunnies.

Ferashband, situate south of Shirauz, produces wheat and barley in large quantities. This place is said to have been the summer hunting place of Bahram-i-Goor, and contained 14 domes, seven at Abadehe Soormuk and seven at Kooshkezard. These domes were of different colours, and were the abiding places of Bahram-i-Goor's wives, one in each dome, and had to dress according to the colours of their respective domes, whenever visited by their lord.

Keifery is situate north of Shirauz, and its produce is wheat, barley, gram, and dholl. It is very pleasant here in summer, during which season the Arabs congregate at the place.

Kooshmerreh is situate south-west of Shirauz; has some villages on the mountains, which produce grapes and figs. The people trade in charcoal.

Kevar, situate east of Shirauz, produces wheat, barley, and cotton.

Korball, situate north of Shirauz, produces rice and a little wheat and barley. A stream of water has been artificially brought to these places by Ameer Azad-ed-dowleh Deylemy.

Kauzeroon, on the west of Shirauz, produces wheat, barley, and tobacco. There are grapes and figs in its mountains. It was populated by Shapoor Shah, whose likeness may be seen at Tanguchakoon.

Kemeen is situate north of Shirauz; has many gardens, and produces wheat and barley.

Mushhood-ommel-Nubbi is on the north of Shirauz, and its produce is wheat and barley. The tombs of Kaikhosrow and the mother of Solomon are said to exist here.

Meymend, situate south of Shirauz, has many gardens, and its produce is wheat, barley, and almonds. No revenue is paid to Government for this district.

Mayin and Kondazy are situate on the north of Shirauz, and produce wheat and barley. The latter is situate on the mountain, and produces grapes.

The Eliants of Fars.

Kashkayi and Khellokh. The former is constituted of a number of tribes; are under the rule of one Chief, named Mahomed Kolee Khan; have 15,000 households, 3,000 of which are of the family of the Khan. They have about 2,000 cavalry and 1,000 infantry under the Serhang Assad Khan, son-in-law of the Ilkhanee. The Kashkayi tribes are named as follows:—viz., Valkeh, Jafferbeggy, Kashkooly, Shishboolooky, Rehimy, Ekhcheloo, Kohdadeh, Demirchakhmakhloon Seifikhany, Farsimedoon, and Fereany.

Ille Khamseh are five tribes, and each have a Ketkhoda. One regiment of these tribes are under the command of Reza Kolee Khan Sertip:—

1. The Ille Arab has about 6,000 households, who are entrusted to the care of Reza Kolee Khan.

2. Abol Verdih are the Khans of the whole tribes of Khamseh, who at one time had great influence, but now they are engaged in trade, and most of them are in the Shah's regiments. About 500 ryots of this tribe may only be seen in their country.

3 and 4. Nafar and Bheharloo are two other tribes of the Khamseh. The former are quiet and poor ryots, but the latter are very mischievous and a set of robbers, who by killing each other have put an end to themselves and their ketkhodas, and all that remains of them are some horsemen, who wander about plundering every one that comes in their way.

5. Einaloo are all ryots, part travelling in the country, and part settled at Fursaw. Charder-cherik and Daderyat were independent tribes, but for the last 20 years they have been attached to the Ilkhanee, and pay an annual tribute.

Lar or Laristan was given to Gorgeen-i-Meylar by Kaikhosrow when he divided Iran between his generals, and it is said the descendants of Gorgeen ruled at this place so long as the Saffavian dynasty ruled; when Shah Abbass the Great called the Ruler of Lar to Ispahan, one of the last surviving descendants of Gorgeen went there and took with him the crown of his ancestors as a present for the Shah, and died at Ispahan. The produce of Lar is dates, wheat, and barley. It has very few wells. The people are supplied from tanks of rain-water, of which there are about 12,000 at Lar; some of them have cost about 2,000 or 3,000 tomans. An engineer has constructed a canal around the city of Lar, by which all the tanks thereabout are filled with water. It serves also as a trench for defending the place in time of need. There are about three or four forts in the mountains of Laristan; one of these is named Jerash. The houses of the ryots are to be found at its base, and a little higher, those of the ketkhodas, and possesses adjacent to it a tank of water enough to supply the inhabitants of the place for a whole year.

Mehal Sabaa and Forg. The former produces dates, wheat, and barley, and the latter rice and every sort of fruit.

Jehangeeriye is situate on the sea-shore, and its seaport is Moghoo. The villages Vaeshkenan, Terakema, and Bastak, are dependent on this district. Bastak is situate between four mountains. The people are wealthy. They do not pay to Government anything beyond the usual revenue. They have about 2,000 matchlockmen. Reidam and Ahmedy, situate south of Shirauz, are near Bunder Abbass, and produce a large quantity of dyes.

Koohgeeloye, Chaabe, and Ram Hormuz. The first has some Eliants, who are divided into four tribes—Boveir, Ahmedy, Bahman Bawy, and Nooyi. They have about 4,000 or 5,000 households. The largest town is Beihbahoon. The inhabitants of that place are mostly Syuds of a respectable descent, who sometimes are entrusted with the government of the place. There are a number of goldsmiths there celebrated for making the best kaliuns.

Chaabe is sometimes attached to Koohgeeloye.

There is a fort on the mountains of Beihbahoon named Golab. The Khans of Mamasany took refuge here when they were expelled from the Kala Sefid by an English Officer (in the employ of the Persian Government) named Lindsay. This officer pursued them, and with great difficulty forced them to abandon the fort, and captured Veli-Khan their Chief. All the places named above are situated on the west of Shirauz, and their produce is dates, wheat, and barley.

The Seaports of Fars.

Bunder Abbass was founded by Shah Abbass the Suffavy, who also erected there a fort, which remains to this day; some buildings erected by the Dutch are also to be found there. The Dutch settled there ages ago, and remained there until the reign of the Atha Begs. It was originally a very large town. The Imaum of Muscat has farmed Bunder Abbass, Shemimy, and Minaw, from the Persian Government for 16,000 tomans. The revenue was only 4,000 tomans during the reign of Futtah Ally Shah, and afterwards 6,000 tomans; but four or five years ago the Imaum did not wish to pay the annual revenue, and brought some of his men to fight against the Persian Government. Persian troops were sent to engage them, and they succeeded in expelling the Imaum and his men from Bunder Abbass. The chief merchant of Bushire interceded for the Imaum, and it was then arranged that the Imaum should pay 16,000 tomans annually. The climate of this place is very unhealthy.

Bunder Lingah is a trading port; a number of Jahroom and Lar merchants reside here. The revenue of this place is very trifling.

Bunder Assaloo was some 50 years ago ruled by Sheikh Khulfan, who was a very respectable man, and of great influence, as also a good ruler. His sons are not so, and in consequence the place is daily going to ruin.

Burdistan is one of the seaports of Dashty; the Khans are taking great care to improve it. Many of the people of Congoon have settled there.

Bunders Congoon and Taurie. Some 100 years ago Bunder Taurie was in a better condition. It then contained about 100 Indian merchants and some good buildings; these are now in ruins. Bunder Congoon was once well inhabited, and its Chiefs, Sheikh Mahomed Khan and Sheikh Jubbareh Khan, had well distinguished themselves among their tribes, but Jemal Khan and Houssein Khan Dashty—through jealousy—went and destroyed the place and plundered the Khans of their wealth. Sheikh Hassan Khan, aided by the Persian Government, is now trying to put the port into order again.

Bunder Abusheer. Formerly Reshire was a well inhabited seaport, but the ancestors of Sheikh Abdool Russool Khan settled at Aboosheer and encouraged others to settle there also; owing to the English Government keeping peace and order at sea, the place has become a good trading port. The Governors, too, are not able to oppress the ryots, and the consequence is that the place is improving daily, and that trade is flourishing.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BURWAI IRON WORKS.

The following extracts from a letter from the Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces, reporting on the financial results of the Burwai Iron Works up to the 30th April 1863, are published for information, in connection with the advertisement offering these Works for sale or lease, published at pages 2357—2359 of the Calcutta Gazette of the 19th August 1863 :—

3. From the accounts received from Mr. Mitander, I find that, from the commencement of operations to the 30th April 1863, the expenditure has been as follows :—

				Rs.	A.	P.
On Block				69,498	0	1
„ Operations preliminary to manufacture				41,103	7	2
„ Plant, machinery from England, transport, and erection				59,494	4	3
„ Establishment	20,634	6	1			
„ Contingencies	2,265	11	9			
„ Repairs	410	8	9			
„ Profit and loss	2,752	7	7			
				26,063	2	2
„ Stores kept separately from the above				8,787	8	3
„ Advances...				1,539	14	8
Total ...				2,06,486	4	7

4. In exhibiting what has been obtained for this expenditure, it will be convenient to add the general charges for establishment to the three main heads. The latter of these, "Plant," is only chargeable, however, with the proportion due to the cost of erecting the machinery, Rs. 6,604-1-3. I have no data to show what proportion would be fair for this, but it must have engaged the establishment's principal time, and for the purpose of attaching value to what has been done as approximately as possible, I think it would be fair to relieve the other heads by charging to machinery an amount equal to the cost of erection, or Rs. 6,604-1-3, dividing the remainder in proportions corresponding to the expenditure on "block" and preliminary "operations." This would distribute the general charges as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Block	12,209	10	2
Preliminary operations	7,249	6	9
Plant	6,604	1	3
Total ...	26,063	2	2

and represent the condensed account thus :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of block	81,707	10	3
„ preliminary operations	48,352	13	11
„ machinery	66,098	5	6
„ stores on hand apart from the above	8,787	8	3
„ advances for which work has not yet been given	1,539	14	8
Total as before ...	2,06,486	4	7

5. Block is represented by the following buildings :—

Nature of Buildings.	First cost.			Add share of general charges.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Superintendent's residence	2,310	5	6	404	6	6	2,714	12	0
Office and store-room	1,624	15	7	284	6	0	1,909	5	7
Calcining and lime-kiln	433	4	11	75	13	1	509	2	0
Casting-house	1,207	1	1	211	3	8	1,418	4	9
Old well	1,287	4	4	224	14	0	1,512	2	4
New well	1,153	6	5	201	13	6	1,355	3	11
Water tank, No. I	110	7	3	19	5	3	129	12	6
Blast furnace	26,412	13	5	4,610	9	0	31,023	6	5
Charcoal-house, No. I	1,707	15	1	298	12	9	2,006	11	10
" " II	3,672	8	2	642	12	3	4,315	4	5
" " III	3,626	2	9	633	12	0	4,259	14	9
Rolling mill-house	2,578	1	11	491	2	7	3,069	4	6
Powder Magazine	77	12	3	13	10	5	91	6	8
Charring ovens	5,011	1	10	876	14	10	5,888	0	8
Roads and bridges	181	10	3	31	13	7	213	7	10
Sheds for prisoners	346	4	4	60	9	8	406	14	0
Aqueduct...	3,760	5	7	678	2	9	4,438	8	4
Bungalow for Engineers	2,489	12	3	435	12	0	2,925	8	3
Building for forges and steam-hammer...	4,249	14	0	743	12	0	4,993	10	0
Workshop for blacksmiths and carpenters ...	2,686	3	8	470	1	6	3,156	5	2
Machine-shop	4,570	9	6	799	14	10	5,370	8	4
Total ...	69,498	0	1	12,209	10	2	81,707	10	3

6. The "preliminary operations" consist of—

	First cost.			Share of general charges.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I—Ore and Flux	8,613	6	1	1,507	7	2	10,120	13	3
II—Charcoal	30,680	2	4	5,425	3	7	36,105	5	11
III—Patterns	1,155	0	9	202	2	0	1,357	2	9
IV—Tools	654	14	0	114	10	0	769	8	9
Total ...	41,103	7	2	7,249	6	9	48,352	13	11

What had been done on the 30th April 1863, on heading I, will be understood by the following table :—

Nature of operations.	Quantities in tons.			First cost.			Share of general charges.			Total cost.			Rate.			
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Ore remaining at the mines	450	14	0	1,084	8	3	238	11	2	1,323	3	5	2	14	11	per ton.
Ore at head quarters as received from the mines ...	722	12	0	3,547	14	5	571	14	4	4,119	12	9	5	11	2	,,
Ore broken up ready for calcining	41	0	0	201	14	4	35	5	7	237	3	11	5	12	6	,,
Ore calcined ready for crushing	42	0	0	249	11	8	43	12	0	293	7	8	6	11	9	,,
Ore crushed ready for blast furnace	463	13	2	3,212	10	2	562	4	6	3,774	14	8	8	2	3	,,
Lime-stone flux as received at head quarters... ...	20	0	0	36	13	5	6	7	7	43	5	0	2	2	0	,,
Lime-stone flux calcined and crushed ready for furnace	41	0	0	279	13	10	49	0	0	328	13	10	8	0	4	,,
Total ..	...			8,613	6	1	1,507	7	2	10,120	13	3				

It is by no means certain that the general charges are fairly distributed over each process, but as this has been left to me, I see no other way for arriving at an approximation. It shows on the whole period, including all charges,—

I.—That ore was collected at the mines at an average cost per ton of Rs. 2-14-11.

II.—That the carriage of ore from the mines to head quarters averaged per ton Rs. 2-12-3.

III.—That the breaking up of ore to a state ready for calcining cost on an average per ton 1 anna 4 pie.

IV.—That ore is calcined ready for crushing at an average cost per ton of 15 annas 3 pie.

V.—That ore was crushed after calcining to a state ready for the blast furnace at an average cost per ton of Re. 1-6-6.

VI.—And that ore prepared completely for the blast furnace cost on average Rs. 8-2-3 per ton.

VII.—That lime-stone flux is mixed and carted to head quarters at an average cost per ton of Rs. 2-2-0.

VIII.—That it is calcined and crushed in a complete state ready for the blast furnace at an average of Rs. 5-14-4 per ton.

IX.—That the cost of 1 ton of lime flux for the furnace has been Rs. 8-0-4.

7. In forwarding on the accounts from which the above information is derived, Captain Mellis, the Executive Engineer of Mhow, states that "the rates shown in Mr. Mitander's accounts must not be taken as a guide to the cost of our operations, as they contain the expenditure from the commencement of the undertaking when our rates were necessarily higher than they are now with the experience we have gained."

8. In charcoal the information given in the accounts is represented by the following table, which embraces every thing from the commencement to the 30th April 1863 :—

Nature of operations.	Quantity in cubic feet.	First cost.			Share of general charges.			Total cost.			Rate.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Wood cut and stacked at different stations ...	1,224,487	6,564	2	9	1,148	11	8	7,712	14	5	0	10	0	per 100 c. ft.
Kheir wood at Burwai ready for furnace ...	6,680	135	9	2	23	11	7	159	4	9	2	6	1	" "
Brands or half-charred wood ready for blast furnace.	8,385	592	9	6	103	11	3	696	4	9	8	4	10	" "
Charcoal in store at Burwai	2,68,500	23,387	12	11	4,149	1	1	27,536	14	0	10	4	1	" "
Total ...	...	30,680	2	4	5,425	3	7	36,105	5	11				

With the same reservation in respect to general charges, the rates given in the table are those at which wood is cut in the jungles, what firewood costs at the furnace, as also half-charred brands and charcoal. Hundred cubic feet of charcoal is about equal to 20 maunds, and hence the average rate at which it has been obtained is 8 annas 2 pie per maund.

9. In respect to this section of his operations, Mr. Mitander remarks:—" These rates are very high and require explanations as long as the old stock of fuel remains as balances not worked up in the furnaces. It must be remembered that the wood first cut in 1861-62 cost"—(N. B., Mr. Mitander's rates are without general charges)—" Re. 1 per 100 cubic feet, and is now cut at the rate of 6 annas 3 pie for the same quantity very willingly by the contractors."

" By Government working, the first charcoal made became very expensive, both as to waste of wood and labour, until it was possible to procure contractors, who now undertake to make 100 cubic feet of charcoal for Rs. 3-2-0, and are allowed 285 cubic feet of wood previously cut and dried, or for 100 cubic feet wood, they agree to give 35 cubic feet of charcoal.

" Until it was possible to procure contractors for carriage, that part of collecting charcoal became expensive, as buffaloes and bullocks had to be hired for the month and provided with bags at the expense of the works; now, the rate for carriage of 100 cubic feet is fixed according to distance from the works, and all extra labour is provided by the contractors. An additional cost in storing the charcoal has been caused by the necessity of making grass sheds in consequence of the three houses being filled, and the contents not consumed by the blast furnace, as was anticipated."

10. In consequence of a suggestion of mine that charcoal might be dealt with by weight, as elsewhere, instead of by measurement, Mr. Mitander remarks that he does not consider such change advisable. "The interests," he says, " of the contractors would be too much tempted to wet and mix the charcoal with sand and stones for the sake of increasing the weight,—two evils which cannot be too carefully averted in the manufacture of iron."

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS, PUNJAB.

Abstract of Comparative Returns of Traffic on the Punjab Railway.

In continuation of Abstract published in Supplement to *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 19th September 1863.

Week ending	Mileage open.	Receipts in 1863.	Receipts in 1862.	Week ending	Mileage open.	Receipts in 1863.	Receipts in 1862.
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
				Brought forward ...	...	37,192	29,672
12th July	43½	2,998	2,396	18th October	...	3,152	2,147
19th do.	...	2,163	1,903	25th do.	..	3,324	3,492
26th do.	...	2,247	1,936	1st November	...	3,270	2,608
2nd August	...	2,063	1,950	8th do.	...	3,149	2,482
9th do.	...	2,726	2,114	15th do.	...	4,563	2,296
16th do.	...	2,458	2,114	22nd do.	...	3,089	2,229
23rd do.	...	2,349	2,473	29th do.	...	3,418	2,199
30th do.	...	2,584	2,616	6th December	...	3,133	2,121
6th September	...	3,089	2,187	13th do.	...	3,724	2,262
13th do.	...	3,315	1,740	20th do.	...	2,848	2,216
20th do.	...	2,951	1,827	27th do.	...	3,183	2,536
27th do.	...	2,941	2,003	31st do. (four days ending)...	...	2,070	1,367
4th October	...	2,475	2,338				
11th do.	...	2,833	2,075	Total ...	...	* 77,115	57,627
Carried forward ...	...	37,192	29,672	Averages ...	Weekly	3,024	2,259

* Sic. in original.

Plate-laying in the Mirzapore and Delhi Districts.

MIRZAPORE DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Plate-laying, dated 31st December 1863.

Station.	Total distance.	Linked in.	Completed.	REMARKS.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Mogulserai Junction to Ahrowra Road	8·71	8·71	8·71	
Ahrowra Road to Chunar	11·31	11·31	11·31	
Chunar to Paharee	9·53	9·53	9·53	
Paharee to Mirzapore	9·85	9·85	9·85	
Mirzapore to Gaepoora	11·80	11·80	11·80	
Gaepoora to Nawaee	9·41	6·00	5·62	
Nawaee to Sirsa Road	10·66	4·41	2·21	
Sirsa Road to Kirchunna	12·52	11·89	9·31	
Kirchunna to River Jumna	8·45	8·45	8·45	
Total ...	92·24	81·95	76·79	
Sidings ...	9·26	5·30	5·30	
Grand Total ...	101·50	87·25	82·09	

G. SIBLEY,
Chief Engineer.

DELHI DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Plate-laying, dated 31st December 1863.

Station.	Total distance.	Linked in.	Completed.	REMARKS.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
End of Agra District to Allyghur Station	3·79	3·79	3·79	
Allyghur to Somna	13·68	13·68	13·68	
Somna to Koorjah	13·24	13·24	13·24	
Koorjah to Bolundshuhur Road	8·87	8·87	8·87	
Bolundshuhur Road to Secundrabad	8·68	4·37	3·70	
Secundrabad to Dadree	11·10			
Dadree to Gazeeoodeennuggur Junction	10·17			
Gazeeoodeennuggur Junction to Delhi Terminus ...	12·55			
Total ...	82·08	43·95	43·28	
Sidings ...	12·92	3·87	3·87	
Grand Total ...	95·00	47·82	47·15	

G. SIBLEY,
Chief Engineer.

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Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1864.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1864.

An Act to bring the Jagheers of Poorwah and Khuddee, in the District of Banda, under the operation of the General Regulations.

Preamble.

Whereas the Jagheers of Poorwah and Khuddee in the District of Banda are not subject to the General Regulations and it is expedient that the said Jagheers should be administered on the same system as prevails in the rest of the District; It is enacted as follows :—

Laws and Regulations for internal administration of Banda to have full force in Poorwah and Khuddee.

I. The Laws and Regulations established for the internal administration of the District of Banda shall have full force and effect in the Jagheers of Poorwah and Khuddee, and the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and the superintendence of the settlement and realization of the public revenue, and of all matters relating to rent in the said Jagheers, are hereby vested in the Officers who are or may hereafter be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the said District of Banda.

Saving as to suits pending at the time of passing of this Act.

II. All suits and proceedings, whether in appeal or otherwise, arising in the said Jagheers, and which, at the time of this Act coming into operation shall be pending in any Court, or before any Officer, shall be heard and determined in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Suits remanded by any Appellate Court.

III. Any suit which, before the coming into operation of this Act, shall have been determined and which shall have been or shall be remanded by any Appellate Court, shall be tried before the Court which for the time being would be competent to try such a suit if instituted after the passing of this Act.

Execution of decrees.

IV. All applications for execution of decrees or orders, which but for the passing of this Act would have been made to any Court or Officer existing at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be made to the Court or Officer who would have had jurisdiction in respect of the matter in dispute, had the suit or proceeding been instituted after the coming into operation of this Act.

Appeals from decrees or orders passed before passing of Act.

V. All appeals from decrees or orders passed before the coming into operation of this Act shall be received, heard, and determined by the Court or Officer who would have had jurisdiction over such appeals, had the decrees or orders to which they relate been passed after the coming into operation of this Act.

Commencement of Act.

VI. This Act shall take effect from such date as the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces shall fix by an order to be published in the Official Gazette.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1864.

An Act to provide for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice at Aden.

Preamble.

Whereas the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice at Aden is now entrusted to the Resident and in subordination to him to the Assistant Resident; and whereas Her Majesty has by Her Letters Patent, dated the 22nd June 1860, appointed the Resident at Aden to be Judge of Her Majesty's Vice Admiralty Court at Aden for the purposes of and according to the provisions of the

Statute 12 and 13 Vic, C. 84; and whereas the Criminal law to be administered at Aden is provided for by the Indian Penal Code, but the law to be administered at Aden in Civil matters and the precise nature of the Criminal and Civil jurisdiction of the Resident, and the proper course of procedure in his Court, have never been defined, and it is expedient that they should be provided for; and whereas at present judgments and proceedings of the Resident at Aden are not subject to the superintendence or revision of any Court of Justice, except so far as they are subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council, and it is expedient to provide for the superintendence or revision of certain of such judgments and proceedings by the High Court at Bombay: It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation.

I. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto, that is to say:—

"Resident."

The word "Resident" denotes the Chief Civil Officer at Aden appointed by the Government by whatever designation such Officer may be called, and includes any Acting Resident or Officer acting temporarily as such Chief Civil Officer.

"Assistant Resident."

The words "Assistant Resident" denote any Officer appointed by the Government to assist the Resident at Aden, by whatever designation such Officer may be called, and includes an Acting Assistant.

"Court of the Resident."

The words "Court of the Resident" include the Court of any Assistant Resident.

Number.

Words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number.

Gender.

Words importing the masculine gender include females.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Administration of Civil Justice vested in the Court of the Resident.

II. The administration of Civil Justice at Aden is hereby declared to be vested in the Court of the Resident.

Resident may try, in the first instance, all cases instituted in the Court of the Resident.

III. The Resident may hear and determine, in the first instance, all cases instituted in the Court of the Resident of whatever nature and whatever may be the amount or value of the property in dispute.

Assistant Residents may try cases allotted to them.

IV. The Assistant Residents shall have power to hear and determine, in the first instance, all cases instituted in the Court of the Resident of whatever nature and whatever may be the amount or value of the property in dispute. The Resident may from time to time direct in what manner the cases instituted in his Court shall be distributed amongst the Assistant Residents.

Appeal in what cases to lie from Assistant Resident to Resident.

V. When any suit which relates to immoveable property, or in which the claim, estimated according to any Law for the valuation of claims for the time being in force, shall exceed five hundred Rupees in value, is tried in the first instance by an Assistant Resident, an appeal shall lie from his decision to the Resident. An appeal shall also lie to the Resident from all orders passed by an Assistant Resident in the execution of a decree or other order from which, had the order been passed by a Court subordinate to the Court of a District Judge in the Presidency of Bombay, an appeal would have been allowed to the District Judge, as well as from all orders passed by an Assistant Resident in cases other than suits as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Powers of Resident in hearing appeals.

VI. For the hearing and determination of appeals from decisions and orders under the last preceding Section, the Resident shall (save as herein is otherwise provided) possess and exercise the powers of a District Judge in the Bombay Presidency with reference to the Courts subordinate to him.

No appeal in other cases.

VII. No appeal shall lie from the decision of an Assistant Resident in any suit not relating to immoveable property in which the claim estimated as aforesaid shall not exceed five hundred Rupees in value; but the Resident may, within the period allowed for appeal in appealable cases, call for any proceedings of the Assistant Resident at any stage thereof, and may pass such orders thereon as he may think fit.

No appeal from Resident.

VIII. No appeal shall lie from any decision or order of the Resident given or made by him, whether in the exercise of his original jurisdiction, or in the exercise of his jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal or of Revision; but if in the trial of any suit in which the claim estimated as aforesaid shall not exceed one thousand Rupees in value, any question of law or of usage having the force of law or of the construction of a document affecting the merits of the decision shall arise, on which the Resident shall entertain doubts, the Resident may, either of his own motion, or on the application of any of the parties to the suit, draw up a statement of the case and submit it, with his own opinion, for the decision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay: and if in the trial of any suit or the hearing of an appeal in any suit in which the claim, estimated as aforesaid, shall exceed one thousand Rupees in value, any question of fact or of law or of usage having the force of law or of the construction of a document affecting the merits of the decision shall arise, the Resident shall, on the application of any of the parties to the suit, or he may of his own motion, draw up a statement of the case and submit it with his own opinion for the decision of the said High Court.

But he may refer question of law, &c., to High Court.

Resident may pass decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court, pending which execution not to issue.

IX. The Resident may proceed in the case notwithstanding a reference to the High Court, and may pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court on the point referred; but no execution shall be issued in any case in which a reference shall be made to the High Court, until the receipt of the order of that Court.

X. Cases referred for the opinion of the High Court shall be heard by two or more Judges of that Court. Before giving judgment the High Court may call for and peruse the whole or any part of the proceedings of the Court of the Resident, but shall not be bound so to do.

Full bench of the High Court to decide cases referred under this Act.

XI. The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the High Court in person or by a pleader.

Parties may appear and be heard in person or by pleader.

XII. The High Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall transmit to the Resident a copy of its judgment, under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar; and the Resident shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the decision of the High Court.

Decision of High Court how to be transmitted.

XIII. Costs, if any, consequent on the reference of a case for the opinion of the High Court, shall be costs in the suit.

Costs of reference to High Court.

XIV. When any suit tried in the first instance by the Resident is of such a nature as to be cognizable under Act XLII of 1860 *(for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter)*, the Resident shall, in such suit, have all the powers conferred on, and shall be guided by all the provisions applicable to, a Court of Small Causes constituted within the Presidency of Bombay under the said Act or any other Act for the time being in force not being an Act relating to Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency Towns: and every Assistant Resident who shall have been vested by the Governor of Bombay in Council with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes as defined in the said Act XLII of 1860 or any Act passed in supersession thereof, shall have the like powers and be guided by the like provisions in any suit tried by him in the first instance and of a nature cognizable under the said Act XLII of 1860, any thing in Section V of this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resident to have powers of a Small Cause Court.

XV. In the administration of Civil Justice, the Court of the Resident shall be guided by the spirit and principles of the Laws and Regulations in force in the Presidency of Bombay, and administered in the Courts of that Presidency not established by Royal Charter, and in the High Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal from those Courts.

Administration of Civil Justice to be according to spirit and principles of the Bombay Laws and Regulations.

Civil Procedure.

XVI. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the proceedings in suits and cases of every description between party and party brought in the Court of the Resident shall be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure and by any other Act or Acts in relation to Civil Procedure in force for the time being.

Code of Civil Procedure applicable.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

XVII. The administration of Criminal Justice at Aden is hereby declared to be vested in the Court of the Resident, save as is herein otherwise provided.

Administration of Criminal Justice vested in Court of the Resident, subject to proviso.

XVIII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may invest any Assistant Resident with the powers of a Magistrate, or of a subordinate Magistrate of the first or second class as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and such Assistant Resident shall exercise such powers under the said Code, but subject to the provisions of this Act.

Governor of Bombay may give Assistant Residents certain powers.

XIX. In every case tried by an Assistant Resident in which the punishment awarded shall be imprisonment for a period exceeding six months with or without fine, or shall be only a fine exceeding five hundred Rupees, an appeal shall lie from the sentence of the Assistant Resident to the Resident. No appeal shall lie from the sentence of an Assistant Resident in any case in which the punishment awarded shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months with or without fine or shall be only a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees; but the Resident may in all cases, within the period allowed for appeal in appealable cases, call for any proceedings whatever of the Assistant Resident at any stage thereof, and may pass such order thereon as he may think fit.

Appeal from Assistant Resident to Resident, in what cases.

XX. The Resident shall except as in this Act is otherwise provided exercise all the powers of a Court of Session as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and he may also, when it shall seem to him proper so to do, exercise the powers of a Magistrate as defined in the said Code, except in cases triable before himself as a Court of Session.

Resident to exercise powers of Court of Session, and also of a Magistrate.

XXI. The Resident in the exercise of his powers as a Court of Session shall hold gaol deliveries at convenient periods, of which due notice shall be given, for the trial of all persons charged with offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, or under any other law in force for the time being who may be committed to take their trial before him as a Court of Session. Provided that the Resident shall not have power to try any European British subject charged with an offence punishable with death under the said Code. The commitment of any European British subject charged with any such offence shall be made to the High Court at Bombay. In all other cases the commitments made within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of the Resident for offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, shall be made to the Court of the Resident.

As a Court of Session, to hold gaol deliveries.

European British subjects charged with offences punishable with death, to be committed for trial to High Court at Bombay.

XXII. If any European British subject shall be charged in Aden with any offence (other than an offence punishable with death under the Indian Penal Code) which a Jus-

Commitment and trial of such subjects, when charged with offences other than those punishable with death.

tice of the Peace shall not be competent to punish, and there shall be sufficient grounds for committing him for trial, such European British subject shall be committed to the Court of the Resident, and shall be tried by the Resident.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Proceedings in Criminal cases how to be regulated.

XXIII. Save as in this Act otherwise provided, the proceedings in all Criminal cases of any description brought in any Court in Aden shall be regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Trial of European or American by the Resident to be by jury.

XXIV. Criminal trials before the Resident as a Court of Session, in which a European (whether a British subject or not) or an American is the accused person or one of the accused persons, shall be by jury, and in such case the jury, if such European or American shall desire it, shall consist of at least one-half Europeans or Americans, if such a jury can be procured.

List of Jurors.

XXV. The Resident shall from time to time prepare and make out in alphabetical order, a list of persons residing at Aden who are in the judgment of the Resident qualified from their education and character to serve as Jurors. The list shall contain the names, places of abode, and quality or business of every such person, and shall mention the race to which he belongs.

Publication of list.

XXVI. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the Court of the Resident, and every such copy shall have subjoined to it a notice stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Resident at a time and place mentioned in the notice.

Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code to apply to Jurors.

XXVII. All the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code as to Jurors and the list of Jurors shall be applied, so far as the same can be applied respectively, to Jurors and the list of Jurors under this Act: provided that no person shall be exempt from the liability to serve as a Juror on the ground only of his being in the Military Service: provided also that the Jurors shall be summoned by the Resident.

Persons in Military Service not exempted from serving as Jurors.

Execution or commutation of sentence of death.

XXVIII. If on any trial, sentence of death shall be passed by the Resident, such sentence shall not be carried into execution until it shall have been confirmed by the High Court at Bombay. It shall be lawful for the High Court at Bombay, in any case in which it shall seem proper so to do, to commute a sentence of death to a sentence of transportation for life, or for any shorter period not less than seven years.

No appeal from order of Resident, but he may reserve points for High Court.

XXIX. No appeal shall lie from an order or sentence passed by the Resident in any criminal case. But it shall be at the discretion of the Resident to reserve any point or points of law for the opinion of the said High Court.

Review of case by High Court.

XXX. On such point or points of law being so reserved as in the last preceding Section mentioned, or on its being certified by the Advocate General at Bombay that in his judgment there is an error in the decision of a point or points of law decided by the Resident, or that a point of law decided by the said Resident should be further considered, the said High Court shall have full power and authority to review the case or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such point of law, and thereupon to pass such judgment and sentence as to the said High Court shall seem right.

GENERAL RULES.

High Court to rule for Resident's Court.

XXXI. The High Court at Bombay shall have power to make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of the Court of the Resident, and also to frame forms for every proceeding in the said Court for which the said High Court shall think it necessary that a form should be provided, for keeping all books, entries, and accounts to be kept by the Officers, and for the preparation and submission of any statements to be prepared and submitted by the Court of the Resident, and from time to time to alter any such rule or form: provided that such rules and forms shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or of any other law in force.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1864.

An Act to give the Government certain powers with respect to Foreigners.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision to enable the Government to prevent the subjects of Foreign States from residing or sojourning in British India, or from passing through or travelling therein, without the consent of the Government; It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation.

I. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say:—

"British India."

The words "British India" shall denote the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Victoria, Chap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India:"

"Local Government."

The words "Local Government" shall denote the persons authorized to administer the Executive Government in any part of British India, or the Chief Executive Officer of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Governor-General of India in Council, when such Chief Executive Officer shall, by an order of the Governor-General of India in Council published in the Gazette of India, be authorized to exercise the powers vested by this Act in a Local Government:

"Foreigner."

The word "Foreigner" shall denote a person not being either a natural-born subject of Her Majesty within the meaning of the Statute 3 and 4 William IV, Chap. LXXXV, Section 81, or a Native of British India:

"Magistrate of the District."

The words "the Magistrate of the District" shall denote the Chief Officer charged with the Executive administration of a District and exercising the powers of a Magistrate, by whatever designation the Chief Officer charged with the Executive administration is styled, or, in the absence of such Officer from the Station at which his Court is usually held, the Senior Officer at the Station exercising the powers of a Magistrate as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure:

"Vessel."

The word "Vessel" shall include any thing made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

Number.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number:

Gender.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

Proof of being a Foreigner.

II. If a question shall arise whether any person alleged to be a Foreigner and to be subject to the provisions of this Act is a Foreigner or not, or is or is not subject to the provisions of this Act, the onus of proving that such person is not a Foreigner, or is not subject to the provisions of this Act, shall lie upon such person.

Government may order any Foreigner to remove himself.

III. The Governor-General of India in Council may, by writing, order any Foreigner to remove himself from British India, or to remove himself therefrom by a particular route to be specified in the order; and any local Government may, by writing, make the like order with reference to any Foreigner within the jurisdiction of such Government.

Foreigner refusing to remove, or returning without license after removal, may be apprehended and detained.

IV. If any Foreigner ordered to remove himself from British India, or ordered to remove himself therefrom by a particular route, shall neglect or refuse so to do; or if any Foreigner, having removed himself from British India in consequence of an order issued under any of the provisions of this Act, or having been removed from British India under any of the said provisions, shall wilfully return thereto without a license in writing granted by the Governor-General of India in Council or by the local Government under whose order he shall have removed himself or been removed,—such Foreigner may be apprehended and detained in safe custody, until he shall be discharged therefrom by order of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the local Government within whose jurisdiction he shall be so apprehended or detained, upon such terms and conditions as the said Governor-General of India in Council or local Government shall deem sufficient for the peace and security of British India, and of the Allies of Her Majesty, and of the neighbouring Princes and States.

Governor-General may order all the provisions of this Act to be in force in British India, or in any part thereof.

V. Whenever the Governor-General of India in Council shall consider it necessary to take further precautions in respect of Foreigners residing or traveling in British India or any part thereof, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, by a Notification published in the Gazette of India, to order that the provisions of this and the subsequent Sections of this Act shall be in force in British India, or in such part thereof as shall be specified in such Notification, for such period as shall be therein declared; and thereupon, and for such period, the whole of this Act including this and the subsequent Sections shall have full force and effect in British India or such part thereof as shall have been so specified. The Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time, by a Notification published as aforesaid, cancel or alter any former Notification which may still be in force, or may extend the period declared therein. Provided that none of the provisions of this or the subsequent Sections of this Act shall extend to any Foreign Minister duly accredited by his Government; to any Consul or Vice-Consul; to any person under the age of fourteen years; or to any person in the service of Her Majesty.

Proviso.

Every Foreigner to report his arrival in India in certain cases.

VI. Every Foreigner on arriving in any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act are for the time being in force under an order issued as provided in the last preceding Section, from any port or place not within British India, or from any port or place within British India where all the provisions of this Act are not in force, shall, if he arrive at a Presidency Town forthwith report himself to the Commissioner of Police of such Town, or, if he arrive at any other place then he shall forthwith report himself to the Magistrate of the District, or to such other Officer as shall be appointed to receive such reports, by the Governor-General of India in Council or by the Local Government of such place.

What to be stated in the report.

VII. The report shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the person reporting himself, and shall specify his name or names, the Nation to which he belongs, the place from which he shall have come, the place or places of his destination, the object of his pursuit, and the date of his arrival in such Presidency Town or other place. The report shall be recorded by the Officer to whom it is made.

Foreigners, being Masters of vessels or employed therein, to report themselves when they cease to be so employed.

VIII. The provisions of the last two preceding Sections shall not extend to any person being the Master or Commander of a vessel or employed therein, but if any such person shall be in any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act are for the time being in force, after he shall have ceased to be actually employed in a vessel, he shall forthwith report himself in manner aforesaid.

Foreigners neglecting to report themselves, may be dealt with in like manner as Foreigners traveling without a license.

IX. If any Foreigner shall neglect to report himself as required by this Act, he may be dealt with in the manner hereinafter provided in respect of Foreigners traveling without a license.

No Foreigner to travel in India without a license.

X. No Foreigner shall travel in or pass through any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act are for the time being in force without a license.

License by whom to be granted.

XI. Licenses under this Act may be granted by the Governor-General of India in Council or by any of the local Governments, under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India or to such local Government as the case may be, or by such other Officers as shall be specially authorized to grant licenses by the Governor-General of India in Council, or by any of the local Governments.

What to be stated in license.

XII. Every such license shall state the name of the person to whom the license is granted, the Nation to which he belongs, the District or Districts through which he is authorized to pass or the limits within which he is authorized to travel, and the period (if any) during which the license is intended to have effect.

License may be granted subject to conditions, and may be revoked.

XIII. The license may be granted subject to such conditions as the Governor-General of India in Council or the local Government may direct, or as the Officer granting the license may deem necessary. Any license may be revoked at any time by the Governor-General of India in Council, or by the local Government of any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act are for the time being in force and in which the Foreigner holding the same may be, or by the Officer who granted the license.

Foreigner traveling without or contrary to the conditions of license, may be apprehended.

XIV. If any Foreigner travel in or attempt to pass through any part of British India without such license as aforesaid, or beyond the Districts or limits mentioned therein, or after such license shall have been revoked, or shall violate any of the conditions therein specified, he may be apprehended without warrant by any Officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate, or by any European Commissioned Officer in the service of Her Majesty, or by any member of a Volunteer Corps enrolled by authority of Government whilst on duty, or by any Police Officer.

Procedure upon apprehension.

XV. If any person be apprehended by a person not exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate and not being a Police Officer, he shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a Police Officer, and forthwith carried before the Magistrate of the District. Whenever any person shall be apprehended by or taken before the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate shall immediately report the case to the local Government to which he is subordinate, and shall cause the person brought before him to be discharged, or to be conveyed to one of the Presidency Towns, or pending the orders of such Government to be detained.

Magistrate to report to Government.

Persons apprehended may be admitted to bail.

XVI. Any person apprehended or detained under the provisions of this Act, may be admitted to bail by the Magistrate of the District, or by any Officer authorized to grant licenses, and shall be put to as little inconvenience as possible during his detention in custody.

Removal of persons apprehended.

XVII. The local Government of any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act are for the time being in force, may order any person apprehended or detained under the provisions of this Act to remove himself from any such part of British India, by sea or by such other route as the said local Government may direct; or the said local Government may cause him to be removed from such part of British India by such route and in such manner as to such local Government shall seem fit. The Governor-General of India in Council may exercise all the powers given by this Section to any local Government.

Governor General may prohibit persons not being natural-born subjects from traveling or passing through any part of India without a license.

XVIII. The Governor-General of India in Council may by order prohibit any person or any class of persons not being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty within the meaning of the Statute 3 and 4 William IV, Chap. LXXXV, Section 81, from traveling in or passing through any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act may for the time being be in force, and from passing from any part thereof to another without a license to be granted by such Officer or Officers as shall be specified in the order: and if any person so prohibited shall wilfully disobey such order, he may be apprehended without warrant by any of the Officers specified in Section XIV of this Act, and carried before the Magistrate of the District, and dealt with under the provisions of Section XVII in the same manner as if he were a Foreigner: and the Governor-General of India in Council may order such person to be detained in safe custody or under the surveillance of the Police so long as it may be deemed necessary for the peace and security of British India or any part thereof.

Also the local Governments, within their respective jurisdictions.

XIX. The local Government of any Presidency or place in which all the provisions of this Act may for the time being be in force, may by order prohibit any person or any class of persons not being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty within the meaning of the Statute 3 and 4 William IV, Chap. LXXXV, Section 81, from traveling in or passing through such Presidency or place or any part thereof, and from passing from any part thereof to another, without a license to be granted by such Officer or Officers as shall be specified in the order; and if any person so prohibited shall wilfully disobey such order, he may be apprehended without warrant by any of the Officers specified in Section XIV of this Act, and carried before the Magistrate of the District, and dealt with under the provisions of Section XVII in the same manner as if he were a Foreigner; and the local Government may order such person to be detained in safe custody or under the surveillance of the Police so long as it may be deemed necessary for the peace and security of British India or any part thereof.

Certain Officers may board vessels to ascertain whether Foreigners are on board.

XX. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police, or for the Magistrate of the District, or for any Officer appointed to receive reports as mentioned in the sixth Section of this Act, or for any Police Officer under the authority of such Commissioner

or Magistrate, to enter any vessel in any port or place within British India in which all the provisions of this Act may for the time being be in force, in order to ascertain whether any Foreigner bound to report his arrival under the said Section VI of this Act is on board of such vessel; and it shall be lawful for such Commissioner of Police, Magistrate, or other Officer as aforesaid, to adopt such means as may be reasonably necessary for that purpose; and the Master or Commander of such vessel shall also, before any of the passengers are allowed to disembark, if he shall be required so to do by such Commissioner of Police, Magistrate, or other Officer as aforesaid, deliver to him a list in writing of the passengers on board, specifying the ports or places at which they embarked, and the ports or places of their disembarkation or intended disembarkation, and answer to the best of his knowledge all such questions touching the passengers on board the said vessel, or touching those who may have disembarked in any part of British India, as shall be put to him by the Commissioner of Police, Magistrate, or other Officer as aforesaid.

Master of vessel to furnish list of passengers, and to give information respecting them.

If any Foreigner on board such vessel in any part of British India shall refuse to give an account of his objects of pursuit in India, or if his account thereof shall not be satisfactory, the Officer may refuse to allow him to disembark, or he may be dealt with in the same manner as a Foreigner traveling in British India without a license.

Foreigner refusing to give account of himself, not to be allowed to disembark.

XXI. If the Master or Commander of a vessel shall wilfully give a false answer to any question which by Section XX of this Act he is bound to answer, or shall make any false report, he shall be held to have committed the offence specified in Section 177 of the Indian Penal Code.

Penalty for false answer or report.

XXII. If the Master or Commander of any vessel shall wilfully neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions of this Act, he shall, on conviction before the Magistrate of the District or a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand Rupees.

Penalty for neglect by Master of vessel to comply with requisitions of Act.

XXIII. Whoever intentionally obstructs any Officer in the exercise of any of the powers vested in him by this Act, shall be held to have committed the offence specified in Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code.

Penalty for obstructing Officers.

XXIV. All fines imposed under this Act may, according as they shall have been imposed for offences committed within or for offences committed beyond the limits of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, be recovered by a Magistrate of Police or by the Magistrate of the District in the manner prescribed in Section XXVI of Act XLVIII of 1860 (*to amend Act XIII of 1856 for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.*)

Fines imposed under Act how to be recovered.

XXV. The Governor General of India in Council, or the local Government of any part of British India in which this Act may for the time being be in force, may exempt any person, or any class of persons, either wholly or partially, or temporarily or otherwise, from all or any of the provisions of this Act contained in any of the Sections subsequent to Section V, and may at any time revoke any such exemption.

Persons may be exempted from provisions of Act.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV OF 1864.

An Act to give validity to certain proceedings of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee.

Preamble.

Whereas the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee was constituted by the Governor in Council of Bombay on the fifth day of July 1861 without the previous sanction of the Governor-General of I[illegible] presence cil as required by Section 1 of Act X[illegible] er author- *(for the establishment of Courts of* [illegible] a Magis- *beyond the local limits of the Juris*[illegible] assed the *Supreme Courts of Judicature establi*[illegible] ence of a *Charter)* having been given: and [illegible] sanction of the Governor-General of I[illegible] carried cil to the constitution of the said Cour[illegible] a Me- on the twenty-eighth day of Novemb[illegible] t, cer- whereas doubts are entertained as to [illegible] ars to of the orders and decisions passed and [illegible] resent, ings held by the said Court before [illegible] un- eighth day of November 1863, and it [illegible] ecu- that such doubts should be removed: [illegible] ficer as follows:— [illegible] that er-

I. The sanction given by the G[illegible] n- eral of India in C[illegible] e twenty-eighth d[illegible] - ber 1863 to the [illegible] of the Court of [illegible] of Kurrachee, s[illegible] same effect as i[illegible] had been given before the fifth day of July 1861: and no order or decision passed, and no proceeding held by the said Court on or after the said fifth day of July 1861, and before the said twenty-eighth day of November 1863, shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of such order or decision having been passed, or such proceeding having been held without the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council to the constitution of the said Court having been previously given.

Sanction given by Governor-General to constitution of Small Cause Court at Kurrachee to have effect as if given before 5th July 1861.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1864.

An Act to give validity to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Province of Scinde, from the 1st day of January 1862.

Preamble.

Whereas the Province of Scinde is a part of the territories subordinate to the Government of Bombay, but not subject to the General Regulations of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay: and whereas the Code of Civil Procedure, subject to certain restrictions, limitations, and provisos, was on and from the first day of January 1862 extended by the Governor in Council of Bombay to the said Province, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council as required by Section 39 of Act XXIII of 1861 (*to amend Act VIII of* 1859): and whereas the Governor-General of India in Council on the twenty-eighth day of November 1863 gave his sanction to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure, subject to the said restrictions, limitations, and provisos, to the said Province: and whereas doubts are entertained as to the validity of orders and decisions passed and proceedings held by the Courts in Scinde under the said Code of Civil Procedure before the grant of the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council as aforesaid: It is enacted as follows:—

[illegible] sions of [illegible] he sanction given by the Governor-General of India in Council on the twenty-eighth day of November 1863 to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Province of Scinde, shall have the same effect as if it had been given before the [illegible]ary 1862: and no order or decision [illegible] proceeding held by any Court in [illegible]e on or after the said first day of [illegible]nd before the said twenty-eighth [illegible]r 1863, shall be deemed to be invalid [illegible]n of such order or decision having [illegible] of such proceeding having been held [illegible] Code of Civil Procedure as extended [illegible]vince by the Governor in Council [illegible] aforesaid without the sanction of [illegible] General of India in Council.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1864.

An Act to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that in certain cases offenders should be liable, under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, to the punishment of whipping; It is enacted as follows :—

Whipping added to the punishments described in Section 53 of the Penal Code.

I. In addition to the punishments described in Section 53 of the Indian Penal Code, offenders are also liable to whipping under the provisions of the said Code.

Offences punishable with whipping in lieu of other punishment prescribed by Penal Code.

II. Whoever commits any of the following offences may be punished with whipping in lieu of any punishment to which he may for such offence be liable under the Indian Penal Code, that is to say :—

1. Theft, as defined in Section 378 of the said Code.

2. Theft in a building, tent, or vessel, as defined in Section 380 of the said Code.

3. Theft by a Clerk or servant, as defined in Section 381 of the said Code.

4. Theft after preparation for causing death or hurt, as defined in Section 382 of the said Code.

5. Extortion by threat, as defined in Section 388 of the said Code.

6. Putting a person in fear of accusation in order to commit extortion, as defined in Section 389 of the said Code.

7. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 of the said Code.

8. Dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of a Dacoity, as defined in Section 412 of the said Code.

9. Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, as defined in Sections 443 and 445 of the said Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping under this Section.

10. Lurking house-trespass by night or house-breaking by night, as defined in Sections 444 and 446 of the said Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping under this Section.

On second conviction of any offence mentioned in last Section, whipping may be added to other punishment.

III. Whoever, having been previously convicted of any one of the offences specified in the last preceding Section, shall again be convicted of the same offence, may be punished with whipping in lieu of or in addition to any other punishment to which he may for such offence be liable under the Indian Penal Code.

Offences punishable, in case of second conviction, with whipping in addition to other punishment.

IV. Whoever, having been previously convicted of any one of the following offences, shall be again convicted of the same offence, may be punished with whipping in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code, that is to say :—

1. Giving or fabricating false evidence in such manner as to be punishable under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code.

2. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of a capital offence, as defined in Section 194 of the said Code.

3. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment, as defined in Section 195 of the said Code.

4. Falsely charging any person with having committed an unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377 of the said Code.

5. Assaulting or using criminal force to any woman with intent to outrage her modesty, as defined in Section 354 of the said Code.

6. Rape, as defined in Section 375 of the said Code.

7. Unnatural offences, as defined in Section 377 of the said Code.

8. Robbery or Dacoity, as defined in Sections 390 and 391 of the said Code.

9. Attempting to commit Robbery, as defined in Section 393 of the said Code.

10. Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394 of the said Code.

11. Habitually receiving or dealing in stolen property, as defined in Section 413 of the said Code.

12. Forgery, as defined in Section 463 of the said Code.

13. Forgery of a document, as defined in Section 466 of the said Code.

14. Forgery of a document, as defined in Section 467 of the said Code.

15. Forgery for the purpose of cheating, as defined in Section 468 of the said Code.

16. Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, as defined in Section 469 of the said Code.

17. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, as defined in Sections 443 and 445 of the said Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping under this Section.

18. Lurking house-trespass by night or house-breaking by night, as defined in Sections 444 and 446 of the said Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping under this Section.

Juvenile offender punishable with whipping for offences not punishable with death.

V. Any juvenile offender who commits any offence which is not by the Indian Penal Code punishable with death, may, whether for a first or any other offence, be punished with whipping in lieu of any other punishment to which he may for such offence be liable under the said Code.

When offences specified in Section IV may be punished with whipping in Frontier Districts and wild tracts.

VI. Whenever any local Government shall by notification in the Official Gazette have declared the provisions of this Section to be in force in any Frontier District or any wild tract of country within the jurisdiction of such local Government, any person who shall in such district or tract of country after such notification as aforesaid commit any of the offences specified in Section IV of this Act, may be punished with whipping in lieu of any other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code.

Exemption of females.

VII. No female shall be punished with whipping, nor shall any person who may be sentenced to death, or to transportation, or to Penal Servitude, or to imprisonment for more than five years, be punished with whipping.

Officers inferior to Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class not to pass sentence of whipping unless expressly empowered by Government.

VIII. No sentence of whipping shall be passed by any Officer inferior to a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, unless he shall have been expressly empowered by the local Government to pass sentences of whipping.

Whipping if awarded in addition to imprisonment, when to be inflicted.

IX. When the punishment of whipping is awarded in addition to imprisonment, by a Court whose sentence is open to revision by a superior Court, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the superior Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or in case of an appeal immediately on the receipt of the order of the Court confirming the sentence if such order shall not be received within the fifteen days.

Mode of inflicting the punishment.

X. In the case of an adult, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument in such mode and on such part of the person as the local Government shall direct, and in the case of a juvenile offender, it shall be inflicted in the way of school discipline with a light rattan. In no case, if the cat of nine tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed 150 lashes, or if the rattan be employed shall the punishment exceed 30 stripes. The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, or of an Officer authorized to exercise any of the powers of a Magistrate, and also, unless the Court which passed the sentence shall otherwise order, in the presence of a Medical Officer.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

XI. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a Medical Officer, if present, certifies, or unless it appears to the Justice of the Peace or other Officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment; and if during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a Medical Officer certifies, or it appears to the Officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, execution shall be stayed. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Nor by instalments.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under the last Section.

XII. In any case in which, under the last preceding Section of this Act, no part of a sentence of whipping is carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it, and the said Court may, at its discretion, either order the discharge of the offender, or sentence him in lieu of whipping to imprisonment for any period which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence; provided that the whole period of imprisonment shall not exceed that to which the offender is liable under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, or that which the said Court is competent to award.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th February 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in four weeks :—

No. 25 OF 1863.

A Bill to repeal the Laws relating to the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers and to the offices of Cazee-ool-Cozaat and of Cazee; and to abolish the former offices.

Preamble.

Whereas it is unnecessary to continue the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officer, and is inexpedient that the appointment of Cazee-ool-Cozaat, or of City, Town or Pergunnah Cazees should be made by Government; It is enacted as follows :—

Regulations and Acts repealed.

I. The Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts set forth in the Schedule annexed to this Act are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal any other Regulation or Act or part of any other Regulation or Act.

This Act not to affect the performance of ceremonies, &c., by Cazees.

II. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed so as to prevent a Cazee-ool-Cozaat or other Cazee from performing, when required to do so, any duties or ceremonies prescribed by the Mahomedan Law.

SCHEDULE.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed.

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. IV, 1793 -	Bengal Code	For receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.	So much of Section XV as declares that, in the respective cases mentioned in the said Section, the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law Officers of the Court are to attend to expound the law.
„ XII, 1793 -	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	The whole.
„ XXXIX, 1793	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Cazee-ool-Cozaat, or Head Cazee of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and the Cazees stationed in the several districts, and prescribing their respective duties.	The whole.
„ VIII, 1795 -	Bengal Code	For extending to the Province of Benares, with alterations and modifications, Regulation IV, 1793, entitled "a Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad;" and for exempting the Rajah of Benares and the Baboos of his family, and certain Bankers, when defendants, from giving the security required from other defendants.	So much of Section III as declares that, in the respective cases mentioned in the said Section, the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law Officers of the Courts are to attend and expound the law.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed,—(continued.)

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. XI, 1795 -	Bengal Code	For extending, with modifications, to the Province of Benares, Regulation XII, 1793, entitled "a Regulation for the "appointment of the Hindoo and Ma-"homedan Law Officers of the Civil "and Criminal Courts of Judicature," and for appointing a Pundit or Pundits to the Provincial Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares, to expound the Hindoo Law in certain cases cognizable by that Court.	The whole.
„ XLIX, 1795	Bengal Code	For appointing the Head Cazee of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, Head Cazee of the Province of Benares, and for extending to that Province the Rules contained in Regulation XXXIX, 1793, regarding the Cazees stationed in the Cities, Towns, and other places in the three first mentioned Provinces.	The whole.
„ II, 1798 -	Bengal Code	For authorizing a Review of Causes decided by the Civil Courts in certain cases; and for explaining parts of Regulations IV, V, and VI, 1793.	Section IV.
„ III, 1803 -	Bengal Code	For receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut established in the several Zillahs in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	So much of Clause First, Section XVI, as declares that the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law Officers of the Courts shall attend to expound the law of their respective persuasions in cases in which recourse may be required to be had to it; and that the Judge of the Zillah Court may further refer cases for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Superior Courts.
„ XI, 1803 -	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	The whole.
„ XLVI, 1803	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Cazee-ool-Cozaat, or Head Cazee of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares, to be the Head Cazee of the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	The whole.
„ X, 1806 -	Bengal Code	For extending to the Judicial Department such parts of Regulation VIII. 1806, as are applicable to charges or information against the European Public Officers employed in that Department, and for making further provision in such cases.	So much of Section X as relates to charges of corruption and extortion against the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed,—(continued.)

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. VIII, 1809 -	Bengal Code	For modifying parts of the Rules in force respecting the appointment and removal of the Native Officers of Government in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments.	Sections III and IV.
„ XVIII, 1817	Bengal Code	To modify the Rules in force which prescribe an oath of office to be taken by certain Native Officers; and to explain and amend other provisions relative to the Native Ministerial Officers and Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts.	So much of Sections I, II, IV, and VI as relate to Law Officers.
„ XI, 1826 -	Bengal Code	For providing a succession of duly qualified Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers in the several Courts of Justice; and for enacting an additional Rule for the appointment of Vakeels in the Zillah and City Courts.	Sections I, II, III, and IV.
„ III, 1827 -	Bengal Code	For modifying and amending the Rules in force relative to the Law Officers and Ministerial Native Officers of the Courts of Judicature who may be guilty of corruption or extortion.	So much of Sections I, II, III, and IV as relate to Law Officers.
„ III, 1829 -	Bengal Code	For abolishing certain official designations amongst the Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and of the Provincial Courts; for amending the Rules at present in force, which require the Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, or other Public Officers, to take the prescribed oaths of office before the Governor-General in Council; for providing for the decision of Civil suits and appeals in the Provincial Courts, in certain cases; for amending Regulation VIII, 1825, and for discontinuing the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officer in the Provincial Courts.	Section VII.
„ XI, 1802 -	Madras Code	For the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	The whole.
„ III, 1808 -	Madras Code	For the appointment of the Cazee-ool-Cozaat of the Provinces subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The whole.
„ VII, 1822 -	Madras Code	For rescinding Regulation I of 1809, and Regulation V of 1811, and for declaring that the appointment and removal of the Native public servants of Government shall be regulated by such orders as the Governor in Council may from time to time see fit to issue.	Section III, Clause 2.
„ III, 1828 -	Madras Code	For improving the means of procuring for the Courts of Judicature correct expositions of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law.	The whole.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed,—(concluded.)

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. II, 1827 -	Bombay Code	For defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and Officers thereof.	Clauses 2 and 3, Section XXXIV, and Section XXXV.
„ XXVI, 1827	Bombay Code	For the appointment and removal of Cazees, and for ensuring an efficient and regular discharge of their duties.	The whole.

Number and date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act XXVII, 1836	For the repeal of Regulation V. 1817, of the Madras Code.	The whole.
„ VII, 1843 -	For abolishing the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and for establishing new Zillah Courts to perform their functions; for establishing Courts constituted according to Regulations I and II, and Regulations VII and VIII of 1827, in place of the existing Civil and Criminal Zillah Courts, and for extending the Civil Jurisdiction of such Courts.	Section LI.
„ V, 1845 -	Concerning the examination and appointment of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill originates in a reference from the Government of the North-Western Provinces on the practice of presenting Khilluts to Cazees on the occasion of the Eed Festivals. It was pointed out that the functions of the Cazee as Registrar of Deeds had been withdrawn practically by the special laws which had been enacted on that subject; that the duty which at one time Cazees performed as Ameens for the sale of property in execution of Decrees of the Civil Courts had been transferred to other persons specially entertained for that purpose; and that the functions which now remained to Cazees were not of such a nature as to require remuneration from Government.

On the receipt of this reference, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was requested to submit his opinion on the subject.

While the question was under discussion in India, the attention of the Secretary of State for India was drawn to the subject: and in a Despatch dated 31st August 1859, Sir Charles Wood observed that the office of Cazee was no longer a judicial one in any sense of the word, and that all the Judicial and Executive functions formerly discharged by the Cazees were now vested in other Officers specially appointed for the purpose. He therefore suggested, that the Regulations relating to duties no longer discharged should be repealed or modified, as might be deemed expedient.

This Despatch was communicated to the Governments of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal, and replies and reports have been received from all the Presidencies.

While the matter was still under consideration, the amalgamation of the late Supreme and Sudder Courts took place on the establishment of a High Court for each Presidency.

In a letter, dated 31st December 1862, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William stated, that there was no necessity to retain the Pundit or Hindoo Law Officer, or the Cazee-ool-Cozaat or Mahomedan Law Officer. Sir Barnes Peacock said, "They are kept up for the purpose of answering questions of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law referred by the Mofussil Courts. They have never been consulted by the Judges of the High Court, and I think it is very objectionable that they should be referred to by the Mofussil Courts for opinions.* * * It would be far better and safer that such questions should be referred to the High Court for their opinion, in the same manner as points of Law are referred by the Small Cause Courts."

In this view the Governor-General in Council concurred, and it was determined to frame one Bill by which the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers throughout the country should be abolished, and the connection of Government with the offices of Cazee-ool-Cozaat and of City, Town and Pergunnah Cazees should be dissevered. These objects are accomplished by simply repealing all existing laws relating to Law Officers and to Cazees.

In the administration of Criminal Justice, the employment of a Mahomedan Law Officer has, since the introduction of the Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV of 1861), become obsolete. As regards Civil Justice, it is considered that in the numerous standard works on both Hindoo and Mahomedan Law which exist, in the rulings of the late Supreme and Sudder Courts during the last sixty years, and in the printed decisions of the Zillah Courts which have been published for many years past, there are ample means for enabling the Courts to form their own opinions as to the law in each case; or in case of doubt they can refer to the High Court, as suggested by the learned Chief Justice of Bengal.

It is believed that the Code of Civil Procedure gives the Courts power to summon skilled witnesses if necessary, in any case, but the forthcoming revised Code will contain an express provision to that effect.

As for the office of Cazee, it does not rest upon nor was it created by any enactment of the British Government. All that it will be necessary to do, will be to provide that Government will not henceforth make any other appointment to the office of Cazee-ool-Cozaat, or of City, Town or Pergunnah Cazee. Cazees, whether those who have heretofore been appointed by Government, or those who have established themselves to the satisfaction of the community in which they live, will be free to discharge their functions as heretofore, subject only to a reference to a Court of Justice in case of any dispute.

A. A. ROBERTS.

The 7th December 1863.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in three weeks:—

No. III OF 1864.

A Bill to amend Act VIII of 1851 *(for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges).*

Preamble.

Whereas by Act VIII of 1851 *(for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges)* authority was given for the levy of certain rates of Toll, not exceeding the rates mentioned in the Schedule annexed to that Act; and whereas it is expedient to make certain alterations in respect to the rates in the said Schedule mentioned; It is enacted as follows:—

Schedule of Act VIII of 1851 repealed, and another Schedule substituted.

I. The Schedule to the said Act VIII of 1851 is hereby repealed except as to any proceedings pending at the time at which this Act shall come into operation, and except as to any rate of Toll levied theretofore. All the provisions of the said Act, applicable or referring to the rates of Toll mentioned in the said Schedule, shall be applicable and refer to the rates of Toll mentioned in the Schedule to this Act annexed, which shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act VIII of 1851.

SCHEDULE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
On every four-wheeled Carriage on springs	2	0	0
On every two-wheeled Carriage on springs (except Native hackeries)	1	0	0
On every Native hackery on springs	0	2	0
On every four-wheeled Carriage without springs	0	6	0
On every two-wheeled Carriage without springs	0	4	0
On every cart and hackery not on springs drawn by 8 bullocks, if laden	1	8	0
Ditto, if not laden	0	8	0
On every cart and hackery drawn by 6 bullocks, if laden	0	12	0
Ditto, if not laden	0	6	0
On every cart or hackery drawn by 4 bullocks, if laden	0	8	0
Ditto, if not laden	0	4	0
On every cart and hackery drawn by 2 bullocks, if laden	0	4	0
Ditto, if not laden	0	2	0
Buffaloes or Bullocks, per head, if laden	0	1	0
Ditto, if not laden	0	0	6
On every Elephant, if laden	2	0	0
Ditto, if not laden	1	0	0
On every Camel, if laden	0	8	0
Ditto, if not laden	0	4	0
On every Horse, if laden or ridden	0	1	6
Ditto, unladen or led	0	0	9
On every Tattoo, if laden or ridden	0	0	9
Ditto, unladen or led	0	0	6
On every score of Sheep or Goats	0	2	0
On every herd of Swine per hundred	0	4	0
On every Mule	0	0	3
On every Ass	0	0	2
On every Palankeen or Tonjon with bearers	1	0	0
On every Palna or small Native Palankeen with bearers	0	4	0
On every Native Dooly with bearers	0	2	0
On every person carrying a load for hire	0	0	2

N. B.—Animals drawing any vehicle for which Toll can be demanded are not to be also charged with Toll.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to amend the Schedule annexed to Act VIII of 1851, which regulates the rates of Toll to be levied on Public Roads and Bridges throughout India.

The Schedule in question has been found to be defective in some respects. The maximum rates are many of them too low, and certain provisions, —such as one which enacts that Toll is to be levied on carts and hackeries according to the diameter of the wheels—are oppressive, and open a door to extortion on the part of the Toll Collectors. Altogether it is desirable that the Schedule should be revised and modified.

In the Schedule which is annexed to the present Bill, the maximum rates which may be levied have been on the average somewhat increased; and such other modifications as experience has proved to be necessary have been introduced.

H. S. MAINE.

The 10th February 1864.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 35.

Notification.—The undermentioned gentleman is added to the list of those having the private entrée:

V. H. Schalch, Esq., Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

By command,

MILY. SECY.'S OFFICE, *The 18th February* 1864. } E. C. IMPEY, *Captain, Mily. Secy. to the Viceroy.*

No. 1123.

Fort William, the 18th February 1864.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Mr. H. Baring Lawford, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 12th instant.

No. 1171.

The 19th February 1864.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. I., published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post, without actual payment of postage, all letters, packets, or parcels *bonâ fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, viz. :—

Secretary of the several Sanitary Commissions established under G. G. O. in the Military Department No. 87, dated 2nd instant.

No. 1202.

The 20th February 1864.

Mr. Charles Donovan, a Junior Civil Servant, having obtained a Certificate of High Proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rupees 800.

No. 1204.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. C. Donovan, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh.

No. 1215.

The Hon'ble C. B. Trevor reported his return from furlough, and resumed his seat as a Puisne Judge of the High Court at Calcutta on the 15th instant.

No. 1216.

Mr. Francis Nelson Wright, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at the Presidency on the 19th ultimo, per Ship "Malabar," which reached the Sand-heads on the 15th idem.

Messrs. William Henry Thompson and Francis Johnstone Graham Campbell, of the same Establishment, reported their arrival at the Presidency on the 20th ultimo, per Ship "Golden Fleece," which reached the Sand-heads on the 17th idem.

No. 1217.

The leave granted by Marine Notification No. 828, dated the 15th of September last, to Captain A. Brooking, Superintendent of the Irrawaddy Flotilla, has been extended to the 8th of October last, and the whole period of the leave, from its commencement on the 26th of August up to the date to which it has now been extended, is to be considered not as sick leave, but as privilege leave.

No. 1220.

The 22nd February 1864.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Mr. F. A. B. Glover, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 10th instant.

Nos. 1223 and 1226.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Messrs. R. J. Richardson and H. G. Paynter, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 12th instant.

No. 1229.

Appointment.—Lieut. A. G. Remington, Assistant Superintendent of Police in British Burmah, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Oudh, vice Lieutenant A. F. Lindsay.

No. 1234.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. Wynyard to resign the Civil Service from the date of the departure of the vessel on which he may embark for Europe.

No. 1266.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Sir Robert Montgomery, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, to be a Fellow of the University of Calcutta.

No. 1261.

The 23rd February 1864.

Leave.—Lieut. T. E. Vandergucht, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, obtained one month's privilege leave, with effect from 16th December last.

No. 1262.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to grant to the Reverend K. M. Banerjee, a Member of the Board of Examiners, leave of absence for three days, in extension of that granted to him on the 29th December last, under paragraph 16 of the new Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

No. 1264.

Appointment.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Reverend G. W. Cowie to officiate as his Domestic Chaplain from the date of His Lordship's return to Calcutta.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

No. 83.

Fort William, the 19th February 1864.

The undermentioned Officers in the Central Provinces are invested with the powers described in Section 1 of Act XV of 1862:—

Major H. F. Waddington, Deputy Commissioner, Chanda.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Bhundara.

No. 86.

The undermentioned Officers of the Hyderabad Commission have passed the prescribed examination by the first or lower standard:—

Lieutenant K. J. L. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner.

Lieutenant J. FitzGerald, Assistant Commissioner.

Lieutenant R. Bullock, Officiating Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. J. H. Burns, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

No. 87.

The undermentioned Officers of the Hyderabad Commission are invested with the powers of a Magistrate under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861:—

Lieutenant K. J. L. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, East Berar.

Lieutenant J. FitzGerald, Assistant Commissioner, West Berar.

Lieutenant R. Bullock, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, West Berar.

Mr. J. H. Burns, Extra Assistant Commissioner, West Berar.

GENERAL.

No. 393.

First Class Native Doctor Ram Sahai Lall, attached to the Dispensary at Hurda, is appointed to the Dispensary at Rewah.

Third Class Native Doctor Jehangeer Khan, attached to the Dispensary at Rewah, is appointed to the Dispensary at Hurda.

No. 396.

Lieutenant G. E. Erskine, Assistant Commissioner of Baraitch, in Oudh, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the 1st proximo, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 397.

Lieutenant Colonel E. K. Elliot, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, obtained leave of absence from the 18th November to 17th December 1863, both days inclusive, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

MILITARY.

No. 43.

The 22nd February 1864.

Assistant Surgeon F. H. O'Donel, M. D., is appointed permanently to the Medical Charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

JUDICIAL.

No. 91.

Mahomed-ool-Hossein, Naib Tehseeldar, and Hannooman Pershad, Officiating Naib Tehseeldar, in the Belaspore District, Central Provinces, are invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, under Chapter II, Section 22, Act XXV of 1861.

GENERAL.

No. 432.

Captain G. F. Hayward, appointed an additional Assistant to the Political Agent in Meywar, in G. O. dated 24th December last, No. 1771, assumed charge of his office on the 3rd instant.

No. 433.

Mr. E. Bickers, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Fyzabad, in Oudh, has obtained one month's leave of absence under Section 16 of the new Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, from the 1st proximo, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 434.

The preparatory leave granted to Captain A. D. Vanrenen, Revenue Surveyor, 3rd or Saugor Division, Central Provinces, in G. O. dated 6th November last, No. 1552, is extended to the 26th December 1863, or to the date of the sailing of the Steamer "Mauritius."

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th February 1864.

No. 136 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following rules in respect of rewards for the apprehension of deserters as applicable to the three Presidencies. All other orders on the subject now existing are hereby cancelled :—

1. A reward of 30 Rupees will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and make over to the appointed Military authority a European Soldier deserter.

2. The sum authorized is to be paid by the Pay Department with the least practicable delay, and without requiring anything further than bills, submitted and vouched under the following rules :—

If the apprehension shall have been effected by the Police or by any subordinate of the Civil authority, and the Corps from which the man is supposed to have deserted be quartered at the place of capture or in the immediate vicinity of it, he is to be sent by the Civil authority concerned direct to the Regiment.

If found to be a deserter from such Corps, the Commanding Officer will forward the following certificate immediately to the superior Officer of the captor, who will submit it with a bill to the Pay Department, and be responsible for the issue of the reward to the person entitled to receive it :

CERTIFICATE.

Certified that Private a deserter from the Regiment under my command, was restored to his Corps by the Commissioner of Police (or other functionary, as the case may be,) on this date.

(Place and date.) *Commanding* *Regiment.*

3. If the captor shall be a person not in the employment of the State, and having no superior Officer, the supposed deserter is to be made over in the first instance to the Brigade, Station, or Garrison Staff Officer on the spot, who will forward the man to his Regiment; and upon receiving the above certificate from the Commanding Officer, will submit it with a bill to the Pay Department, and issue the reward.

4. In every case of a man being apprehended as a deserter from a Regiment quartered at a distance from the place of apprehension, he is to be made over to the Brigade, Station, or Garrison Staff Officer on the spot.

If the Staff Officer shall have evidence to satisfy him that the man is a Soldier deserter, he will at once submit a bill for the reward for apprehension, supported by the following certificate :—

CERTIFICATE.

Certified that (name) has been apprehended and made over to me, and from the evidence in my possession I am satisfied that he is a deserter from the Regiment.

If the Staff Officer shall not, at the time the man is made over to him, be in possession of the requisite evidence to enable him to furnish this certificate, the obtainment of the reward must necessarily be deferred until the certificate can be supplied.

5. As the apprehension of deserters and the speedy issue of the reward to those who assist the Government by effecting it, depends materially upon the transmission of rolls and full particulars by Regimental authority to Civil and Military functionaries concerned, Commanding Officers are held responsible that the earliest possible intimation of desertions from their Corps is made to all proper quarters, especially to the chief Police authorities at the several Presidency towns and ports of embarkation.

6. In all cases of apprehension of deserters by persons in Military employment, the reward will be drawn by the Officers under whose immediate orders the captors may be serving at the time, and who will furnish to the Pay Department whichever of the above certificates may be applicable to the case.

7. The foregoing rules are to be considered applicable also to Eurasian or East Indian Soldiers, deserters from Corps composed of these classes, and raised in the country, excepting that the reward for the apprehension of a deserter from such Corps will be 10 Rupees.

The 18th February 1864.

No. 137 *of* 1864.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon T. Farquhar, M. D., Surgeon to His Excellency, to officiate as Member and Secretary of the Sanitary Commission convened under Government General Order No. 87 of the 2nd instant, in addition to his other duties, pending the arrival of Dr. Walker.

No. 138 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Captain Edward Davidson, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineer and *Ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Railway Branch.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.
Captain Thomas Chadwick Graham, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

The 19th February 1864.

No. 139 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Major J. S. Davies, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpore.	12th February 1864.
Captain F. J. Davies, of the late 58th Regiment Native Infantry.	
Lieutenant E. L. Ommanney, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ishmael Khan, Punjab.	

Lieutenant F. H. Woodgate, of the late 11th Regiment Native Infantry, Adjutant, 14th Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenant A. J. Macqueen, of the late 18th Regiment Native Infantry. Surgeon E. J. Vivian, of the Medical Department.	12th February 1864.
Major W. J. F. Stafford, of the Bengal Staff Corps.	13th February 1864.
Lieutenant L. Blathwayt, of the late 54th Regiment Native Infantry.	14th February 1864.

No. 140 *of* 1864.—Third Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nundo Lall Dhole, attached to the Dispensary at Allyghur, is permitted to resign the service.

No. 141 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Medical Department:—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals John Macintire, with temporary rank, to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with effect from the 9th September 1863, vice Deputy Inspector General R. W. Faithfull, deceased.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Duncan McRae, with temporary rank, to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with effect from the 17th December 1863, vice Deputy Inspector General M. McNeil Rind, deceased.

No. 142 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary arrangements in the Department of the Adjutant General during the absence, on sick leave to Europe, of Captain G. L. Fraser, Assistant Adjutant General, or until further orders:—

Major G. E. Holmes, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain H. E. Iremonger, Brigade Major, Peshawur, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 143 *of* 1864.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

No. 52, *dated 6th February* 1864.—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, to Second Captain R. C. Henchy, of the Royal Artillery, Commandant, 4th Company Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 144 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon H. Crocker, M. D., attached to the 4th Infantry, to officiate in medical charge, during the absence, on sick leave to Europe, of Assistant Surgeon Williamson, or until further orders.

4th Cavalry.

Lieutenant H. C. Onslow, Officiating Adjutant of the 4th Cavalry, to be Paid Doing-duty Officer to that Corps, and to continue to officiate as Adjutant.

2nd Infantry.

Captain A. C. Lilly, 2nd in Command of the 3rd Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence, on sick leave to Europe, of Captain Adey, or until further orders.

3rd Infantry.

Captain C. J. Smith, Adjutant of the 2nd Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Captain Lilly.

2nd Infantry.

Lieutenant R. J. McGhee, Paid Doing-duty Officer of the 4th Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Captain Smith.

The 20th February 1864.

No. 145 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Captain Henry Roche Osborn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 5th Bengal Cavalry.	For 12 months.
Assistant Surgeon Neil Benjamin Baillie, of the Medical Department, attached to the 5th Bengal Cavalry.	For 12 months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant Thomas Henry Tyrwhitt Drake, of the General List, Infantry, Doing-duty Officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.	For 18 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 146 *of* 1864.—Lieutenant Colonel S. Richards, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General of Division, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment on the Divisional Staff.

No. 147 *of* 1864.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North-Western Provinces, No. 117 A of the 10th instant, the services of Captain A. T. Armstrong, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to His Honor, are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 11th instant, for employment under His Excellency.

No. 148 *of* 1864.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 16th instant, the services of Captain R. W. Glasse, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Lohurdugga, are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for employment under His Excellency.

The 22nd February 1864.

No. 149 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date on which Captain Ruxton joined the 3rd Punjab Infantry:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Major P. F. Gardiner, Commandant of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, to be Commandant, vice Major G. Harding, killed in action.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Captain A. U. F. Ruxton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Commandant, vice Major Gardiner.

No. 150 *of* 1864.—The Regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force having been placed under the new organization by General Order by the Governor General No. 161 A of the 29th October 1863, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

1st Cavalry.

Lieut. Colonel W. T. Hughes, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be Commandant.
Lieut. C. S. Maclean, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer.
Lieut. E. P. W. Ripley, late 51st Native Infantry ...	To be 2nd Squadron Officer.
Lieut. R. C. Hutchinson, Madras General List ...	To be 3rd Squadron Officer.
Lieut. H. S. Jarrett, late 3rd European Regiment ...	To be Adjutant.
* * * * ...	To be Doing-duty Officer.

2nd Cavalry.

Lieut. Colonel S. J. Browne, C. B. & V. C., Bengal Staff Corps.	To be Commandant, but to continue to officiate as Commandant of the Corps of Guides until further orders.
Captain T. G. Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, Corps of Guides.	To officiate as Commandant.
Lieut. F. Lance, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer.
Lieut. R. B. P. P. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be 2nd Squadron Officer.
Lieut. H. Goschen, late 3rd European Regiment ...	To be 3rd Squadron Officer.
Lieut. J. R. Campbell, General List, Infantry ...	To be Adjutant.
Lieut. J. H. Broome, General List, Infantry ...	To be Doing-duty Officer.

3rd Cavalry.

Major L. B. Jones, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be Commandant.
Lieut. A. Vivian, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer.
Lieut. W. C. Anderson, late 22nd Native Infantry...	To be 2nd Squadron Officer.
Lieut. J. D. Macpherson, 10th Native Infantry, Paid Doing-duty Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry.	To be 3rd Squadron Officer.
Lieut. T. J. C. Plowden, General List, Infantry ...	To be Adjutant.
Lieut. G. F. Bryant, General List, Bombay Infantry	To be Doing-duty Officer.

4th Cavalry.

Captain C. J. Godby, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be Commandant.
Lieut. F. D. Hawkins, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer.
Lieut. A. W. Roberts, General List, Cavalry ...	To be 2nd Squadron Officer.
* * * * ...	To be 3rd Squadron Officer.
Lieut. F. Hammond, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be Adjutant.
* * * * ...	To be Doing-duty Officer.

5th Cavalry.

Captain W. H. Paget, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be Commandant.
Captain H. L. Millett, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer.
Lieut. G. B. Crispin, Bombay Staff Corps ...	To be 2nd Squadron Officer.
Lieut. J. C. Stewart, late 6th European Regiment ..	To be 3rd Squadron Officer.
Lieut. G. C. Bird, Madras Staff Corps ...	To be Adjutant.
Lieut. W. W. H. Scott, General List, Infantry ...	To be Doing-duty Officer.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Major J. P. W. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be Commandant, but to continue to officiate as Commandant, 5th Goorkha Regiment, until further orders.
Captain F. H. Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, but to continue to officiate as 2nd in Command, Corps of Guides, until further orders.
Lieut. H. C. P. Rice, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be Wing Officer. To act as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.
Lieut. A. G. Ross, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be Adjutant.
* * * * ...	To be Quarter Master.
Lieut. L. C. DeL. Daniell, late 14th Native Infantry	To be Doing-duty Officer.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Major P. F. Gardiner, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be Commandant.
Captain R. D'O. C. Bracken, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.
Lieut. S. Beckett, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 5th Punjab Infantry.	To be Wing Officer.
Lieut. J. B. Slater, late 22nd Native Infantry ...	To be Adjutant.
Lieut. F. E. Hastings, General List, Infantry ...	To be Quarter Master.
* * * ...	To be Doing-duty Officer.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Lieut. Colonel R. Renny, Bengal Staff Corps ..	To be Commandant.
Major D. Mocatta, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.	To be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.
Lieut. B. R. Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be Wing Officer.
Lieut. W. Rawlins, Madras Staff Corps ..	To be Adjutant.
Lieut. W. B. Aislabie, General List, Infantry ...	To be Quarter Master.
Lieut. P. W. Smith, General List, Infantry ...	To be Doing-duty Officer.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Major H. F. M. Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps. ...	To be Commandant.
Lieut. G. B. Stainforth, Bengal Staff Corps *(on leave to Europe)*.	To be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.
Lieut. A. FitzHugh, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 2nd Sikh Infantry.	To be Wing Officer.
Lieut. H. M. Pratt, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be Adjutant.
Lieut. B. E. Gowan, late 15th Native Infantry ...	To be Quarter Master.
* * * * ...	To be Doing-duty Officer.

1st Infantry.

Major C. P. Keyes, Madras Staff Corps ...	To be Commandant.
Lieut. F. J. Keen, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 3rd Punjab Infantry.	To be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.
Lieut. H. W. Pitcher, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be Wing Officer.
Lieut. H. R. Young, 2nd Native Infantry ...	To be Adjutant.
Lieut. W. H. Unwin, late 56th Native Infantry ...	To be Quarter Master.
Lieut. T. T. Oliphant, late 5th European Regiment	To be Doing-duty Officer.

2nd Infantry.

Lieut. Colonel G. W. G. Green, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps.	To be Commandant.
Lieut. H. Tyndall, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.
Lieut. L. T. K. Gustavinski, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be Wing Officer.
Lieut. T. M. Sandys, late 73rd Native Infantry ...	To be Adjutant.
* * * * ...	To be Quarter Master.
* * * * ...	To be Doing-duty Officer.

3rd Infantry.

Captain A. U. F. Ruxton, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be Commandant.
Lieut. P. C. Rynd, Bengal Staff Corps, Paid Doing-duty Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry.	To be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.
Lieut. G. N. Money, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be Wing Officer.
Lieut. C. K. Mackinnon, 9th Native Infantry, Officiating Adjutant, 6th Punjab Infantry.	To be Adjutant.
* * * * ...	To be Quarter Master.
* * * * ...	To be Doing-duty Officer.

4th Infantry.

Major J. Hood, late 49th Native Infantry ..	To be Commandant.
Lieut. J. W. McQueen, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.
Lieut. W. Snow, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be Wing Officer.
Lieut. A. J. D. Hawes, late 73rd Native Infantry, Paid Doing-duty Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry.	To be Adjutant.
* * * * ...	To be Quarter Master.
Lieut. G. C. DeLautour, General List, Infantry ...	To be Doing-duty Officer.

5th Infantry.

Lieut. Colonel J. L. Vaughan, Bengal Staff Corps...	To be Commandant.
Captain H. Hayley, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.	To be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.
Captain C. E. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be Wing Officer.
* * * * ...	To be Adjutant.
* * * * ...	To be Quarter Master.
Ensign W. Loch, General List, Paid Doing-duty Officer ...	To be Doing-duty Officer.

6th Infantry.

Captain W. D. Hoste, Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be Commandant.
Captain T. Quin, of the Bengal Staff Corps ...	To be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, but to continue to officiate as Commandant of 1st Sikh Infantry, until further orders.

Lieut. S. J. Browne, Bengal Staff Corps ..	To be Wing Officer.
Lieut. W. C. Chowne, late 12th Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.	To be Adjutant.
Lieut. T. F. Bruce, General List ..	To be Quarter Master.
* * * * ...	To be Doing-duty Officer.

5th Goorkha Regiment.

Major O. E. Rothney, Bengal Staff Corps *(on leave to Europe)*.	To be Commandant.
Captain H. P. Close, late 31st Bombay Native Infantry	To be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.
Lieut. E. C. Codrington, Bengal Staff Corps ..	To be Wing Officer.
Lieut. J. S. Oliphant, late 5th European Regiment	To be Adjutant.
Lieut. J. M. Sym, late 58th Native Infantry ...	To be Quarter Master.
* * * * ...	To be Doing-duty Officer.

No. 151 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Assistant Surgeon Archibald Fullerton Richmond, of the Medical Department	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 152 *of* 1864.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following scale of articles of Clothing to be supplied in alternate years to European Troops serving in India :—

This scale includes the additional articles of Clothing issued to the Troops at Home and in the Colonies under the authority of the Horse Guards' Circular Memoranda noted in the margin, or compensation for such of them as are not required to be issued in kind to Troops serving in India, in order to enable the Soldier to provide himself with white summer Clothing.

No. 153, dated 28th August 1861.
„ 187, „ 3rd March 1862.

The provisions of Horse Guards' Circulars of the 28th August 1861 and 3rd March 1862 are hereby declared applicable to the Troops serving in India; the former with effect from 1st April 1862, the latter from 1st April 1863. Copies of these Circulars are annexed to this order.

Compensation in money will be granted in lieu of articles due under the above decision, prior to the issue of Clothing for 1864-65.

The issue of Clothing for "the first year," as notified in the annexed scale, is to be that for 1864-65 due on 1st April 1864.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

1st Year.

1 Full Dress Jacket.
1 pair Overalls, strapped.
1 „ Wellington Boots.
1 „ Ankle Boots.
1 „ Gloves.
1 „ Spurs.
1 „ Bootings.

2nd Year.

1 Undress Jacket.
1 pair Cloth Trowsers.
1 „ Wellington Boots.
1 „ Gloves.

Compensation.

I. For difference between value of full and undress Jacket.
II. For pair of Overalls.

FIELD AND GARRISON ARTILLERY.

To Mounted Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

1st Year.

1 Tunic.
1 pair Overalls, strapped.
1 „ Wellington Boots.
1 „ Ankle Boots.
1 „ Gloves.
1 „ Spurs.
1 „ Bootings.

2nd Year.

1 Undress Jacket.
1 pair Cloth Trowsers.
1 „ Wellington Boots.
1 „ Gloves.

Compensation.

I. For difference between value of Tunic and undress Jacket.
II. For pair of Cloth Trowsers.

To Dismounted Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

1st Year.

1 Tunic.
1 pair Cloth Trowsers.
1 „ Wellington Boots.
1 „ Ankle Boots.

2nd Year.

1 Undress Jacket.
1 pair Cloth Trowsers.
2 pairs Ankle Boots.

Compensation.

I. For difference between value of Tunic and undress Jacket.
II. For pair of Cloth Trowsers.

CAVALRY.

1st Year.

1 Tunic.
1 pair Overalls, strapped.
1 „ Wellington Boots.
1 „ Ankle Boots.
1 „ Gloves.
1 „ Bootings.

2nd Year.

1 pair Cloth Trowsers.
1 „ Gloves.
1 „ Ankle Boots.

Compensation.

I. For Tunic.
II. For pair of Overalls.

INFANTRY.

1st Year.

1 Cloth Tunic.
1 pair Cloth Trowsers.
2 „ Ankle Boots.

2nd Year.

1 Serge Frock.
1 pair Serge Trowsers.
2 pairs Ankle Boots.

Compensation.

I. For difference in value between Cloth Tunic and Serge Frock.
II. For pair of Cloth Trowsers.

E. H.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

To General Officers in Command and to Officers Commanding Regiments and Depôts at Home and in the Colonies.

HORSE GUARDS, S. W.,
28th August 1861.

General No. 153.

Clothing.
6—(1861.)

With a view to reducing the deductions from pay to which the soldier is now liable for the renewal of a part of his clothing, The Secretary of State for War, in concurrence with His Royal Highness The General Commanding-in-Chief, has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned additional articles of clothing being issued to Her Majesty's Troops serving at home and in the Colonies :—

One pair of boots annually to the Cavalry;

One pair of unbooted cloth trowsers biennially to all mounted services and Artillery;

One pair of serge trowsers biennially to the Foot Guards and Infantry of the Line;

One pair of boots annually to every Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldier of Infantry Corps and Artillery who now receive only one pair.

These articles will be issued in addition to the clothing at present supplied to the several arms of the Service.

All bootings will, in future, be supplied biennially only.

These arrangements will take effect from the 1st of April 1862, and Commanding Officers will accordingly forthwith forward to the War Office requisitions and size rolls for the additional articles required for the ensuing military year. In future years these requisitions will, of course, accompany the applications for Annual Clothing.

By Command,
JAMES YORKE SCARLETT,
Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

Addressed to Cavalry, Royal Artillery, and Military Train.

HORSE GUARDS, S. W.,
3rd March 1862.

General No. 187.

Clothing.
3—(1862.)

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that the following arrangement, which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for War, respecting the issue of Boots to the Cavalry, Royal Artillery, and Military Train, and of Gloves to the Cavalry,—to come into operation on the 1st April next,—may be notified to the Corps concerned :—

CAVALRY.

1 pair Wellington Boots, biennially
1 „ Ankle „ annually
1 „ Gloves, annually
} on 1st April.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Horse Brigade and mounted men of Field and Garrison Brigades.

1 pair Wellington Boots, annually
1 „ Ankle Boots, biennially
} on 1st April.

DISMOUNTED MEN.

4 pairs of Boots in 2 years, viz. :—

1st year { 1 pair Wellington Boots, 1st April.
1 „ Ankle „ 1st October.

2nd year { 1 pair Ankle Boots, 1st April.
1 „ „ „ 1st October.

MILITARY TRAIN.

1 pair Wellington Boots, biennially, 1st April.
1 „ Ankle „ annually, 1st April.

By Command,
JAMES YORKE SCARLETT,
Adjutant General.

The 23rd February 1864.

No. 153 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, under authority from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that the pensions of the widows of all Medical Officers whose husbands have died since the 13th January 1860 are to be adjusted in accordance with clause 12 of the new Medical Warrant of that date.

No. 154 *of* 1864.—The following Extract from the London Gazette of the 11th December 1863 is published for general information :—

War Office, December 11*th*, 1863.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of

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* * *

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Robert West Hervey, of the Bombay Staff Corps, some time General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honorable Order.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 50.

Fort William, the 17*th February* 1864.

Notification.—Notification No. 6 of the 16th November 1863, granting leave of absence on urgent private affairs to Mr. A. Wilson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Class, Aurungabad Division, to remain in the Central Provinces from the 15th September to 2nd October 1863, both days inclusive, is cancelled.

No. 51.

The 19*th February* 1864.

Promotions.—His Excellency the Gevernor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Public Works Department of the minor Administration, with effect from the 1st November 1863 :—

To be Executive Engineer, 1*st Class.*

Oliphant, Captain W. S., Royal Engineers, Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner and Assistant to Chief Engineer, British Burmah.

To be Executive Engineer, 3rd Class, with temporary rank.

McNeile, Lieutenant J. M., Royal Engineers, Special Assistant Engineer, Alguada Reef Lighthouse.

To be Assistant Engineer, 1*st Class.*

James, Mr. J., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, Bassein Sub-Division.

Assistant Supervisor to be Supervisor.

Stock, Sergeant G., Rangoon Division, British Burmah.

Overseer to be Assistant Supervisor.

Williams, T. H., Lucknow Division, Oudh.

Assistant Overseers to be Overseers.

McAdam, Sergeant J., Bangalore Division, Mysore.

Mitchell, Sergeant J., ditto ditto, ditto.

Park, J., Rangoon Division, British Burmah.

Riddock, Sergeant C., Moulmein Division, British Burmah.

No. 52.

The 22*nd February* 1864.

Appointment.—Mr. C. F. Vaughan, who was appointed to the Public Works Accounts Department as an Accountant, 3rd Class, on probation and posted to Oudh in Governor General's Notification No. 51, dated 28th May 1863, is confirmed in his appointment.

R. STRACHEY, *Colonel,* R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Public are hereby informed that, owing to an alteration made by the English Post Office in the rates of Postage on letters forwarded from the United Kingdom to the places named below, the following reduced rates will in future be levied in India on correspondence destined for transmission to those places through the United Kingdom :—

Places.	Route.	Not exceeding ½ oz.			Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.			Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 ozs.			Every ounce after the first.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
*California	Southampton	0	9	4	1	2	8	2	5	4	1	2	8
	Marseilles	0	12	0	1	8	0	3	0	0	1	8	0
*Oregon	Southampton	0	9	4	1	2	8	2	5	4	1	2	8
	Marseilles	0	12	0	1	8	0	3	0	0	1	8	0
British Columbia	Southampton	0	11	4	1	6	8	2	13	4	1	6	8
	Marseilles	0	14	0	1	12	0	3	8	0	1	12	0
Vancouver's Island	Southampton	0	11	4	1	6	8	2	13	4	1	6	8
	Marseilles	0	14	0	1	12	0	3	8	0	1	12	0
*Sandwich Islands	Southampton	0	11	4	1	6	8	2	13	4	1	6	8
	Marseilles	0	14	0	1	12	0	3	8	0	1	12	0

NOTE.—Prepayment of postage is compulsory on correspondence destined for the places marked thus.*

A. M. MONTEATH,
In charge of the Office of Director General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
19th February 1864.

LOST.

Half of Government Currency Notes No. 26331 for twenty Rupees, and No. 38327 for ten Rupees.

CAUTION.

The Public are cautioned against receiving the undermentioned Government Currency Notes, which have been stolen from the Treasury of the Collector of Bhullooah, Nos. 17367, 17949, 19454, for Rupees 1,000 each.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 22nd Feb. 1864.

E. F. HARRISON,
Offg. Deputy Auditor and Acctt. General, Bengal.

Lost or Stolen.

Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. 01791 11C. for Rupees 55, issued on Government Promissory Note No. 17456 of 1859-60, due on the 30th November 1864, has been lost or stolen from this Office, to which the Note had been sent for cancellation of the Coupons attached. Payment of the missing Coupon has been stopped.

FORT WILLIAM;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 30th Jan. 1864.

R. P. HARRISON,
Acct. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

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At the Office of the Gazette of India.

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No. 7.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., C. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 17th February 1864.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, *presiding*.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Major General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K. C. B.

The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.

The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.

The Hon'ble Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K. C. B.

The Hon'ble W. Grey.

The Hon'ble A. A. Roberts, C. B.

His Highness Nawab Mahomed Yousuf Ali Khan Bahadoor, K. S. I., Nawab of Rampore.

The Hon'ble H. L. Anderson.

The Hon'ble C. H. Brown.

The Hon'ble J. N. Bullen.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Vezearam Guzzeputty Raj Bahadoor of Vizianagram.

The Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadoor.

BURMAH CUSTOM'S BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to give further effect to the provisions of Act IV of 1863 (to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burmah), said that this Bill was in fact, as was stated in its title, a Bill to give effect to certain provisions of Act IV of 1863. At the express request of the Foreign Department, Act IV of 1863 was so framed as to follow the terms of the Burmese Treaty as nearly as possible, it being supposed that any departure from the language of the Treaty would be likely to excite suspicion in the mind of the King of Burmah. One of the Articles of the Treaty stipulated, that goods imported into British Burmah merely for export into the Burmese Territory should be subject to only a small and almost nominal Custom's duty: but further rules were necessary to ensure that goods declared to be for export to the Burmese Territories should be really so exported, and to protect that revenue against the mal-practices of certain persons who declared goods to be for transit to the Burmese Territory, when they really intended to smuggle them into British Burmah. It being somewhat difficult in any legislative measure to lay down the necessary rules, the Bill which he proposed to introduce would leave it to the Governor-General in Council from time to time to make such rules as were required, provided those rules were not inconsistent with Act IV of 1863, and provided the penalties prescribed were similar to the penalties which could be imposed under the consolidated Custom's Act.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TOLLS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE introduced the Bill to amend Act VIII of 1851 (for enabling Government to levy tolls on Public Roads and Bridges), and, in moving that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in three weeks, said that the only part of the old law which this Bill touched was the Schedule, the details of which could best be settled in Select Committee.

The Hon'ble RAJAH SAHIB DYAL BAHADOOR said that, with reference to the Bill, he would ask in what places or at what distances was the toll to be leviable? Would tolls be levied on Railroads or on Boats? if not, goods travelling by the roads would be the only ones which would have to bear this charge. The result would be that whereas the goods brought by rail and boat would be sold at a remunerative price, those brought by the road, being only sold at the same price, would entail a loss on the seller.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE said, that the last speaker overlooked the fact that this Bill touched

on no matter of principle. No doubt the question as to whether there ought or ought not to be any tolls at all, was one on which much might be said. But that was a question which was not raised in this Bill, which merely amended a Schedule which worked oppressively.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ALIMENTARY SALT (CENTRAL PROVINCES) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HARINGTON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for regulating the importation and manufacture of Alimentary Salt in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES (KURRACHEE) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ANDERSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to give validity to certain proceedings of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee, and having applied to the President that the Rules for the conduct of business should be suspended,

The President declared the Rules to be suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. ANDERSON then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ANDERSON then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE (SCINDE) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ANDERSON also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to give validity to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Province of Scinde from the 1st day of January 1862, and having applied to the President that the Rules for the conduct of business should be suspended,

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. ANDERSON then moved that the Report be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ANDERSON then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

WHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ROBERTS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ROBERTS, in moving that the Bill be passed, with the amendments recommended by the Select Committee, said that he had a few observations to make relating to the history of this measure. Corporal punishment was one of the authorized modes of punishment in our administration of criminal justice from the earliest time throughout the British Territories in India, and continued in force in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies without interruption until 1st January 1862. In Bengal, corporal punishment was abolished by Lord William Bentinck in the year 1834, but the same Regulation, II of 1834, which abolished corporal punishment pointed out the necessity for the introduction of a better system of prison discipline, and contained a provision to enable the Governor-General to take steps for introducing a system of discipline into the goals "calculated both to reform the convicts and to render their imprisonment efficacious, as an example to deter others from the commission of crime." With this view a Committee of Prison Discipline was appointed on the 2nd January 1836, and their enquiries extended over a period of two years. The able Report of the Committee, of which his Hon'ble friend who was charged with the supervision of the finances of this country was a Member, should be carefully studied by all who took an interest in the management of Jails in India. Many important reforms and improvements were recommended, and some of them were carried out: but that the objects contemplated by Lord William Bentinck when he abolished corporal punishment were not attained, was clear from the Preamble of Act III of 1844, which set forth that adequate improvements had not been effected in prison discipline, and that it was therefore expedient to substitute corporal punishment for certain offences. Accordingly corporal punishment was again authorized in the Bengal Presidency by Act III of 1844: it was from time to time introduced into all the territories subsequently acquired by the British Crown, and it continued to be administered throughout British India until the 1st of January 1862, when the Penal Code came into operation. That Code did not include flogging in the list of punishments. The Code was completed and laid before the Governor-General on the 14th October 1837, but it did not pass into law until 25 years later. The Code was commenced in the year 1835 if not earlier, and it would be recollected that corporal punishment had been abolished in Bengal in the year 1834. It was not therefore surprising to find the following opinion expressed by the Law Commission on the Chapter of Punishments:—

"We have not thought it desirable to place flogging in the list of punishments. * * * Being satisfied, therefore, that the punishment of flogging can be proper only in a few cases, and not being satisfied that it is necessary in any, we are unwilling to advise the Government to retrace its steps, and to re-establish throughout the British territories a practice which, by a policy unquestionably humane and by no means proved to have been injudicious, has recently been abolished through a large part of those territories."

And so it happened that corporal punishment was excluded from the Penal Code.

The Code remained in abeyance for upwards of 20 years. It came under the consideration of the late Legislative Council in 1855, and a Select Committee was appointed to consider and revise it. The Select Committee, among other alterations and modifications, were of opinion that flogging should be among the punishments authorized by the Code, and placed it on the list; but when the Code came under the consideration of a Committee of the whole Council, it was thought that as the published draft contained no such punishment as flogging, it was desirable that local Officers and the public should have an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the subject, and that the passing of the Code should not be delayed on that account. A Select Committee was at the same time appointed to report on the punishment of flogging, and to prepare such a Bill as they might consider necessary. This was in 1860. A Bill was accordingly prepared, published, and dis-

cussed, and was passed by the Council on 7th September 1861. It was taken to the Governor-General, but failed to obtain the assent of the Viceroy. He would, with the permission of His Excellency the President, read the reasons assigned by the late Lord Canning as reported in the Abstract Proceedings of the Council for 5th February 1862, for withholding his assent to the Bill—

"His Excellency the President stated that he wished to advert to the reasons why the Bill passed by the Legislative Council had not received his assent. As that Council had not met again for the transaction of business, he had not had an opportunity of communicating his sentiments. He had no doubt on the point of principle, but there were serious defects in the details of the measure. The definition as to age was very vague and not sufficient as a guide to the Courts. There appeared to be too much detail, and that not of a very judicious character, as to the mode of inflicting the punishment. Security was wanting for a safe and judicious Medical supervision, and there was an absence of a provision, so desirable in all such cases, for the exercise, at any rate to some extent, of the discretion of the local Government. The present Bill, he believed, would be found to be a considerable improvement on the former."

The latter portion of the remarks of Lord Canning related to a new Bill which his friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who was then a Member of the Supreme Government, had framed so soon as he became aware of the objections of the Governor-General. This Bill which was the same in a modified form that was now under the consideration of the Council, was introduced on the 26th February 1862, and had consequently been two years before the Council and before the public. The Council ceased to sit for legislative purposes in April 1862, before the Bill could pass through all the necessary stages, and when the Council met again in the following November, the Government of India thought it desirable to call upon all the local Governments to report what had been the effect of the abolition of corporal punishment under the Penal Code, and also requested an expression of opinion as confirmed or modified by the experience of the year 1862, regarding the expediency of retaining flogging as a punishment. From the reports furnished by the Governments of Bengal, Madras, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, it would appear that during the year 1862, about 18,000 persons were sentenced to imprisonment in those territories alone, for offences which were formerly punishable by flogging. Probably 3 to 4,000 more persons were punished under similar circumstances in Bombay and Burmah, which would give a total of more than 20,000 persons who were committed to Jail for various terms during the year 1862 for offences formerly punishable by flogging. Of course it was not to be supposed that all these persons would have been flogged had that mode of punishment been retained. It was only permissive under the old law—not obligatory. But judging from the number who were subjected to corporal punishment in the previous year in those Provinces from which there were Returns on the subject, he had no hesitation in saying that at least 10,000 offenders were committed to Jail for various terms of imprisonment in 1862, who before the passing of the Penal Code would have been punished with stripes and released. That was one effect of the abolition of corporal punishment. The Jails in India, which had always been overcrowded and contained insufficient accommodation even under the old law, had to take in 10,000 additional prisoners during the year 1862. The additional cost to the State could not have been less than 2 lakhs of Rupees. Each prisoner cost the Government on an average more than Rs. 40 per annum; but in estimating an increased cost of 2 lakhs for the year 1862, he had allowed an average sentence of only 6 months for the additional 10,000 prisoners. If the average sentence was longer, the additional cost would have been so much more in proportion. Of course this increased expenditure was not worthy of a moment's consideration if the main objects of punishment, the repression of crime and the reformation of criminals, were obtained thereby. But this was the point at issue. The advocates of corporal punishment maintained that for certain offences corporal punishment was a better preventive of crime than imprisonment in our Jails, that it was less demoralizing to the individual, and more humane to himself and to his family. As to the expediency of retaining flogging as a punishment, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, the N. W. Provinces, and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces had all expressed a strong opinion regarding the necessity of the measure. Fortified by these opinions—by the opinion of the late Legislative Council and of the late Lord Canning—and deeply impressed with the necessity in the present state of society in this country, and the defective system of discipline in our Jails—the Select Committee had addressed themselves to the introduction of such modifications and restrictions as would, they hoped, disarm objection and prevent the possibility of abuse. He begged to point out that the punishment was not obligatory, but was permissive only. The Bill would not allow whipping to be inflicted in addition to any other punishment unless the offender had previously been convicted of the same offence as that for which the whipping was awarded. It was proposed that whipping should be lawful in lieu of any other punishment in cases of theft, extortion by threat, and a few other offences of which it seemed more particularly likely to be an effectual preventive: and in the case of frontier or wild districts specially brought by Government under the more stringent provisions of the Act, a still wider range of offences were made punishable with whipping in lieu of any other punishment. As regarded juvenile offenders, it was highly desirable that it should in all cases, except when the offence was one which was punishable with death, be lawful to award whipping as the punishment in lieu of any other punishment which might be prescribed for the offence, and a provision to that effect was accordingly introduced into the Bill. It was left to the local Governments to determine the particular mode, within the limits prescribed in the Act, in which the whipping was to be inflicted.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Trevelyan said that it was very important that the Council should approach the consideration of this matter, duly appreciating the gravity of the issue before it; and he thought he could not do better than commence the observations he had to make by reading the declaration of principle contained in the preamble of Regulation II of 1834, the Act passed by

Lord William Bentinck for the abolition of flogging. The preamble was as follows:—

"Whereas corporal punishment has not been found efficacious for the prevention of crime, either by reformation or by example; and whereas it is always degrading to the individual, and by affixing marks of infamy, which often are for ever indelible, prevents his return to an honest course of life; and whereas there is every reason to fear that it is in many cases injudiciously and unnecessarily inflicted, becoming a grievous and irremediable wrong; and whereas it is becoming and expedient that the British Government, as the paramount power in India, should present in its own system the principles of the most enlightened legislation, and should endeavour, by its example, to encourage the Native States to exchange their barbarous and cruel punishments of maiming, of torture, of loss of limb, for those of a more merciful and wise character, by which the individual may be reformed and the community saved from these brutalizing exhibitions; and whereas it has been deemed expedient to authorize the substitution of a fine in lieu of labor, in certain minor offences, for which the Criminal Courts are empowered by existing Regulations to pass sentence of imprisonment with labor, either with or without irons; and whereas it has been deemed necessary to provide for the gradual introduction of a better system of prison discipline, the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation throughout the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William."

After corporal punishment had remained abolished from 1834 to 1837, the Indian Law Commission pronounced the following opinion:—

"We have not thought it desirable to place flogging in the list of punishments. If inflicted for atrocious crimes with a severity proportioned to the magnitude of those crimes, that punishment is open to the very serious objections which may be urged against all cruel punishments, and which are so well known that it is unnecessary for us to recapitulate them. When inflicted on men of mature age, particularly if they be of decent stations in life, it is a punishment of which the severity consists, to a great extent, in the disgrace which it causes; and to that extent, the arguments which we have used against public exposure apply to flogging. * * * * * The moderate flogging of young offenders for some petty offences is not open, at least in any serious degree, to the objections which we have stated. Flogging does not inflict on a boy that sort of ignominy which it causes to a grown man. Up to a certain age boys even of the higher classes are often corrected with stripes by their parents and guardians; and this circumstance takes away a considerable part of the disgrace of stripes inflicted on a boy by order of a Magistrate. In countries where a bad system of prison discipline exists, the punishment of flogging has in such cases one great advantage over that of imprisonment. The young offender is not exposed even for a day to the contaminating influence of an ill-regulated gaol. It is our hope and belief, however, that the reforms which are now under consideration will prevent the gaols of India from exercising any such contaminating influence; and, if that should be the case, we are inclined to think that the effect of a few days passed in solitude or in hard and monotonous labor would be more salutary than that of stripes. Being satisfied, therefore, that the punishment of flogging can be proper only in a few cases, and not being satisfied that it is necessary in any, we are unwilling to advise the Government to retrace its steps, and to re-establish throughout the British territories a practice which, by a policy unquestionably humane and by no means proved to have been injudicious, has recently been abolished through a large part of those territories."

And it was to be observed that this opinion was given by the Commissioners after a long experience of the existence of flogging, and after four years' experience of the effects of its abolition.

Combined with the abolition of flogging was Lord William Bentinck's plan of improving the Jails and reforming Jail discipline, and a Committee was appointed to report upon the subject. It might be said that these views on the part of the Government of the time were merely speculative benevolence, which had become obsolete. But he hoped to prove that the principle involved was sound and founded deep in human nature, and was at least as applicable to India as elsewhere. It was true that Lord William Bentinck was a real friend to this country, and did so much to place the Government on sound principles of justice and public good, that he might be said almost to have been a second founder of our empire here. Lord William Bentinck considered the abolition of flogging to be as important to the progress of this country as the abolition of Suttee, the improvement of Education, or the free settlement of Europeans in India. Of the Law Commissioners he would only say that they combined high juridical attainments with thorough practical knowledge; and that they were assisted by the Chief Justice, Sir E. Ryan, and by Sir B. Malkin, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, both eminent men and well fitted to advise on such a subject.

The course of the question since 1837 had been alluded to by Mr. Roberts, but perhaps not sufficiently elucidated. In 1844, an Act was passed restoring corporal punishment to some extent. It authorized the infliction of not more than thirty stripes of a rattan in cases of petty theft, and the reason for the passing of the Act appeared from its preamble, which declared it to be "expedient, until adequate improvements in prison discipline can be effected, to substitute corporal punishment for imprisonment in the case of certain offences." After that came the mutiny, when prisons were broken open and destroyed. The limitations which had been placed on the infliction of corporal punishment were suspended, and it was frequently resorted to. Shortly after, corporal punishment found a place in the draft of the Penal Code; but again it was excluded. Then came the Flogging Bill prepared by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, brought in by Mr. Harington, and subsequently passed by the Council. Lord Canning, however, refused his assent to it. Finally came Mr. Beadon's Bill—the Bill now under consideration. So that the matter stood thus: corporal punishment was originally excluded from the Penal Code, but since that time there had been a see-saw legislation on the subject adapted to the circumstances of the times. Corporal punishment had been at one time partially restored as a provisional measure. But what it was now proposed to do was a very different matter, for it was proposed to restore corporal punishment, not as a provisional, but as a general permanent arrangement, and as a

punishment for almost every species of offence, from petty theft to robbery and rape. This was a great change indeed, and the issue now to be decided was, whether corporal punishment ought permanently and finally to be adopted into our legal system.

He (Sir Charles Trevelyan) contended that it ought not. His first objection to flogging was, that while all punishments were more or less unequal, corporal punishment was much more so than any other. The instrument to be used presented one great difficulty. In the Bill brought into the Legislative Council, it was provided that the rattan alone should be the instrument employed; but then it was urged strongly that the rattan was a dangerous instrument,—that (as it was said) it descended like a bullet; and Sir Charles Jackson mentioned several cases which had come out in the course of an enquiry instituted by order of Lord Dalhousie in which the use of the rattan had inflicted serious and lasting injury. The Bill subsequently introduced prescribed the use of the cat of nine tails. But suppose the punishment to be with the cat of nine tails, how unequal the punishment must be! An inexperienced operator, for example, might allow the tails to get entangled, so that they in fact together inflicted only one blow, while a man who understood the use of the instrument, and drew his fingers through the tails between each stroke, would give a distinct blow with each tail. So again there was inequality arising from the part of the body on which it was to be inflicted, some preferring the back, while others preferred another part of the person as less likely to inflict irremediable injury: and the Chief Justice proposed that a light cloth should be drawn over this part of the body when the punishment was inflicted. Under the present Bill, there must necessarily be the greatest amount of inequality; for the Bill did not even lay down the instrument to be used, but left that matter to the discretion of the local Governments, of whom, of course, one would take one view, and another another—one would be severe, and another would be lenient—one would follow one medical opinion, and another would follow another. The title of the Bill had been altered from the "Flogging" Bill, as the Bill introduced into the Legislative Council was called, to the "Whipping" Bill, which was the title of the present measure. He must say he thought that to call this the Whipping Bill was quite inconsistent with the provisions it contained; for there really was no limit to the severity of the flogging that might be inflicted under it. It was always better to call things by their proper names, and this was a Flogging Bill.

Another great difficulty in the way of using flogging as a punishment was this—that however much the Bill might provide that a European Officer should be present during the infliction of the punishment, he did not believe that practically such an Officer would usually be present. Our Judges would not readily submit to be turned into executioners: such scenes were so painful that no English gentleman would be present at them, who could possibly avoid it, and the superintendence of the infliction of the punishment would be left to irresponsible Natives. In the case of soldiers flogged in obedience to the order of a Court Martial, abuse was prevented by the presence of a body of comrades jealously watching the whole proceeding; but if flogging were allowed to be ordered by Junior Magistrates, and the inflicting it were left to be superintended by Natives, very painful scenes would constantly be enacted in the interior of Jails. It was but lately that torture was eradicated from Southern India; but if this Bill passed, it would establish and legalize torture throughout India. He had said he doubted whether European Officers would really in person superintend floggings. He would add that he believed, supposing they did attend them, the scene would so affect them that they would become leniently disposed, and that the actual punishment inflicted would be but slight. He would read the remarks upon this point of Mr. Campbell, contained in a report dated the 30th March 1860, written by him when Judicial Commissioner of Oudh—

"That the great criminal question is thus solved, that we have found the *panacea* for all our difficulties, is one of those rough and extreme ideas engendered by the mutiny, of which we must now rid ourselves. In saying this, I am by no means setting myself against the practice prescribed by Government; for I believe that Government never intended that it should be carried to an extreme. Not only is it unfair and undesirable to inflict a degrading punishment for offences which are not always accompanied by moral turpitude, and for which it has not been prescribed by law, but it becomes every day clearer that for serious crimes of turpitude, such corporal punishment as we can inflict very frequently proves a wholly insufficient penalty; that it is uncertain, unequal, and precarious in its operation, and that there is a tendency among Officers to avoid its infliction to the extent which would make it effectual, and to allow our practice to degenerate into too great leniency. Officers have been warned against this, and it is true that what is part of their duty they must perform without shrinking from it. But still I think that, as was said by one of the Deputy Commissioners (Captain Thompson), in a large proportion of thefts and such crimes, flogging alone cannot be effectual unless it is carried to the point of brutality. It can only be effectually administered with certainty and safety under the immediate and close personal superintendence of the European Officers, and I think that we must not too much turn our Judges into executioners. I look on this, in fact, as one of the principal difficulties of the system. The constant participation in such scenes must have more or less a brutalising effect on almost any man's mind, and must tend to perpetuate that harsh and severe feeling which, not unnaturally resulting from the scenes of 1857, it must now be our object to soften down and eradicate."

He might enlarge on the inequality of flogging as a punishment. Flogging to a weak person was a very different thing from flogging to a strong person: and a flogging from the hand of a strong executioner was a very different thing from a flogging from the hand of a weak executioner. A flogging depended much on the physique both of the flogger and of the person flogged, and upon the disposition of the flogger, and also of the presiding Magistrate. The Bill, it was true, attempted to provide against some of these inequalities by directing that when possible a Medical Officer should be present. He feared, however, that precaution would prove insufficient. The moral inequality of flogging as a punishment was perhaps even greater than its physical inequality. To a man of position and character, it was worse

than death. To a bad and hardened man, it might be almost nothing. To Europeans it must always be a most severe and degrading punishment. And here he would remark that while Europeans in England were not liable to flogging, they would under this Act be liable to that punishment in this country on the order even of a Junior Magistrate. At a time when it was desired to encourage the settlement of Europeans in this country, it might be doubted whether it was wise to render them liable to flogging. He could think of nothing that was more likely to deter settlers.

He further objected to flogging, inasmuch as it was a punishment which had a brutalizing effect on the criminal. It hardened and rendered insensible to shame those who were not before hardened in crime. A petty theft, for instance, might be committed by a person of any class. Under other circumstances, the offender might repent of what he had done, and attain a respectable position in society; but if he were once flogged, he would be likely to become a shameless and hardened criminal. The punishment was demoralizing to those who superintended its infliction. All of us have a good as well as a bad spirit in us, and we should take care lest the bad spirit prevail. We know what we are, but we know not what we may be. Even a father correcting his son might commence well, but as he proceeded, he might, from a spirit of resistance on the part of the son, lose his temper and be guilty of great abuse of authority.

Flogging would have an injurious influence upon the whole country. As a punishment, it had always been an emblem of a low state of civilization. There was the Russian knout, the American cowhide, and the korah or heavy horsewhip in this country, which the old French traveller Bernier two centuries ago was shocked to find it was the custom to hang over the gateway of every person in authority except when it was in actual use. He would ask, when flogging had free scope in England? The Irish rebellion was the last occasion on which it had been used to any extent, and its abuse then gave rise to great scandals. Since that time its use had gradually dwindled away. Its restoration as regards attempts on the person of the Queen, and the destruction of works of art, was often referred to. So also was the fact of its having been recently, in a fit of popular panic, re-enacted in the case of garroting. He believed, however, he was correct in saying that in no single case had the punishment been inflicted under any of these restorations, and that in England, although it was occasionally talked of, flogging never was practised now. It was kept as an extraordinary weapon hung on the wall *in terrorem*, but not to be taken down. It was a coarse expedient of disturbed times and barbarous countries; and without any disrespect for the administration of the Punjab, of which he had a high opinion, it must be said that the pressure on the Council in respect of this Bill did not come from any of the old Provinces, but from the new or so-called Non-Regulation Provinces. How truly the term non-regulation was applied to them might be judged from the fact that among the papers connected with the Bill, he found a *demi-official* order from the Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab to his subordinates, directing them not to cease from flogging, although the punishment was no longer legal under the Penal Code.

Our mission in India was one of civilization, and our object should be by our example to raise the standard and to bring the Natives up to our level.

His last reason for opposing the Bill was, that is was not necessary. It seemed to be taken as an axiom that flogging was a punishment suited to and necessary in the case of wild tribes. That this was so, he wholly denied. Cleveland, Outram, and Dixon would have repudiated such help in civilising the Bhaugulpore Hill Tribes, the Bheels and Mhairs. The instruments used by them are described on Cleveland's tomb at Bhaugulpore—

Who without bloodshed or the terrors of authority,
Employing only the means of Conciliation, Confidence, and Benevolence,
Attempted and Accomplished
The entire subjection of the Lawless and Savage inhabitants of the Jungle-terry of Rajmehal,
Who had long infested the Neighbouring Lands by their Predatory Incursions,
Inspired them with a Taste for the Arts of Civilised Life,
And attached them to the British Government by a Conquest over their minds,
The most permanent, as the most rational, mode of dominion.

He would refer to some of the reports which had been received—especially those for the North-West Provinces, Oudh, Bengal, and Burmah, from all of which it appeared that the class of offences which would be liable to flogging under this Bill had not increased since the introduction of the Penal Code. The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah wrote thus:—

"With respect to the first point, it does not appear that the suspension of corporal punishment has, during the year 1862, had any sensible effect on the numbers sentenced to imprisonment or convicted of theft. In other words, the punishment of flogging cannot be considered as having a marked deterring effect against crime upon the Burmese and other tribes of the Indo-Chinese family. Indeed, I have no doubt but that confinement in a Jail and the restraints of strict discipline are held very much more in dread by those races, than bodily pain to be endured for a short time."

The Chief Commissioner of Oudh said—

"The Chief Commissioner quite agrees with the Judicial Commissioner in thinking that a sufficient time has not elapsed, since the introduction of the Penal Code, to enable him to judge of the effect of the suspension of corporal punishment, and, therefore, he would beg to be allowed to defer giving a decided opinion on the question of retaining flogging as a punishment, and of the offences for which it should be made applicable, till the experience of another year has been gained. The greatest diversity of opinion on the efficacy of corporal punishment prevails among the Officers employed in the administration of justice. The Chief Commissioner's impression is that the thieving population of town and country, the low Mahomedans of Lucknow, and the Pasees of the Province, care nothing for the lash, while it is dreaded by the better born and nurtured class of offenders. But the Chief Commissioner waits for the further evidence that the criminal statistics of another year will afford before coming to definite conclusions on the question. On one point, however, he is not likely to alter his opinion, and that is, that the infliction of corporal punishment should be superintended by other than the Judicial Officers, whose position is lowered by the performance of such a duty. In large stations the punishment might be administered under the supervision of a Provost Sergeant, or some agency of that kind."

The Judicial Commissioner of Oudh had written in the following terms:—

"It will be seen that during 1862, there has been a large decrease in the number of convictions for offences punishable by stripes as compared with 1861. I find, too, that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of juvenile offenders sentenced during the present year, the number being:—

1861 - - -	306
1862 - - -	245
Difference -	61

"This would seem to dispose of the question as far as it is connected with the anticipated overcrowding of the Jails in consequence of the abolition of corporal punishment.

"There can be no doubt, however, that the offences against property, which were formerly punishable by the lash, are on the increase. Nevertheless, as I have already said, I would prefer to await the result of the present year before re-introducing that punishment. I do not believe that the increase is owing, in any marked degree if at all, to its abolition, for the simple reason that I think it would take at least a year to apprise the criminal classes generally that it had been abolished, and to convince them that they need no longer abstain from crime from terror of the lash."

So the Register of the Sudder Court at Agra reported:—

"From an examination of these it appears, that while it is generally agreed that as yet there is no perceptible increase or otherwise in the classes of offences for which under the old law flogging was permitted, a very large majority of the Officers consulted are strongly in favor of the retention of flogging as a punishment in the case of juvenile offenders."

He would next read an extract from a letter written by the Judges of the High Court at Calcutta:—

"The Court are of opinion that the reports received from the various local authorities and the experience of the past year afford no sufficient data for the formation of any opinion by this Court, as to the working of the Penal Code in reference to the suspension of corporal punishment, and to the particular class of offences affected by that change. They are decidedly of opinion, that no necessity has been shown to exist for reverting to that mode of punishment in the case of *adult* criminals; but that, on the other hand, a perseverance for four or five years at least from the time of the passing of the Penal Code, in the experiment now under trial, of carrying on the administration of Criminal Justice without a resort to flogging, is highly expedient. * * * * * The Court would not pretermit this opportunity of urging on the local Government the necessity of making yet further improvements in prison discipline and of speedily establishing juvenile reformatories, in order that, on the one hand, the arguments for reverting to it in the case of adults may be deprived of all force, and on the other hand the use of corporal punishment for young persons may be soon dispensed with."

And the Lieutenant Governor agreed with the Court in thinking that no sufficient data existed for forming any opinion as to the working of the Penal Code in reference to the suspension of corporal punishment, and to the particular class of offences affected by the change.

It appeared from the Madras Returns that the number of offences which might formerly have been punished with flogging had increased since the Penal Code came into force. But this might be accounted for in two ways,—the increased stringency of the Code, and the establishment of the new Police. One reason why, when at Madras, he (Sir Charles Trevelyan) had done his utmost to establish the new Police, was that he knew that the great majority of the offences committed were never traced out or taken any notice of: he knew that many districts were thinly inhabited and comparatively unproductive, in consequence of the badness of the old Police and the insecurity of property. Now, however, crimes were much more efficiently hunted up: to borrow an expression from the Finance Department, he might say that now all crime was really brought to charge.

Lastly, he objected to the passing of the Whipping Bill, because it was unnecessary, inasmuch as there was an alternative measure to which recourse might be had. The original scheme for the abolition of flogging included a plan for the reform of Jail discipline. But that plan, although it might not have been abandoned, had never been carried out; and very much remained to be done before it could be said that the state of the Jails or of Jail discipline in India was such as it ought to be. At home it was a subject in which the public took the utmost interest, and he doubted not that the same result would be attained here if attention were directed to it. One of the strongest objections to this Flogging Bill was that, by substituting a coarse, easy expedient founded on physical force, it would indefinitely postpone the adoption of better means. Mr. Roberts had put the expense of an improved system of prison discipline at 4 lakhs a year. But if a proper system of Jail discipline were established, including juvenile reformatories, 40 lakhs would be well spent. To improve the morality of a country was to improve its financial condition. In proportion as we could do without Magistrates, Police, and Soldiers, in proportion as we could humanise and raise the moral standard of the people,—in that proportion would the resources of the country be developed and its financial position improved.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine agreed with his Hon'ble friend that there were some grave objections to the punishment of flogging, although he (Mr. Maine) was unfortunate in not being able to appreciate the precise objections which Sir Charles Trevelyan had pressed on the Council. One defect which he (Mr. Maine) perceived, had not been mentioned by his Hon'ble friend, viz., that flogging was incapable of remission. Once administered, it could not be taken back, whatever light further enquiry might cast on the convict's guilt. Mr. Maine also acknowledged that there was great force in Sir Charles Trevelyan's remarks on the practical inequality of the punishment. But after all drawbacks had been brought into the account, he could not agree in his Hon'ble friend's conclusion. First, among such of Sir Charles Trevelyan's objections as he did not concur in, he would take one which was put forward rather modestly, but of which everybody must see the point. His Hon'ble friend had suggested that under the Bill a Junior Magistrate in the Mofussil might order a European to be flogged. That was a mistake. The Bill took away no privilege which

Europeans at present possessed. European criminals would still be brought down to the Presidency Towns, and, if the High Court or a Calcutta Magistrate ordered a European who had been guilty of any of the offences mentioned in the Bill to be flogged, there was not the smallest reason for thinking that the European community would object. As to Sir Charles Trevelyan's assertion that flogging brutalized the criminal, he (Mr. Maine) had heard it so many times not only from his Hon'ble friend but from many other persons for whom he had the greatest respect, that he must suppose there was something in it, but for his part he must acknowledge that he did not even understand what it meant. What was intended when it was said that whipping brutalized? Was it that it appealed to the offender's animal nature, as distinguished from his moral nature? that it caused, in short, physical pain? Why, every punishment deserving the name inflicted physical pain. If you shut a man up in Jail who was used to the open air; if you deprived him of stimulants when he was habituated to them; if you made him work when he was accustomed to be idle; in all these cases you inflicted physical pain, and pain sometimes even severer than the pain of a flogging. Some persons, including apparently his Hon'ble friend, but certainly the authors of a petition which had been circulated, appeared to forget that, when you sentenced a criminal to punishment, you deliberately made up your mind to render him extremely uncomfortable; and for his part, Mr. Maine could not the least understand why one form or degree of physical pain should brutalise more than another. His Hon'ble friend futher condemned flogging as a disgraceful punishment. He (Mr. Maine) was afraid he should shock his Hon'ble friend, but he was bound to say that, considering the present state of the theory of punishment, it was to some extent a recommendation of any punishment that it was disgraceful. For (as he supposed) there occurred in India the same perplexity which occurred in England—and which had gone far to disturb what were once believed to be the first principles of a penal system—that criminals were found by experience not to commit crimes singly and by isolated acts; they had a tendency to form themselves into a class, with rules and maxims and a code of honor of their own. The very difficulty was that ordinary punishments were not felt by them to be disgraceful, and if therefore a punishment could be discovered which roused under all circumstances the sense of shame, that punishment would have a value of its own. After all deductions had been made from the penal efficacy of flogging, there still remained one immense advantage, that it was the most strongly deterrent of known punishments—so deterrent indeed, that the legislator was under a constant temptation to employ it without regard to counterbalancing disadvantages. His Hon'ble friend had strangely argued that the English examples of Whipping Acts were not in point, because no flogging had been administered under them. The truth was, that the terror of the law had done its work thoroughly; offenders were deterred and offences ceased. He (Mr. Maine) would never advocate the infliction of whipping except sparingly and under careful restrictions; but what he did not comprehend was that this Council should oppose itself to the unanimous demand of the local Governments. Such a refusal could only be based, as his Hon'ble friend's argument showed, on certain abstract and speculative theories concerning punishment, and it was only fair to see what results those theories had given, so far as they had hitherto been permitted to govern practice. His Hon'ble friend had pressed the Council with the authority of Lord William Bentinck, Lord Macaulay, and Mr. Anderson. Those were great names, but there was an authority greater than the authority of names, and that was the authority of facts. Now the fact was, that what he trusted he might call without offence the sentimental theory of punishment had all but collapsed; if it had not utterly broken down, it had at all events been rudely shaken. The theory began (not long before the time when the Law Commissioners reported) in a natural re-action against the savage punishments employed at the beginning of the century, and it was founded on the assumption (which was only very partially true) that all punishment should be directed towards the reformation of the offender. If ever a theory had been thoroughly tested, it was this theory during its trial in England. It was impossible to say what sums had not been lavished in England on the construction of Jails on ideal principles, and on an internal discipline adjusted to some theory. Perhaps his Hon'ble friend scarcely reflected what he was promising when he promised that Indian Jails should be improved up to the English standard and reformatories established throughout the country. The outlay in England on Jails, Jail discipline, and reformatories was little known, because the money came out of local taxation, and did not appear in the public accounts; but he believed that the sums expended had been almost fabulous. What was the result? Twenty or thirty years of costly experiments had simply brought out the fact, that by looking too exclusively to the reformatory side of punishment, you had not only not reformed your criminals, but had actually increased the criminal class. It was practically found that, by taking all the sting out of punishment, by leaving the criminal nothing but the recollection of a rather dull and monotonous episode in his life, you had increased the offender's temptations without improving his morality; you were actually adding to that community within the community which lived by crime. The truth which no candid man who had English experience to guide him would deny was that, by adjusting Jail discipline to one special principle, you had certainly not reformed your criminals, and probably had encouraged them. And if that were so in England, where you had men of the same race and nominally of the same faith as yourselves to operate upon, what certain results could you expect in India, where a wholly different set of usages and rules concerning the conduct of life prevailed from those which obtained at home? The great agent of reformatory discipline in English Jails was the Chaplain. But what counterpart had the Chaplain in an Indian Jail? He doubted whether his Hon'ble friend had followed the most recent current of English opinion on these subjects. If any of the Council had read the Reports of the Committees appointed last year by the two Houses of Parliament, and the discussions among the County Magistrates which had arrived by the last mail as to the proper mode of carrying out the recommendations of the Committees, they would see that the formula which, after recent experience, commanded most respect in England, was one which might well serve as the motto of that Bill—"Punish first; reform and instruct afterwards."

It would be found that the Committee of the House of Lords on Prison Discipline had advised a liberal resort to the crank, the tread-mill, and something called the shot-drill, and he (Mr. Maine) perceived that in several Counties a contrivance which was in especial favor was a species of plank-bed, of which, if he understood it rightly, the peculiar ingenuity consisted in its rendering it extremely difficult for the convict to sleep. He confessed that the impression left on his mind by the Parliamentary Reports and County discussions was that these noble Lords and honorable gentlemen would have felt it a great relief if the authority of such great names as had been quoted to-day, had not prevented them from having recourse to the simpler and in his (Mr. Maine's) eyes much more innocent and less cruel expedient of a sound flogging. He submitted to the Council that the case was this—all theories on the subject of punishment had more or less broken down, not finally he hoped, but for the present. We were again at sea as to first principles. Nothing then remained but to take experience for a guide, and here was every local Government in India, every Government entrusted with the direct administration of the country, declaring that it could not keep the peace and tread down crime, unless it were allowed to employ the punishment of whipping. The duty of making laws in one Council for all India was onerous enough, but if they, sitting in one corner of the country, were deliberately to say to these Governments that criminals were not to be flogged because flogging might brutalize a Bengalee thief or a Punjabee dacoit, he must say that they would not only incur a very grave responsibility, but be going very close to the verge of absurdity. And if it were once granted that whipping, though it should be sparingly employed and carefully guarded, should nevertheless not be altogether excluded from the list of punishments, a more innocent Bill than this could scarcely be conceived. Whipping was only for a first offence to be given in substitution for other punishments; the Judge at his discretion might order the convict to be whipped and released, thus saving him from the contamination of a Jail—contamination which existed not only here, but also in the most elaborately organized of English Jails. If the offender were convicted of a second offence, then as, on a fair assumption, he might be supposed to belong to the criminal class, so that nothing was gained by saving him from the corruption of imprisonment, then he might for certain offences be flogged as well as imprisoned or otherwise punished. It appeared impossible, considering the weight legitimately due to the opinions of the local Governments, that the Council should reject so mild a measure of concession to their demand.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington said he had had such frequent occasion, in his capacity of a Member of the Indian Legislature, to speak on the subject of the Bill then under consideration, that he had exhausted all that he had to say in respect of the Bill. He had remarked upon more than one of the occasions referred to, and he would repeat the remark now, that he was in favor of the Indian Penal Code being supplemented by the present Bill, as the Select Committee had advised that it should be altered, not because he liked the punishment of flogging which the Bill proposed to authorize the Criminal Courts to administer in certain cases—for in reality he disliked the punishment—but because in the present condition of Indian society (he, of course, meant that portion of Indian society which, in the event of the Bill becoming law, would be most affected by its provisions,) and in the existing state of the Jails in this country, he was of opinion that corporal punishment must be regarded not only as a necessary ingredient in, or part of the Penal Code, but absolutely in a large portion of the cases in which, supposing the Bill to pass, if was likely to be inflicted as a more humane and a more merciful punishment than imprisonment for a long period in a Criminal Jail. So far as the dread of punishment operated upon the Native mind to deter from the commission of crime, which was the primary object to be aimed at in every system of punishment, he believed that corporal punishment was more effectual than imprisonment, and looking to the contamination which was inseparable from imprisonment in a Criminal Jail in this country, he also believed it was not more demoralizing, or, indeed, so demoralizing. He had listened attentively to the objections which had been urged against the Bill with so much ability and feeling by Sir Charles Trevelyan, and he fully appreciated the motives which had actuated Sir Charles Trevelyan's opposition to the Bill. He would not occupy the time of the Council by considering in detail the arguments advanced by Sir Charles Trevelyan against the Bill. Were he to do so, he could only, as regarded the principal of Sir Charles Trevelyan's objections, go over the same ground which Mr. Maine had gone over and repeat much of what Mr. Maine had said so well, and he should therefore content himself with stating his intention to vote for the motion before the Council.

The Hon'ble the Rajah of Vizianagram said that he thought flogging a proper and lawful punishment where crimes had in fact been committed. But among all classes of people false cases were frequently got up in this country, and proved by false evidence. The Magistrate might do his best, and yet by the evidence brought before him, he might consider himself bound to convict and to punish with flogging. In such a case, the person wrongly flogged would be injured and disgraced for life. He should like to see something in the nature of a safeguard against such cases as these.

The Hon'ble Sir R. Napier admitted that there was much force in what Sir Charles Trevelyan had said, but he could not agree with him that flogging, as a substitute for imprisonment, was an inhuman punishment for the class of people who were likely to be subjected to it. He thought imprisonment more demoralising and permanently injurious, for it was most probable that a man who went into prison simply a knave, would come out a finished ruffian; that his family might be destitute during his imprisonment, and that if he had had any caste, he would leave the Jail an out-cast. In the old Legislative Council he had expressed his opinion in favour of the Flogging Bill: and he had not changed in the slightest degree the opinions he had expressed on any subject discussed in that Council. He was in favour of the principle of the Bill, but with the permission of the President, he would propose an amendment of the details, at the proper time.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor said that he would only offer a few remarks with reference to one point which had been alluded to by Sir Charles Trevelyan, and that was as to the reply of the High Court of Bengal, that the reports of the

local authorities and the experience of the past year afforded no sufficient data for the formation of an opinion on the effect of the suspension of corporal punishment since the passing of the Penal Code. In this respect he entirely agreed with the Court. The reports of the local authorities merely showed that a certain number of persons had been convicted of certain crimes the year before the Code came into force, and that there was no increase in the number convicted of the same crimes in the subsequent year. But the reports did not show how the change had operated in increasing the number of persons sent to gaol, and that information he was now in some degree enabled to supply from the Report of the Inspector General of Jails for 1862. From this it appeared that while the number of persons sent to gaol in 1861 was 48,626, in 1862 it was 58,185, being an increase of nearly 10,000 prisoners, or 20 per cent. in a single year. He did not mean to say that this increase was entirely owing to the abolition of corporal punishment, but he had no doubt that a considerable proportion of it was due to that cause. The High Court had urged upon the Government the necessity for making yet further improvement in Jail discipline; but this, in the present state of things, was impossible. All the Jails in Bengal were overcrowded. The mortality had in some places alarmingly increased, and he had been obliged in some cases to relax the salutary rule which restricts prisoners to intramural labor. Except in the Alipore and perhaps one or two other Jails, any serious attempt at the classification of prisoners was out of the question, the numbers in Jail being far beyond the space required for health, much more for the due separation of prisoners. No doubt a remedy for this lay in enlarging the present Jails and building new ones; but where was the money to come from? Sir Charles Trevelyan had said that he would give 40 lakhs rather than that offenders should be punished with whipping: but in fact if it were proposed to spend a quarter of that sum on the Jails in Bengal,—and certainly less would not suffice to accommodate properly even the existing number of prisoners,—the money would not be forthcoming. There had recently been before him estimates for very needful improvements in Jails, which he could not include in the Budget, because the allotment for public works was not sufficient to cover them: and if this were the case with comparatively trifling sums of a few thousand Rupees, what would it be if lakhs were in question? For this reason alone, apart from all others, he should support the Bill.

The Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadoor said that juvenile offenders were under Section V of this Bill rendered liable to the punishment of whipping. This he thought was an error. In his opinion the imprisonment authorized by the Penal Code was a far preferable mode of punishment, because, 1st, the bodies of juveniles were tender, and their bones and limbs had not attained their full development, consequently the infliction of whipping might be attended with permanent injury: 2nd, as juveniles sinned either from ignorance or the evil persuasion of others, flogging was a punishment out of all proportion to the offence. It must also be borne in mind that juveniles, while undergoing imprisonment under the Penal Code, would while in Jail have their education attended to, and be thereby probably reclaimed from their evil courses. Again, under Section IX, a term of only fifteen days was allowed for the presentation of an appeal. This term appeared to him totally insufficient for the purpose, because the culprit from whom the appeal should come being in prison, his relations (supposing them to be able and willing to do so) would have to appeal on his behalf, and the fifteen days would elapse ere they could hear of his imprisonment, obtain a copy of the sentence, and forward that and all other papers to the Appellate Court. He would therefore propose that in lieu of that Section, another should be substituted, declaring that the punishment of whipping should be only inflicted on the expiry of the term of the imprisonment awarded.

The Hon'ble Mr. Roberts in reply said that after what had been said, he had only a few observations to offer. As to the apprehension expressed by Sir Charles Trevelyan that the passing of this Bill might lead to the re-establishment of torture which had only been recently trodden out by us; that the superior Officers would evade the provision which required them to superintend the infliction of the punishment; that it would be left to irresponsible parties under whom great abuses might take place, he (Mr. Roberts) felt bound to say that in his experience of upwards of 25 years, no such abuse had occurred under the old law—that a similar provision existed under it and had never been evaded by the European Officers. He thought too that the extract from the letter of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh which had been read by Sir Charles Trevelyan confirmed this view. Mr. Campbell considered that there was a tendency to too great leniency on the part of our Officers. But it appeared to him (Mr. Roberts) that Sir Charles Trevelyan had avoided the main point at issue. It was admitted that Lord William Bentinck had abolished corporal punishment under a sort of pledge to introduce a system of better prison discipline. Had that pledge been redeemed? The Committee of Prison Discipline had recommended many reforms and improvements, some of which had been carried out, but in his (Mr. Roberts') opinion the system of prison discipline was exceedingly bad. The Inspectors of Jails and Officers in charge of Jails did what they could with the means at their disposal to keep the Jails clean and healthy and to maintain a certain discipline. Still the Jails were in a most unsatisfactory state. They were overcrowded, and the mortality was very great. He (Mr. Roberts) had not taken charge of this Bill, or presumed to lay it before Council without seriously considering whether corporal punishment was necessary. He himself would prefer imprisonment under an improved system of Jail discipline, but he was constrained to say that in the present state of affairs, corporal punishment was more humane than imprisonment. From the Returns before him, he found that, in the year 1862-63 as many as 4,700 prisoners died in our Jails in India. He did not include the prisoners sentenced to transportation in the Andaman Islands, but here, on the Continent of India, 80 or 90 or even 100, out of every 1,000 prisoners died every year in our Jails. And what did our Jails consist of? Each Jail contained three, four, or more barracks, in each of which from 50 to 80 or 100 prisoners slept at night. They were not actually huddled together, for each man had a certain space allotted to him. In the day time they all worked together in large yards. Here were all the evils of association and contamination, and our prisoners came out worse char-

acters than when they went into Jail. If either the English or the Irish system of Jail discipline could be introduced, he (Mr. Roberts) would be glad to see corporal punishment abolished. He did not agree with Mr. Maine that the experiments which had been made in Jail management at home had not been successful. From all the reports and returns which he had seen, he thought that a decided impression was being made upon crime and the criminal population. But the cost was enormous. There were in England 146 County and Borough Jails and Houses of Correction, which cost the country close upon half a million sterling per annum. Then there were 12 Convict Prisons which cost another quarter of a million sterling per annum. Besides these, there were Reformatories and Industrial Schools, costing many thousand pounds per annum more. Thus England and Wales had more Jails, and spent annually at least three quarters of a million sterling upon Jails for 20 millions of people, while in India, for 140 millions of people, we had not Jails enough, and spent only about 30 lakhs per annum on them. If Sir Charles Trevelyan would devote more funds to the improvement of our Jails and of Jail discipline, he (Mr. Roberts) would be glad to see the abolition of corporal punishment.

The Hon'ble SIR ROBERT NAPIER moved the amendment of which he had given notice,—that in Section X, line 11, "50" should be substituted for "150." He considered that the Bill went too far in allowing so many as 150 lashes. No doubt the instrument with which the punishment was inflicted by the authorities who advocated that number was a mild one, but any over-zeal on the part of authorities removed from supervision might increase the severity of the instrument, and this might render 150 lashes a very excessive punishment.

He thought it much better to fix the number at 50 lashes, leaving the executive Government to determine the description of the cat of nine tails to be used, since 50 lashes were capable of being made a sufficient punishment, but could hardly be made excessive, whilst he thought 150 lashes opened a very wide range for the exercise of over-severity; he should tremble to think of 150 lashes with a severe instrument, and thought the limit should certainly be reduced.

The Hon'ble MR. ROBERTS explained that, the rattan being the more severe instrument, the number of stripes had been fixed so as to equalize the punishment in each case as far as possible. When the cat of nine tails was introduced into the Madras Presidency as an instrument of punishment, it had been calculated that five lashes of the cat were equal to one stroke of the rattan; and that calculation had been adopted in this Bill. This provision in the Bill was in accordance with the practice in the Madras Presidency.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE said that if the proportion between the degree of punishment inflicted by the two instruments was lost sight of, the danger was that resort would be had to whichever species of punishment was the more severe; he would rather retain the numbers as they stood.

The Hon'ble MR. HARINGTON entirely concurred in what had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Maine.

The amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier was put and negatived.

The original motion that the Bill be passed with the amendments recommended by the Select Committee, was then put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to amend Act VIII of 1851 (for enabling Government to levy tolls on Public Roads and Bridges)—the Hon'ble Messrs. Harington, Maine, Ellis, Roberts and Anderson, and the Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal.

The Council adjourned.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th February 1864.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Works.

Statement of Financial Results of the operations of the Western Jumna Canals, and Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works.

FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

Name of Works.	CAPITAL. Outlay on Construction (Dead Stock Valuation.) Description.	Amount to end of past year.	Amount of the current year.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Western Jumna Canals.	Outlay on original works and re-construction	16,86,866 2 6	89,059 2 0	17,75,925 4 6
Delhi and Goorgaon Irrgn. Works.	Outlay on original works and re-construction	1,40,561 5 6	...	1,40,561 5 6

REVENUE. Charges. Description.	Amount to end of past year.	Amount of the current year.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Interest on Capital	4,72,723 0 3	.....	4,72,723 0 3
Maintenance and Repairs ...	44,36,191 1 11	2,13,577 11 2	46,49,768 13 1
Share of Central Office ...	43,791 5 6	18,238 11 9	62,030 1 3
Total ...	49,52,705 7 8	2,31,816 6 11	51,84,521 14 7
Interest on Capital	9,135 14 8	.....	9,135 14 8
Maintenance and Repairs ...	72,736 13 1	1,962 12 2	74,699 9 3
Total ...	81,872 11 9	1,962 12 2	83,835 7 11

Income. Description.	Amount to end of past year.	Amount of the current year.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gross proceeds from all sources	87,13,312 2 5	4,03,968 15 6	91,17,281 1 11
Balance of Income	37,60,606 10 9	1,72,152 8 7	39,32,759 3 4
Gross proceeds from all sources	2,65,338 9 1	18,790 0 0	2,84,128 9 1
Balance of Income	1,83,465 13 4	16,827 3 10	2,00,293 1 2

The entire share of Central Office has been charged to the Western Jumna Canals. 2nd.—The balances of the capital and revenue account of the "Nudjufgurh Jheel Works" have been brought forward in this Statement under the general heading of the "Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works;" this change in the designation of headings ought to have been made in the Statement for last year, when the details of "Charges" and "Income" (previously confined to the Nudjufghur Jheel Works) of the Nudjufgurh Jheel Works, and bunds in the Delhi and Goorgaon districts, were, for the first time, thrown together, as (the works being under one Superintendent) it was found inconvenient, if not impracticable, to keep the charges for maintenance and repairs any longer separate.

LANDOUR,
The 28th August 1863.

A. D. TURNBULL, *Lieut. Col.*, R. E.
Supt. General of Irrigation, N. W. P.

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

Names of Works.	CAPITAL. Outlay on Construction (Dead Stock Valuation). Description.	Amount to end of past year.	Amount of the current year.	Total.	REVENUE. Charges. Description.	Amount to end of past year.	Amount of the current year.	Total.	Income. Description.	Amount to end of past year.	Amount of the current year.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Western Jumna Canals.	Outlay on original works and re-construction	17,75,925 4 6	40,187 7 11	18,16,112 12 5	Interest on Capital	4,72,723 0 3	.....	4,72,723 0 3	Gross proceeds from all sources	91,17,281 1 11	3,52,119 3 1	94,69,400 5 0
					Maintenance and Repairs ...	46,49,768 13 1	1,56,206 11 7	48,05,975 8 8				
					Share of Central Office ...	62,030 1 3	17,325 11 2	79,355 12 5				
					Total ...	51,84,521 14 7	1,73,532 6 9	53,58,054 5 4	Balance of Income	39,32,759 3 4	1,78,586 12 1	41,11,345 15 8
Delhi and Goorgaon Irrgn. Works.	Outlay on original works and re-construction	1,40,561 5 6	.....	1,40,561 5 6	Interest on Capital	9,135 14 8	.....	9,135 14 8	Gross proceeds from all sources	2,84,128 9 1	16,640 0 9	3,00,768 9 10
					Maintenance and Repairs ...	74,699 9 3	5,277 13 6	79,977 6 9				
					Total ...	83,835 7 11	5,277 13 6	89,113 5 5	Balance of Income	2,00,293 1 2	11,362 3 3	2,11,655 4 5

The entire share of the Central Office has been charged to the Western Jumna Canals.

LANDOUR,
The 28th August 1863.

A. D. TURNBULL, *Lieut. Col.*, R. E.
Supt. General of Irrigation, N. W. P.

Government of Bombay.

WEATHER REPORTS.

No. 1337 of 1863.

Weather Report of the Collectorate of Rutnagherry for the fortnight ending 15th November 1863.

Talookas.	State of the Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of rain by Pluviameter kept at Rutnagherry.
Malwan - - Viziadroog - - Rutnagherry - Anjunwell - Sooverndroog -	No rain during this fortnight. The crops have been reaped, except Hureek, Naglee, and Wuree in a few places.	Districts generally healthy, with exception of two villages, viz., Peith Jygud and Kusba Dhamunsey, in which 20 deaths from cholera are reported.	No rain.

No. 2574 of 1863.

Weather Report of the Collectorate of Poona for the fortnight ending 15th November 1863.

Talookas.	State of Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of rain by Pluviameter.
Sewnere - -	There has been no rain throughout the Collectorate.	Cholera is prevalent in the village of Mowree, Talooka Poorundhur, and in some villages of Indapoor Talooka.	None.
Pabul - -	The Rubbee plants are reported to be doing well in the Talookas of Sewnere, Mawul, and Haveilly, and to be withering in the Talookas of Kheir, Pabul, and Poorundhur for want of sufficient moisture.	Cattle disease is also prevalent in some places of Kheir and Mawul Talookas.	
Kheir - -			
Mawul - -			
Haveilly - -	In consequence of the failure of rain in the Talookas of Bheemthurry and Indapoor, Rubbee sowing has not been attempted in some parts of those Talookas, and in a few places where the Rubbee crops has been sown, the plants are reported to be withering. Some villages have been deserted in consequence of the drought.		
Poorundhur -			
Indapoor - -			
Bheemthurry -			

No. 1349 of 1863.

Report of the general character and prospects of the season 1863, in the Collectorate of Rutnagherry.

Talookas.	State of the Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of rain by Pluviameter kept at Rutnagherry.
Malwan - - Viziadroog - - Rutnagherry - Anjunwell - - Sooverndroog -	The fall of rain throughout has been regular and sufficient, except for a fortnight in the month of September. The crops in a few places have suffered slightly from blight. On the whole, the season was favorable.	Districts healthy, with the exception of a few villages, in which 174 deaths from cholera and 18 from fever have occurred; 675 head of cattle also died from dysentery, &c.	From 1st June to 15th November 1863, 91 inches, 18½ cents.

No. 2260 of 1863.

Report of the general character and prospects of the season 1863-64, *in the Collectorate of Ahmednuggur.*

Talookas.	General state of the Crops, &c.	Public Health.	Total fall of rain measured during the season.	
			Inches.	Cents.
Ahmednuggur -	*Khurreef.*—The yield throughout the Collectorate may be considered an average one, excepting in the Seroor and Kurjut Talookas, where, from an absence of rain, much Khurreef land remained unsown. *Rubbee.*—The crop on the whole promises well; another fall would be beneficial. In Seroor and Kurjut, however, owing to the short fall, the crops on the poorer soils are bad, and on the banks of the Bheema the failure is very serious.	Public health generally good: In the Dangee Talookas the cattle suffered from an excess of rain.	18	21
Ankola - -			22	59
Jamkheir - -			24	14
Parnair - -			25	44
Seroor - -			8	98
Kurjut - -			11	1
Neywassa - -			22	59
Yeola - -			16	69
Kopergaom - -			15	25
Sungumnair - -			16	4
Rahooree - -			23	18
Shewgaom - -			23	10
Nassick - -			25	54
Chandore - -			24	94
Neephar - -			18	98
Sinnur - -			19	86
Dindoree - -			30	69
Kownaee - -			163	28
Peint - -			102	61
Vinchoor - -			17	17
		Average	31	51

No. 1299 of 1863.

Report on the general character and prospects of the season 1863-64 *in the Belgaum Collectorate.*

Talookas.	State of the Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of rain by the Pluviameter.				
			In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.	
1. Padshapoor.	The monsoon commenced in the latter part of June, and there was a pretty good fall of rain in nearly half of the Talookas of this Collectorate. In the remaining it was insufficient; the land in consequence was not sown until the end of July. 2. In August the fall was partial, but in September it was general. 3. In October the fall of rain was beneficial, both to the early and late crops. 4. November proved a dry month, and the late crops suffered much from it. 5. On the whole the season was an average one.	Good, with the exception of a few cases of cholera, and the prevalence of fever in Beedee.	Fort of Belgaum. 36	39	against	45	35	in 1862.
2. Sumpgaum.			8	80	„	25	48	„
3. Beedee.			29	95	„	44	3	„
4. Chikoree.			15	97	„	26	0	„
5. Purusghur.			10	39	„	15	47	„
6. Bagulkote.			14	38	„	11	22	„
7. Badamee.			8	78	„	14	22	„
8. Hoongoond.			12	99	„	19	79	„
9. Gokak.			11	86	„	16	32	„
10. Uthnee.			12	3	„	16	78	„

No. 1260 of 1863.

Weather Report of the Collectorate of Ahmedabad for the fortnight ending 30th September 1863.

State of Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of Rain registered by Pluviameter.	
			Cents.
Rain fell during the past fortnight only in the Veerumgam Pergunnah, as shown in the last column; the rice-fields in some of the districts were consequently supplied with water from the wells, &c.; the rest of the crops were in good condition.	Good.	Ahmedabad	0
		Jeytulpoor	0
		Veerumgam	25
		Dhundooka	0
		Gogo	0
		Puramtij	0
		Dholka	0
			25

No. 928 of 1863.

Report of the general state of the Crops and prospects of the season in the year 1862-63, in the Sholapoor Collectorate.

Talookas.	State of the Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of rain by Pluviameter.		
				In.	Cts.
Sholapoor ...	There was but slight rain in the Collectorate until the middle of July, after which heavy showers of rain fell in every Talooka, consequently the early crops were not sown at a seasonable time; they are, however, reported to be now in a good condition. The Rubbee crops are also in a middling state.	Cholera prevailed in some parts of the Collectorate during the season under report; about 340 deaths are reported to have occurred from it. The mortality from cattle disease is reported to be 144 head of cattle.	Civil Hospital	24	36
Barsee ...			Mundroop ...	15	18
Marah ...			Barsee ...	25	70
Kurmalla ...			Marah ...	20	10
Indee ...			Mohole ...	11	86
Hypurga ...			Kurmalla ...	14	21
Mungolee ...			Indee ...	21	29
Moodebehal			Chudchun ...	19	67
Beejapoor ...			Hypurga ...	20	77
			Almella ...	21	81
			Mungolee ...	17	41
			Moodebehal	18	15
			Beejapoor ...	15	65

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Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1864.

An Act to bring the Jagheers of Poorwah and Khuddee, in the District of Banda, under the operation of the General Regulations.

Preamble.

Whereas the Jagheers of Poorwah and Khuddee in the District of Banda are not subject to the General Regulations and it is expedient that the said Jagheers should be administered on the same system as prevails in the rest of the District; It is enacted as follows :—

Laws and Regulations for internal administration of Banda to have full force in Poorwah and Khuddee.

I. The Laws and Regulations established for the internal administration of the District of Banda shall have full force and effect in the Jagheers of Poorwah and Khuddee, and the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and the superintendence of the settlement and realization of the public revenue, and of all matters relating to rent in the said Jagheers, are hereby vested in the Officers who are or may hereafter be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the said District of Banda.

Saving as to suits pending at the time of passing of this Act.

II. All suits and proceedings, whether in appeal or otherwise, arising in the said Jagheers, and which, at the time of this Act coming into operation shall be pending in any Court, or before any Officer, shall be heard and determined in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Suits remanded by any Appellate Court.

III. Any suit which, before the coming into operation of this Act, shall have been determined and which shall have been or shall be remanded by any Appellate Court, shall be tried before the Court which for the time being would be competent to try such a suit if instituted after the passing of this Act.

Execution of decrees.

IV. All applications for execution of decrees or orders, which but for the passing of this Act would have been made to any Court or Officer existing at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be made to the Court or Officer who would have had jurisdiction in respect of the matter in dispute, had the suit or proceeding been instituted after the coming into operation of this Act.

Appeals from decrees or orders passed before passing of Act.

V. All appeals from decrees or orders passed before the coming into operation of this Act shall be received, heard, and determined by the Court or Officer who would have had jurisdiction over such appeals, had the decrees or orders to which they relate been passed after the coming into operation of this Act.

Commencement of Act.

VI. This Act shall take effect from such date as the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces shall fix by an order to be published in the Official Gazette.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1864.

An Act to provide for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice at Aden.

Preamble.

Whereas the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice at Aden is now entrusted to the Resident and in subordination to him to the Assistant Resident; and whereas Her Majesty has by Her Letters Patent, dated the 22nd June 1860, appointed the Resident at Aden to be Judge of Her Majesty's Vice Admiralty Court at Aden for the purposes of and according to the provisions of the

Statute 12 and 13 Vic, C. 84; and whereas the Criminal law to be administered at Aden is provided for by the Indian Penal Code, but the law to be administered at Aden in Civil matters and the precise nature of the Criminal and Civil jurisdiction of the Resident, and the proper course of procedure in his Court, have never been defined, and it is expedient that they should be provided for; and whereas at present judgments and proceedings of the Resident at Aden are not subject to the superintendence or revision of any Court of Justice, except so far as they are subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council, and it is expedient to provide for the superintendence or revision of certain of such judgments and proceedings by the High Court at Bombay: It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation.

I. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto, that is to say:—

"Resident."

The word "Resident" denotes the Chief Civil Officer at Aden appointed by the Government by whatever designation such Officer may be called, and includes any Acting Resident or Officer acting temporarily as such Chief Civil Officer.

"Assistant Resident."

The words "Assistant Resident" denote any Officer appointed by the Government to assist the Resident at Aden, by whatever designation such Officer may be called, and includes an Acting Assistant.

"Court of the Resident."

The words "Court of the Resident" include the Court of any Assistant Resident.

Number.

Words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number.

Gender.

Words importing the masculine gender include females.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Administration of Civil Justice vested in the Court of the Resident.

II. The administration of Civil Justice at Aden is hereby declared to be vested in the Court of the Resident.

Resident may try, in the first instance, all cases instituted in the Court of the Resident.

III. The Resident may hear and determine, in the first instance, all cases instituted in the Court of the Resident of whatever nature and whatever may be the amount or value of the property in dispute.

Assistant Residents may try cases allotted to them.

IV. The Assistant Residents shall have power to hear and determine, in the first instance, all cases instituted in the Court of the Resident of whatever nature and whatever may be the amount or value of the property in dispute. The Resident may from time to time direct in what manner the cases instituted in his Court shall be distributed amongst the Assistant Residents.

Appeal in what cases to lie from Assistant Resident to Resident.

V. When any suit which relates to immoveable property, or in which the claim, estimated according to any Law for the valuation of claims for the time being in force, shall exceed five hundred Rupees in value, is tried in the first instance by an Assistant Resident, an appeal shall lie from his decision to the Resident. An appeal shall also lie to the Resident from all orders passed by an Assistant Resident in the execution of a decree or other order from which, had the order been passed by a Court subordinate to the Court of a District Judge in the Presidency of Bombay, an appeal would have been allowed to the District Judge, as well as from all orders passed by an Assistant Resident in cases other than suits as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Powers of Resident in hearing appeals.

VI. For the hearing and determination of appeals from decisions and orders under the last preceding Section, the Resident shall (save as herein is otherwise provided) possess and exercise the powers of a District Judge in the Bombay Presidency with reference to the Courts subordinate to him.

No appeal in other cases.

VII. No appeal shall lie from the decision of an Assistant Resident in any suit not relating to immoveable property in which the claim estimated as aforesaid shall not exceed five hundred Rupees in value; but the Resident may, within the period allowed for appeal in appealable cases, call for any proceedings of the Assistant Resident at any stage thereof, and may pass such orders thereon as he may think fit.

No appeal from Resident.

VIII. No appeal shall lie from any decision or order of the Resident given or made by him, whether in the exercise of his original jurisdiction, or in the exercise of his jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal or of Revision; but if in the trial of any suit in which the claim estimated as aforesaid shall not exceed one thousand Rupees in value, any question of law or of usage having the force of law or of the construction of a document affecting the merits of the decision shall arise, on which the Resident shall entertain doubts, the Resident may, either of his own motion, or on the application of any of the parties to the suit, draw up a statement of the case and submit it, with his own opinion, for the decision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay: and if in the trial of any suit or the hearing of an appeal in any suit in which the claim, estimated as aforesaid, shall exceed one thousand Rupees in value, any question of fact or of law or of usage having the force of law or of the construction of a document affecting the merits of the decision shall arise, the Resident shall, on the application of any of the parties to the suit, or he may of his own motion, draw up a statement of the case and submit it with his own opinion for the decision of the said High Court.

But he may refer question of law, &c., to High Court.

Resident may pass decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court, pending which execution not to issue.

IX. The Resident may proceed in the case notwithstanding a reference to the High Court, and may pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court on the point referred; but no execution shall be issued in any case in which a reference shall be made to the High Court, until the receipt of the order of that Court.

X. Cases referred for the opinion of the High Court shall be heard by two or more Judges of that Court. Before giving judgment the High Court may call for and peruse the whole or any part of the proceedings of the Court of the Resident, but shall not be bound so to do.

Full bench of the High Court to decide cases referred under this Act.

XI. The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the High Court in person or by a pleader.

Parties may appear and be heard in person or by pleader.

XII. The High Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall transmit to the Resident a copy of its judgment, under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar; and the Resident shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the decision of the High Court.

Decision of High Court how to be transmitted.

XIII. Costs, if any, consequent on the reference of a case for the opinion of the High Court, shall be costs in the suit.

Costs of reference to High Court.

XIV. When any suit tried in the first instance by the Resident is of such a nature as to be cognizable under Act XLII of 1860 *(for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter)*, the Resident shall, in such suit, have all the powers conferred on, and shall be guided by all the provisions applicable to, a Court of Small Causes constituted within the Presidency of Bombay under the said Act or any other Act for the time being in force not being an Act relating to Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency Towns: and every Assistant Resident who shall have been vested by the Governor of Bombay in Council with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes as defined in the said Act XLII of 1860 or any Act passed in supersession thereof, shall have the like powers and be guided by the like provisions in any suit tried by him in the first instance and of a nature cognizable under the said Act XLII of 1860, any thing in Section V of this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resident to have powers of a Small Cause Court.

XV. In the administration of Civil Justice, the Court of the Resident shall be guided by the spirit and principles of the Laws and Regulations in force in the Presidency of Bombay, and administered in the Courts of that Presidency not established by Royal Charter, and in the High Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal from those Courts.

Administration of Civil Justice to be according to spirit and principles of the Bombay Laws and Regulations.

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

XVI. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the proceedings in suits and cases of every description between party and party brought in the Court of the Resident shall be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure and by any other Act or Acts in relation to Civil Procedure in force for the time being.

Code of Civil Procedure applicable.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

XVII. The administration of Criminal Justice at Aden is hereby declared to be vested in the Court of the Resident, save as is herein otherwise provided.

Administration of Criminal Justice vested in Court of the Resident, subject to proviso.

XVIII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may invest any Assistant Resident with the powers of a Magistrate, or of a subordinate Magistrate of the first or second class as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and such Assistant Resident shall exercise such powers under the said Code, but subject to the provisions of this Act.

Governor of Bombay may give Assistant Residents certain powers.

XIX. In every case tried by an Assistant Resident in which the punishment awarded shall be imprisonment for a period exceeding six months with or without fine, or shall be only a fine exceeding five hundred Rupees, an appeal shall lie from the sentence of the Assistant Resident to the Resident. No appeal shall lie from the sentence of an Assistant Resident in any case in which the punishment awarded shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months with or without fine or shall be only a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees; but the Resident may in all cases, within the period allowed for appeal in appealable cases, call for any proceedings whatever of the Assistant Resident at any stage thereof, and may pass such order thereon as he may think fit.

Appeal from Assistant Resident to Resident, in what cases.

XX. The Resident shall except as in this Act is otherwise provided exercise all the powers of a Court of Session as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and he may also, when it shall seem to him proper so to do, exercise the powers of a Magistrate as defined in the said Code, except in cases triable before himself as a Court of Session.

Resident to exercise powers of Court of Session, and also of a Magistrate.

XXI. The Resident in the exercise of his powers as a Court of Session shall hold gaol deliveries at convenient periods, of which due notice shall be given, for the trial of all persons charged with offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, or under any other law in force for the time being who may be committed to take their trial before him as a Court of Session. Provided that the Resident shall not have power to try any European British subject charged with an offence punishable with death under the said Code. The commitment of any European British subject charged with any such offence shall be made to the High Court at Bombay. In all other cases the commitments made within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of the Resident for offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, shall be made to the Court of the Resident.

As a Court of Session, to hold gaol deliveries.

European British subjects charged with offences punishable with death, to be committed for trial to High Court at Bombay.

XXII. If any European British subject shall be charged in Aden with any offence (other than an offence punishable with death under the Indian Penal Code) which a Jus-

Commitment and trial of such subjects, when charged with offences other than those punishable with death.

tice of the Peace shall not be competent to punish, and there shall be sufficient grounds for committing him for trial, such European British subject shall be committed to the Court of the Resident, and shall be tried by the Resident.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Proceedings in Criminal cases how to be regulated.

XXIII. Save as in this Act otherwise provided, the proceedings in all Criminal cases of any description brought in any Court in Aden shall be regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Trial of European or American by the Resident to be by jury.

XXIV. Criminal trials before the Resident as a Court of Session, in which a European (whether a British subject or not) or an American is the accused person or one of the accused persons, shall be by jury, and in such case the jury, if such European or American shall desire it, shall consist of at least one-half Europeans or Americans, if such a jury can be procured.

List of Jurors.

XXV. The Resident shall from time to time prepare and make out in alphabetical order, a list of persons residing at Aden who are in the judgment of the Resident qualified from their education and character to serve as Jurors. The list shall contain the names, places of abode, and quality or business of every such person, and shall mention the race to which he belongs.

Publication of list.

XXVI. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the Court of the Resident, and every such copy shall have subjoined to it a notice stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Resident at a time and place mentioned in the notice.

Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code to apply to Jurors.

XXVII. All the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code as to Jurors and the list of Jurors shall be applied, so far as the same can be applied respectively, to Jurors and the list of Jurors under this Act: provided that no person shall be exempt from the liability to serve as a Juror on the ground only of his being in the Military Service: provided also that the Jurors shall be summoned by the Resident.

Persons in Military Service not exempted from serving as Jurors.

Execution or commutation of sentence of death.

XXVIII. If on any trial, sentence of death shall be passed by the Resident, such sentence shall not be carried into execution until it shall have been confirmed by the High Court at Bombay. It shall be lawful for the High Court at Bombay, in any case in which it shall seem proper so to do, to commute a sentence of death to a sentence of transportation for life, or for any shorter period not less than seven years.

No appeal from order of Resident, but he may reserve points for High Court.

XXIX. No appeal shall lie from an order or sentence passed by the Resident in any criminal case. But it shall be at the discretion of the Resident to reserve any point or points of law for the opinion of the said High Court.

Review of case by High Court.

XXX. On such point or points of law being so reserved as in the last preceding Section mentioned, or on its being certified by the Advocate General at Bombay that in his judgment there is an error in the decision of a point or points of law decided by the Resident, or that a point of law decided by the said Resident should be further considered, the said High Court shall have full power and authority to review the case or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such point of law, and thereupon to pass such judgment and sentence as to the said High Court shall seem right.

GENERAL RULES.

High Court to rule for Resident's Court.

XXXI. The High Court at Bombay shall have power to make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of the Court of the Resident, and also to frame forms for every proceeding in the said Court for which the said High Court shall think it necessary that a form should be provided, for keeping all books, entries, and accounts to be kept by the Officers, and for the preparation and submission of any statements to be prepared and submitted by the Court of the Resident, and from time to time to alter any such rule or form: provided that such rules and forms shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or of any other law in force.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1864.

An Act to give the Government certain powers with respect to Foreigners.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision to enable the Government to prevent the subjects of Foreign States from residing or sojourning in British India, or from passing through or travelling therein, without the consent of the Government; It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation.

I. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say:—

"British India."

The words "British India" shall denote the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Victoria, Chap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India:"

"Local Government."

The words "Local Government" shall denote the persons authorized to administer the Executive Government in any part of British India, or the Chief Executive Officer of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Governor-General of India in Council, when such Chief Executive Officer shall, by an order of the Governor-General of India in Council published in the Gazette of India, be authorized to exercise the powers vested by this Act in a Local Government:

"Foreigner."

The word "Foreigner" shall denote a person not being either a natural-born subject of Her Majesty within the meaning of the Statute 3 and 4 William IV, Chap. LXXXV, Section 81, or a Native of British India:

"Magistrate of the District."

The words "the Magistrate of the District" shall denote the Chief Officer charged with the Executive administration of a District and exercising the powers of a Magistrate, by whatever designation the Chief Officer charged with the Executive administration is styled, or, in the absence of such Officer from the Station at which his Court is usually held, the Senior Officer at the Station exercising the powers of a Magistrate as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure:

"Vessel."

The word "Vessel" shall include any thing made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

Number.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number:

Gender.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

Proof of being a Foreigner.

II. If a question shall arise whether any person alleged to be a Foreigner and to be subject to the provisions of this Act is a Foreigner or not, or is or is not subject to the provisions of this Act, the onus of proving that such person is not a Foreigner, or is not subject to the provisions of this Act, shall lie upon such person.

Government may order any Foreigner to remove himself.

III. The Governor-General of India in Council may, by writing, order any Foreigner to remove himself from British India, or to remove himself therefrom by a particular route to be specified in the order; and any local Government may, by writing, make the like order with reference to any Foreigner within the jurisdiction of such Government.

Foreigner refusing to remove, or returning without license after removal, may be apprehended and detained.

IV. If any Foreigner ordered to remove himself from British India, or ordered to remove himself therefrom by a particular route, shall neglect or refuse so to do; or if any Foreigner, having removed himself from British India in consequence of an order issued under any of the provisions of this Act, or having been removed from British India under any of the said provisions, shall wilfully return thereto without a license in writing granted by the Governor-General of India in Council or by the local Government under whose order he shall have removed himself or been removed,—such Foreigner may be apprehended and detained in safe custody, until he shall be discharged therefrom by order of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the local Government within whose jurisdiction he shall be so apprehended or detained, upon such terms and conditions as the said Governor-General of India in Council or local Government shall deem sufficient for the peace and security of British India, and of the Allies of Her Majesty, and of the neighbouring Princes and States.

Governor-General may order all the provisions of this Act to be in force in British India, or in any part thereof.

V. Whenever the Governor-General of India in Council shall consider it necessary to take further precautions in respect of Foreigners residing or traveling in British India or any part thereof, it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council, by a Notification published in the Gazette of India, to order that the provisions of this and the subsequent Sections of this Act shall be in force in British India, or in such part thereof as shall be specified in such Notification, for such period as shall be therein declared; and thereupon, and for such period, the whole of this Act including this and the subsequent Sections shall have full force and effect in British India or such part thereof as shall have been so specified. The Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time, by a Notification published as aforesaid, cancel or alter any former Notification which may still be in force, or may extend the period declared therein. Provided that none of the provisions of this or the subsequent Sections of this Act shall extend to any Foreign Minister duly accredited by his Government; to any Consul or Vice-Consul; to any person under the age of fourteen years; or to any person in the service of Her Majesty.

Proviso.

Every Foreigner to report his arrival in India in certain cases.

VI. Every Foreigner on arriving in any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act are for the time being in force under an order issued as provided in the last preceding Section, from any port or place not within British India, or from any port or place within British India where all the provisions of this Act are not in force, shall, if he arrive at a Presidency Town forthwith report himself to the Commissioner of Police of such Town, or, if he arrive at any other place then he shall forthwith report himself to the Magistrate of the District, or to such other Officer as shall be appointed to receive such reports, by the Governor-General of India in Council or by the Local Government of such place.

What to be stated in the report.

VII. The report shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the person reporting himself, and shall specify his name or names, the Nation to which he belongs, the place from which he shall have come, the place or places of his destination, the object of his pursuit, and the date of his arrival in such Presidency Town or other place. The report shall be recorded by the Officer to whom it is made.

Foreigners, being Masters of vessels or employed therein, to report themselves when they cease to be so employed.

VIII. The provisions of the last two preceding Sections shall not extend to any person being the Master or Commander of a vessel or employed therein, but if any such person shall be in any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act are for the time being in force, after he shall have ceased to be actually employed in a vessel, he shall forthwith report himself in manner aforesaid.

Foreigners neglecting to report themselves, may be dealt with in like manner as Foreigners traveling without a license.

IX. If any Foreigner shall neglect to report himself as required by this Act, he may be dealt with in the manner hereinafter provided in respect of Foreigners traveling without a license.

X. No Foreigner shall travel in or pass through any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act are for the time being in force without a license.

No Foreigner to travel in India without a license.

XI. Licenses under this Act may be granted by the Governor-General of India in Council or by any of the local Governments, under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India or to such local Government as the case may be, or by such other Officers as shall be specially authorized to grant licenses by the Governor-General of India in Council, or by any of the local Governments.

License by whom to be granted.

XII. Every such license shall state the name of the person to whom the license is granted, the Nation to which he belongs, the District or Districts through which he is authorized to pass or the limits within which he is authorized to travel, and the period (if any) during which the license is intended to have effect.

What to be stated in license.

XIII. The license may be granted subject to such conditions as the Governor-General of India in Council or the local Government may direct, or as the Officer granting the license may deem necessary. Any license may be revoked at any time by the Governor-General of India in Council, or by the local Government of any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act are for the time being in force and in which the Foreigner holding the same may be, or by the Officer who granted the license.

License may be granted subject to conditions, and may be revoked.

XIV. If any Foreigner travel in or attempt to pass through any part of British India without such license as aforesaid, or beyond the Districts or limits mentioned therein, or after such license shall have been revoked, or shall violate any of the conditions therein specified, he may be apprehended without warrant by any Officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate, or by any European Commissioned Officer in the service of Her Majesty, or by any member of a Volunteer Corps enrolled by authority of Government whilst on duty, or by any Police Officer.

Foreigner traveling without or contrary to the conditions of license, may be apprehended.

XV. If any person be apprehended by a person not exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate and not being a Police Officer, he shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a Police Officer, and forthwith carried before the Magistrate of the District. Whenever any person shall be apprehended by or taken before the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate shall immediately report the case to the local Government to which he is subordinate, and shall cause the person brought before him to be discharged, or to be conveyed to one of the Presidency Towns, or pending the orders of such Government to be detained.

Procedure upon apprehension.

Magistrate to report to Government.

XVI. Any person apprehended or detained under the provisions of this Act, may be admitted to bail by the Magistrate of the District, or by any Officer authorized to grant licenses, and shall be put to as little inconvenience as possible during his detention in custody.

Persons apprehended may be admitted to bail.

XVII. The local Government of any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act are for the time being in force, may order any person apprehended or detained under the provisions of this Act to remove himself from any such part of British India, by sea or by such other route as the said local Government may direct; or the said local Government may cause him to be removed from such part of British India by such route and in such manner as to such local Government shall seem fit. The Governor-General of India in Council may exercise all the powers given by this Section to any local Government.

Removal of persons apprehended.

XVIII. The Governor-General of India in Council may by order prohibit any person or any class of persons not being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty within the meaning of the Statute 3 and 4 William IV, Chap. LXXXV, Section 81, from traveling in or passing through any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act may for the time being be in force, and from passing from any part thereof to another without a license to be granted by such Officer or Officers as shall be specified in the order: and if any person so prohibited shall wilfully disobey such order, he may be apprehended without warrant by any of the Officers specified in Section XIV of this Act, and carried before the Magistrate of the District, and dealt with under the provisions of Section XVII in the same manner as if he were a Foreigner: and the Governor-General of India in Council may order such person to be detained in safe custody or under the surveillance of the Police so long as it may be deemed necessary for the peace and security of British India or any part thereof.

Governor General may prohibit persons not being natural-born subjects from traveling or passing through any part of India without a license.

XIX. The local Government of any Presidency or place in which all the provisions of this Act may for the time being be in force, may by order prohibit any person or any class of persons not being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty within the meaning of the Statute 3 and 4 William IV, Chap. LXXXV, Section 81, from traveling in or passing through such Presidency or place or any part thereof, and from passing from any part thereof to another, without a license to be granted by such Officer or Officers as shall be specified in the order; and if any person so prohibited shall wilfully disobey such order, he may be apprehended without warrant by any of the Officers specified in Section XIV of this Act, and carried before the Magistrate of the District, and dealt with under the provisions of Section XVII in the same manner as if he were a Foreigner; and the local Government may order such person to be detained in safe custody or under the surveillance of the Police so long as it may be deemed necessary for the peace and security of British India or any part thereof.

Also the local Governments, within their respective jurisdictions.

XX. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police, or for the Magistrate of the District, or for any Officer appointed to receive reports as mentioned in the sixth Section of this Act, or for any Police Officer under the authority of such Commissioner

Certain Officers may board vessels to ascertain whether Foreigners are on board.

or Magistrate, to enter any vessel in any port or place within British India in which all the provisions of this Act may for the time being be in force, in order to ascertain whether any Foreigner bound to report his arrival under the said Section VI of this Act is on board of such vessel; and it shall be lawful for such Commissioner of Police, Magistrate, or other Officer as aforesaid, to adopt such means as may be reasonably necessary for that purpose; and the Master or Commander of such vessel shall also, before any of the passengers are allowed to disembark, if he shall be required so to do by such Commissioner of Police, Magistrate, or other Officer as aforesaid, deliver to him a list in writing of the passengers on board, specifying the ports or places at which they embarked, and the ports or places of their disembarkation or intended disembarkation, and answer to the best of his knowledge all such questions touching the passengers on board the said vessel, or touching those who may have disembarked in any part of British India, as shall be put to him by the Commissioner of Police, Magistrate, or other Officer as aforesaid.

Master of vessel to furnish list of passengers, and to give information respecting them.

If any Foreigner on board such vessel in any part of British India shall refuse to give an account of his objects of pursuit in India, or if his account thereof shall not be satisfactory, the Officer may refuse to allow him to disembark, or he may be dealt with in the same manner as a Foreigner traveling in British India without a license.

Foreigner refusing to give account of himself, not to be allowed to disembark.

XXI. If the Master or Commander of a vessel shall wilfully give a false answer to any question which by Section XX of this Act he is bound to answer, or shall make any false report, he shall be held to have committed the offence specified in Section 177 of the Indian Penal Code.

Penalty for false answer or report.

XXII. If the Master or Commander of any vessel shall wilfully neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions of this Act, he shall, on conviction before the Magistrate of the District or a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand Rupees.

Penalty for neglect by Master of vessel to comply with requisitions of Act.

XXIII. Whoever intentionally obstructs any Officer in the exercise of any of the powers vested in him by this Act, shall be held to have committed the offence specified in Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code.

Penalty for obstructing Officers.

XXIV. All fines imposed under this Act may, according as they shall have been imposed for offences committed within or for offences committed beyond the limits of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, be recovered by a Magistrate of Police or by the Magistrate of the District in the manner prescribed in Section XXVI of Act XLVIII of 1860 (*to amend Act XIII of 1856 for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.*)

Fines imposed under Act how to be recovered.

XXV. The Governor General of India in Council, or the local Government of any part of British India in which this Act may for the time being be in force, may exempt any person, or any class of persons, either wholly or partially, or temporarily or otherwise, from all or any of the provisions of this Act contained in any of the Sections subsequent to Section V, and may at any time revoke any such exemption.

Persons may be exempted from provisions of Act.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1864.

An Act to give validity to certain proceedings of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee.

Preamble.

Whereas the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee was constituted by the Governor in Council of Bombay on the fifth day of July 1861 without the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council as required by Section 1 of Act XLII of 1860 (*for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter*) having been given: and whereas the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council to the constitution of the said Court was granted on the twenty-eighth day of November 1863: and whereas doubts are entertained as to the validity of the orders and decisions passed and the proceedings held by the said Court before the twenty-eighth day of November 1863, and it is desirable that such doubts should be removed: It is enacted as follows :—

Sanction given by Governor-General to constitution of Small Cause Court at Kurrachee to have effect as if given before 5th July 1861.

I. The sanction given by the Governor-General of India in Council on the twenty-eighth day of November 1863 to the constitution of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee, shall have the same effect as if it had been given before the fifth day of July 1861: and no order or decision passed, and no proceeding held by the said Court on or after the said fifth day of July 1861, and before the said twenty-eighth day of November 1863, shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of such order or decision having been passed, or such proceeding having been held without the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council to the constitution of the said Court having been previously given.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1864.

An Act to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that in certain cases offenders should be liable, under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, to the punishment of whipping; It is enacted as follows :—

Whipping added to the punishments described in Section 53 of the Penal Code.

I. In addition to the punishments described in Section 53 of the Indian Penal Code, offenders are also liable to whipping under the provisions of the said Code.

Offences punishable with whipping in lieu of other punishment prescribed by Penal Code.

II. Whoever commits any of the following offences may be punished with whipping in lieu of any punishment to which he may for such offence be liable under the Indian Penal Code, that is to say :—

1. Theft, as defined in Section 378 of the said Code.

2. Theft in a building, tent, or vessel, as defined in Section 380 of the said Code.

3. Theft by a Clerk or servant, as defined in Section 381 of the said Code.

4. Theft after preparation for causing death or hurt, as defined in Section 382 of the said Code.

5. Extortion by threat, as defined in Section 388 of the said Code.

6. Putting a person in fear of accusation in order to commit extortion, as defined in Section 389 of the said Code.

7. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 of the said Code.

8. Dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of a Dacoity, as defined in Section 412 of the said Code.

9. Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, as defined in Sections 443 and 445 of the said Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping under this Section.

10. Lurking house-trespass by night or house-breaking by night, as defined in Sections 444 and 446 of the said Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping under this Section.

On second conviction of any offence mentioned in last Section, whipping may be added to other punishment.

III. Whoever, having been previously convicted of any one of the offences specified in the last preceding Section, shall again be convicted of the same offence, may be punished with whipping in lieu of or in addition to any other punishment to which he may for such offence be liable under the Indian Penal Code.

Offences punishable, in case of second conviction, with whipping in addition to other punishment.

IV. Whoever, having been previously convicted of any one of the following offences, shall be again convicted of the same offence, may be punished with whipping in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code, that is to say :—

1. Giving or fabricating false evidence in such manner as to be punishable under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code.

2. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of a capital offence, as defined in Section 194 of the said Code.

3. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment, as defined in Section 195 of the said Code.

4. Falsely charging any person with having committed an unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377 of the said Code.

5. Assaulting or using criminal force to any woman with intent to outrage her modesty, as defined in Section 354 of the said Code.

6. Rape, as defined in Section 375 of the said Code.

7. Unnatural offences, as defined in Section 377 of the said Code.

8. Robbery or Dacoity, as defined in Sections 390 and 391 of the said Code.

9. Attempting to commit Robbery, as defined in Section 393 of the said Code.

10. Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394 of the said Code.

11. Habitually receiving or dealing in stolen property, as defined in Section 413 of the said Code.

12. Forgery, as defined in Section 463 of the said Code.

13. Forgery of a document, as defined in Section 466 of the said Code.

14. Forgery of a document, as defined in Section 467 of the said Code.

15. Forgery for the purpose of cheating, as defined in Section 468 of the said Code.

16. Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, as defined in Section 469 of the said Code.

17. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, as defined in Sections 443 and 445 of the said Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping under this Section.

18. Lurking house-trespass by night or house-breaking by night, as defined in Sections 444 and 446 of the said Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping under this Section.

Juvenile offender punishable with whipping for offences not punishable with death.

V. Any juvenile offender who commits any offence which is not by the Indian Penal Code punishable with death, may, whether for a first or any other offence, be punished with whipping in lieu of any other punishment to which he may for such offence be liable under the said Code.

When offences specified in Section IV may be punished with whipping in Frontier Districts and wild tracts.

VI. Whenever any local Government shall by notification in the Official Gazette have declared the provisions of this Section to be in force in any Frontier District or any wild tract of country within the jurisdiction of such local Government, any person who shall in such district or tract of country after such notification as aforesaid commit any of the offences specified in Section IV of this Act, may be punished with whipping in lieu of any other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code.

Exemption of females.

VII. No female shall be punished with whipping, nor shall any person who may be sentenced to death, or to transportation, or to Penal Servitude,

or to imprisonment for more than five years, be punished with whipping.

Officers inferior to Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class not to pass sentence of whipping unless expressly empowered by Government.

VIII. No sentence of whipping shall be passed by any Officer inferior to a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, unless he shall have been expressly empowered by the local Government to pass sentences of whipping.

Whipping if awarded in addition to imprisonment, when to be inflicted.

IX. When the punishment of whipping is awarded in addition to imprisonment, by a Court whose sentence is open to revision by a superior Court, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the superior Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or in case of an appeal immediately on the receipt of the order of the Court confirming the sentence if such order shall not be received within the fifteen days.

Mode of inflicting the punishment.

X. In the case of an adult, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument in such mode and on such part of the person as the local Government shall direct, and in the case of a juvenile offender, it shall be inflicted in the way of school discipline with a light rattan. In no case, if the cat of nine tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed 150 lashes, or if the rattan be employed shall the punishment exceed 30 stripes. The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, or of an Officer authorized to exercise any of the powers of a Magistrate, and also, unless the Court which passed the sentence shall otherwise order, in the presence of a Medical Officer.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

XI. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a Medical Officer, if present, certifies, or unless it appears to the Justice of the Peace or other Officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment; and if during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a Medical Officer certifies, or it appears to the Officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, execution shall be stayed. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Nor by instalments.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under the last Section.

XII. In any case in which, under the last preceding Section of this Act, no part of a sentence of whipping is carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it, and the said Court may, at its discretion, either order the discharge of the offender, or sentence him in lieu of whipping to imprisonment for any period which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence; provided that the whole period of imprisonment shall not exceed that to which the offender is liable under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, or that which the said Court is competent to award.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 25th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VII OF 1864.

An Act for regulating the importation and manufacture of alimentary Salt, in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the levy of a Customs Duty upon Salt in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and to extend to the said Territories certain provisions of Act XIV of 1843 *(for regulating the levy of Customs Duties and the manufacture of Salt in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal)*, and of Act XXXVI of 1855 *(to empower Officers of Customs and Land Revenue to search houses and other enclosed places for contraband Salt in the North-Western Provinces)*, and of Act XIX of 1862 *(to extend to the Province of Oude certain provisions of Acts XIV of* 1843, *and XXXVI of* 1855, *relating to the manufacture of contraband Salt, and to amend the last named Act)*; It is enacted as follows:—

Section XIV of Act XIV of 1843 partially repealed.

I. So much of Section XIV Act XIV of 1843 as declares that nothing in the said Act contained shall apply or be deemed to apply to the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, is hereby repealed.

Customs Duty on Salt imported into the Central Provinces.

II. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council to order the levy of a Customs Duty not exceeding three Rupees per maund on Salt imported into the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Certain provisions of Act XIV of 1843, of Act XXXVI of 1855, and of Act XIX of 1862, extended to the Central Provinces.

III. So much of Sections III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and XIII of Act XIV of 1843 as relates to the manufacture and importation of alimentary Salt, and to the prevention and punishment of the illicit manufacture and importation of such Salt, and Sections I, II, III, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX of Act XXXVI of 1855 *(to empower Officers of Customs and Land Revenue to search houses and other enclosed places for contraband Salt in the North-Western Provinces)*, and Section II of Act XIX of 1862 *(to extend to the Province of Oude certain provisions of Acts XIV of* 1843, *and XXXVI of* 1855, *relating to the manufacture of contraband Salt, and to amend the last named Act)* are hereby extended to the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Indemnity to Collectors of Customs and others.

IV. Every Collector of Customs and other Officer in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces however such Officer is designated, is hereby indemnified for any thing done before the passing of this Act, which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been in force, and no action or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such Collector or other Officer in respect of any thing so done.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th February 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in four weeks :—

No. 25 OF 1863.

A Bill to repeal the Laws relating to the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers and to the offices of Cazee-ool-Cozaat and of Cazee; and to abolish the former offices.

Preamble.

Whereas it is unnecessary to continue the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officer, and is inexpedient that the appointment of Cazee-ool-Cozaat, or of City, Town or Pergunnah Cazees should be made by Government; It is enacted as follows :—

Regulations and Acts repealed.

I. The Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts set forth in the Schedule annexed to this Act are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal any other Regulation or Act or part of any other Regulation or Act.

This Act not to affect the performance of ceremonies, &c., by Cazees.

II. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed so as to prevent a Cazee-ool-Cozaat or other Cazee from performing, when required to do so, any duties or ceremonies prescribed by the Mahomedan Law.

SCHEDULE.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed.

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. IV, 1793 -	Bengal Code	For receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.	So much of Section XV as declares that, in the respective cases mentioned in the said Section, the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law Officers of the Court are to attend to expound the law.
„ XII, 1793 -	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	The whole.
„ XXXIX, 1793	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Cazee-ool-Cozaat, or Head Cazee of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and the Cazees stationed in the several districts, and prescribing their respective duties.	The whole.
„ VIII, 1795 -	Bengal Code	For extending to the Province of Benares, with alterations and modifications, Regulation IV, 1793, entitled "a Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad;" and for exempting the Rajah of Benares and the Baboos of his family, and certain Bankers, when defendants, from giving the security required from other defendants.	So much of Section III as declares that, in the respective cases mentioned in the said Section, the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law Officers of the Courts are to attend and expound the law.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed,—(continued.)

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. XI, 1795 -	Bengal Code	For extending, with modifications, to the Province of Benares, Regulation XII, 1793, entitled "a Regulation for the "appointment of the Hindoo and Ma-"homedan Law Officers of the Civil "and Criminal Courts of Judicature," and for appointing a Pundit or Pundits to the Provincial Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares, to expound the Hindoo Law in certain cases cognizable by that Court.	The whole.
„ XLIX, 1795	Bengal Code	For appointing the Head Cazee of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, Head Cazee of the Province of Benares, and for extending to that Province the Rules contained in Regulation XXXIX, 1793, regarding the Cazees stationed in the Cities, Towns, and other places in the three first mentioned Provinces.	The whole.
„ II, 1798 -	Bengal Code	For authorizing a Review of Causes decided by the Civil Courts in certain cases; and for explaining parts of Regulations IV, V, and VI, 1793.	Section IV.
„ III, 1803 -	Bengal Code	For receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut established in the several Zillahs in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	So much of Clause First, Section XVI, as declares that the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law Officers of the Courts shall attend to expound the law of their respective persuasions in cases in which recourse may be required to be had to it; and that the Judge of the Zillah Court may further refer cases for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Superior Courts.
„ XI, 1803 -	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	The whole.
„ XLVI, 1803	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Cazee-ool-Cozaat, or Head Cazee of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares, to be the Head Cazee of the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	The whole.
„ X, 1806 -	Bengal Code	For extending to the Judicial Department such parts of Regulation VIII. 1806, as are applicable to charges or information against the European Public Officers employed in that Department, and for making further provision in such cases.	So much of Section X as relates to charges of corruption and extortion against the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed,—(continued.)

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. VIII, 1809 -	Bengal Code	For modifying parts of the Rules in force respecting the appointment and removal of the Native Officers of Government in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments.	Sections III and IV.
„ XVIII, 1817	Bengal Code	To modify the Rules in force which prescribe an oath of office to be taken by certain Native Officers; and to explain and amend other provisions relative to the Native Ministerial Officers and Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts.	So much of Sections I, II, IV, and VI as relate to Law Officers.
„ XI, 1826 -	Bengal Code	For providing a succession of duly qualified Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers in the several Courts of Justice; and for enacting an additional Rule for the appointment of Vakeels in the Zillah and City Courts.	Sections I, II, III, and IV.
„ III, 1827 -	Bengal Code	For modifying and amending the Rules in force relative to the Law Officers and Ministerial Native Officers of the Courts of Judicature who may be guilty of corruption or extortion.	So much of Sections I, II, III, and IV as relate to Law Officers.
„ III, 1829 -	Bengal Code	For abolishing certain official designations amongst the Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and of the Provincial Courts; for amending the Rules at present in force, which require the Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, or other Public Officers, to take the prescribed oaths of office before the Governor-General in Council; for providing for the decision of Civil suits and appeals in the Provincial Courts, in certain cases; for amending Regulation VIII, 1825, and for discontinuing the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officer in the Provincial Courts.	Section VII.
„ XI, 1802 -	Madras Code	For the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	The whole.
„ III, 1808 -	Madras Code	For the appointment of the Cazee-ool-Cozaat of the Provinces subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The whole.
„ VII, 1822 -	Madras Code	For rescinding Regulation I of 1809, and Regulation V of 1811, and for declaring that the appointment and removal of the Native public servants of Government shall be regulated by such orders as the Governor in Council may from time to time see fit to issue.	Section III, Clause 2.
„ III, 1828 -	Madras Code	For improving the means of procuring for the Courts of Judicature correct expositions of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law.	The whole.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed,—(concluded.)

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. II, 1827 -	Bombay Code	For defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and Officers thereof.	Clauses 2 and 3, Section XXXIV, and Section XXXV.
" XXVI, 1827	Bombay Code	For the appointment and removal of Cazees, and for ensuring an efficient and regular discharge of their duties.	The whole.

Number and date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act XXVII, 1836	For the repeal of Regulation V. 1817, of the Madras Code.	The whole.
" VII, 1843 -	For abolishing the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and for establishing new Zillah Courts to perform their functions; for establishing Courts constituted according to Regulations I and II, and Regulations VII and VIII of 1827, in place of the existing Civil and Criminal Zillah Courts, and for extending the Civil Jurisdiction of such Courts.	Section LI.
" V, 1845 -	Concerning the examination and appointment of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill originates in a reference from the Government of the North-Western Provinces on the practice of presenting Khilluts to Cazees on the occasion of the Eed Festivals. It was pointed out that the functions of the Cazee as Registrar of Deeds had been withdrawn practically by the special laws which had been enacted on that subject; that the duty which at one time Cazees performed as Ameens for the sale of property in execution of Decrees of the Civil Courts had been transferred to other persons specially entertained for that purpose; and that the functions which now remained to Cazees were not of such a nature as to require remuneration from Government.

On the receipt of this reference, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was requested to submit his opinion on the subject.

While the question was under discussion in India, the attention of the Secretary of State for India was drawn to the subject: and in a Despatch dated 31st August 1859, Sir Charles Wood observed that the office of Cazee was no longer a judicial one in any sense of the word, and that all the Judicial and Executive functions formerly discharged by the Cazees were now vested in other Officers specially appointed for the purpose. He therefore suggested, that the Regulations relating to duties no longer discharged should be repealed or modified, as might be deemed expedient.

This Despatch was communicated to the Governments of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal, and replies and reports have been received from all the Presidencies.

While the matter was still under consideration, the amalgamation of the late Supreme and Sudder Courts took place on the establishment of a High Court for each Presidency.

In a letter, dated 31st December 1862, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William stated, that there was no necessity to retain the Pundit or Hindoo Law Officer, or the Cazee-ool-Cozaat or Mahomedan Law Officer. Sir Barnes Peacock said, "They are kept up for the purpose of answering questions of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law referred by the Mofussil Courts. They have never been consulted by the Judges of the High Court, and I think it is very objectionable that they should be referred to by the Mofussil Courts for opinions.*** It would be far better and safer that such questions should be referred to the High Court for their opinion, in the same manner as points of Law are referred by the Small Cause Courts."

In this view the Governor-General in Council concurred, and it was determined to frame one Bill by which the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers throughout the country should be abolished, and the connection of Government with the offices of Cazee-ool-Cozaat and of City, Town and Pergunnah Cazees should be dissevered. These objects are accomplished by simply repealing all existing laws relating to Law Officers and to Cazees.

In the administration of Criminal Justice, the employment of a Mahomedan Law Officer has, since the introduction of the Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV of 1861), become obsolete. As regards Civil Justice, it is considered that in the numerous standard works on both Hindoo and Mahomedan Law which exist, in the rulings of the late Supreme and Sudder Courts during the last sixty years, and in the printed decisions of the Zillah Courts which have been published for many years past, there are ample means for enabling the Courts to form their own opinions as to the law in each case; or in case of doubt they can refer to the High Court, as suggested by the learned Chief Justice of Bengal.

It is believed that the Code of Civil Procedure gives the Courts power to summon skilled witnesses if necessary, in any case, but the forthcoming revised Code will contain an express provision to that effect.

As for the office of Cazee, it does not rest upon nor was it created by any enactment of the British Government. All that it will be necessary to do, will be to provide that Government will not henceforth make any other appointment to the office of Cazee-ool-Cozaat, or of City, Town or Pergunnah Cazee. Cazees, whether those who have heretofore been appointed by Government, or those who have established themselves to the satisfaction of the community in which they live, will be free to discharge their functions as heretofore, subject only to a reference to a Court of Justice in case of any dispute.

A. A. ROBERTS.

The 7th December 1863.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in three weeks:—

No. III OF 1864.

A Bill to amend Act VIII of 1851 *(for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges).*

Preamble.

Whereas by Act VIII of 1851 *(for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges)* authority was given for the levy of certain rates of Toll, not exceeding the rates mentioned in the Schedule annexed to that Act; and whereas it is expedient to make certain alterations in respect to the rates in the said Schedule mentioned; It is enacted as follows:—

Schedule of Act VIII of 1851 repealed, and another Schedule substituted.

I. The Schedule to the said Act VIII of 1851 is hereby repealed except as to any proceedings pending at the time at which this Act shall come into operation, and except as to any rate of Toll levied heretofore. All the provisions of the said Act, applicable or referring to the rates of Toll mentioned in the said Schedule, shall be applicable and refer to the rates of Toll mentioned in the Schedule to this Act annexed, which shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act VIII of 1851.

SCHEDULE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
On every four-wheeled Carriage on springs -	2	0	0
On every two-wheeled Carriage on springs (except Native hackeries) -	1	0	0
On every Native hackery on springs -	0	2	0
On every four-wheeled Carriage without springs - - -	0	6	0
On every two-wheeled Carriage without springs - - -	0	4	0
On every cart and hackery not on springs drawn by 8 bullocks, if laden	1	8	0
Ditto, if not laden - -	0	8	0
On every cart and hackery drawn by 6 bullocks, if laden - -	0	12	0
Ditto, if not laden - -	0	6	0
On every cart or hackery drawn by 4 bullocks, if laden - -	0	8	0
Ditto, if not laden - -	0	4	0
On every cart and hackery drawn by 2 bullocks, if laden - -	0	4	0
Ditto, if not laden - -	0	2	0
Buffaloes or Bullocks, per head, if laden	0	1	0
Ditto, if not laden - -	0	0	6
On every Elephant, if laden -	2	0	0
Ditto, if not laden - -	1	0	0
On every Camel, if laden - -	0	8	0
Ditto, if not laden - -	0	4	0
On every Horse, if laden or ridden -	0	1	6
Ditto, unladen or led - -	0	0	9
On every Tattoo, if laden or ridden -	0	0	9
Ditto, unladen or led - -	0	0	6
On every score of Sheep or Goats -	0	2	0
On every herd of Swine per hundred -	0	4	0
On every Mule - - -	0	0	3
On every Ass - - -	0	0	2
On every Palankeen or Tonjon with bearers - - -	1	0	0
On every Palna or small Native Palankeen with bearers - -	0	4	0
On every Native Dooly with bearers -	0	2	0
On every person carrying a load for hire	0	0	2

N. B.—Animals drawing any vehicle for which Toll can be demanded are not to be also charged with Toll.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to amend the Schedule annexed to Act VIII of 1851, which regulates the rates of Toll to be levied on Public Roads and Bridges throughout India.

The Schedule in question has been found to be defective in some respects. The maximum rates are many of them too low, and certain provisions, —such as one which enacts that Toll is to be levied on carts and hackeries according to the diameter of the wheels—are oppressive, and open a door to extortion on the part of the Toll Collectors. Altogether it is desirable that the Schedule should be revised and modified.

In the Schedule which is annexed to the present Bill, the maximum rates which may be levied have been on the average somewhat increased; and such other modifications as experience has proved to be necessary have been introduced.

H. S. MAINE.

The 10th February 1864.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th February 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in two weeks:—

No. 4 OF 1864.

Bill to give further effect to the provisions of Act IV of 1863 *(to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burmah).*

Preamble.

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the more effectual carrying out of the provisions of Act IV of 1863 *(to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burmah)*; It is enacted as follows:—

Governor-General in Council to pass rules to give effect to Act IV of 1863.

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council to make and issue rules to give effect to the said Act IV of 1863, and regulate all matters relating to the import and export of goods or otherwise arising under that Act: and from time to time to add to, alter or revoke such rules or any of them. Provided that no rule so made shall be inconsistent with any provision of the said Act IV of 1863, and that the penalties prescribed in such rules for their infringement shall not exceed, and shall so far as circumstances will admit be the same as, or similar to, the penalties prescribed in the like cases by Act VI of 1863 *(to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India)*. All rules made under this Section shall be published in the Gazette of India.

Proviso.

Indemnity.

II. Every Collector of Customs or other Officer is hereby indemnified for every thing done on or after the date on which the said Act IV of 1863 came into operation, in collecting or enforcing the duty imposed under the provisions of that Act, or by virtue of any order of Government or otherwise in carrying the said Act IV of 1863 into effect: and no action or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such Collector or other Officer in respect of any thing so done.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act IV of 1863 was passed to give effect to the provisions as to Customs Duties which were contained in the Treaty recently entered into by the late Earl of Elgin as Viceroy and Governor-General of India with His Majesty the King of Burmah. The Act was framed so as to follow the terms of the Treaty as closely as possible; and it does not provide for the carrying out of the details of the system established under the Treaty and the Act. Some such provisions have been found by the authorities in Burmah to be absolutely necessary, in order to protect the interests of the Government, and carry out the intentions of the Treaty.

Those provisions cannot well be embodied in a legislative enactment, and it is thought better that they should be made from time to time as occasion shall require by the Governor-General of India in Council. The Bill now prepared accordingly gives this power to the Governor-General in Council, merely stipulating that any rules made shall not be inconsistent with Act IV of 1863, and shall be as similar as circumstances will permit, to the rules in force in the like cases under the Indian Customs Act—VI of 1863.

The Customs Officers in Burmah have in fact been acting for some time under certain Rules which it was found necessary to lay down: and as the carrying out of these rules without their having ever in any way had the force of law given them, may have caused some of the acts done under them to be not strictly legal, the opportunity is taken to indemnify the Customs Officers for any thing done by them under the rules.

The 17th February 1864. H. S. MAINE.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1328.

Fort William, the 26th February 1864.

Notification.—In supersession of Notification No. 1266, dated 22nd instant, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under Section 3 of Act II of 1857, is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, for the time being, of the Punjab and its Dependencies, to be ex-officio a Fellow of the University of Calcutta.

No. 1335.

Leave of Absence.—The Hon'ble H. V. Bayley, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has been granted leave of absence for 3 months under Section XII of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, from the 9th proximo.

No. 1337.

Appointment.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Jackson to officiate as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the

absence on leave of the Hon'ble H. V. Bayley, until further orders.

No. 1392.

The 27th February 1864.

Mr. J. H. Lawrence to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in British Burmah, in succession to Lieutenant Remington, transferred to Oudh.

No. 1461.

The 29th February 1864.

Leave.—The Reverend C. C. Anstey and the Reverend E. J. Hubbard, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State each an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

No. 1462.

Mr. J. Higgins, District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, has been granted one month's privilege leave, from 15th January 1864, from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

No. 1463.

The 1st March 1864.

Notification.—The undermentioned Specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act No. XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.

A copy of every Specification is open at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee, and a certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying.

No. 172.—Franklin Prestage, of Barrackpore, in the East Indies, Civil Engineer, for "Improvements in the construction of Boilers and Pans for evaporating Brine and other fluids."

No. 184.—Francis Applegath, a Major in the Madras Staff Corps, residing at Masulipatum, in the Northern Division of the Madras Presidency, for "Iron Annicuts and Iron under Sluices."

No. 190.—William Wanklyn, of the Albion Mills, Bury, in the County of Lancaster, Cotton Spinner, for "Improvements in the construction of machinery for ginning Cotton.

No. 191.—James Lewis, of 5, Wych Street, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer and Model-maker, for "Improvements in driving rotary Fans, Sewing Machines, and other machinery.

No. 192.—Frederick Ransome, of Ipswich, in the County of Suffolk, England, for "Improvements in the manufacture of artificial stone and cement or plaster, and in treating timber."

E. C. Bayley,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Judicial.

No. 102.

Fort William, the 24th February 1864.

Under the provisions of Clause 24 of Act XIV of 1859, it is hereby notified for general information that the said Act is extended to the Arracan Division of British Burmah.

No. 105.

The 25th February 1864.

Captain F. H. Hanmer, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Kamptee, is appointed Registrar of Deeds in that Station, under Act III of 1859.

Political.

No. 197.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Henry J. D. Padday as Netherlands' Consul at Penang.

No. 198.

Captain W. Kincaid, appointed in G. O. G. G. dated 5th November last, No. 738, to adjust Boundary Disputes in the States under the Bhopal Agency, assumed charge of his office on the 1st instant.

General.

No. 469.

The services of Lieutenant E. A. Raikes, of Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment as an Assistant Commissioner.

No. 471.

The Reverend J. P. Harris, Chaplain of Umritsur, was left at sea by the Pilot on board the "Agamemnon" on the 14th instant.

No. 472.

Lieutenant H. C. Collier, Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, availed himself, on the 5th instant, of the 28 days' preparatory leave granted to him in G. O. No. 1632, dated 27th November last.

No. 477.

Three months' privilege leave of absence, from the date of his availing himself of the same, has been granted to Major J. Puckle, Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Class and Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Shimoga District in Mysore.

No. 478.

Captain J. C. Wood, Political Agent in Nimar, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 479.

Captain H. Mathias, Dist ict Superintendent of Police, Nagode, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, from the 4th April next.

REVENUE.

No. 73.

The 26th February 1864.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information that all transit duties within the State of the Chief of Myhere will be abolished on and after the 1st July 1864.

POLITICAL.

No. 204.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer on Lalla Isree Pershaud the title of Rae Bahadoor, for his good services to the British Government.

GENERAL.

No. 497.

The services of Mr. W. O. Bell, Collector of Customs, Saugor, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 500.

Assistant Surgeon J. Cameron, M. D., is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Seetapore, in Oudh, and not Civil Surgeon of *Sultanpore*, as notified in G. O. dated 26th ultimo, No. 157.

JUDICIAL.

No. 112.

The following Rules for the service and execution of the processes of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and Court of Small Causes, and table of fees to be allowed to the persons employed in such service or execution, are published for general information.

By Order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council,

C. U. AITCHISON,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

IN THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF RANGOON.

No. 2.

NOTIFICATION.

Rules for the Service and Execution of the Processes of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and Court of Small Causes, and Table of Fees to be allowed to the persons employed in such Service or Execution, made and issued by the Recorder, and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, under the provisions of Act XXI of 1863, *Section XIX.*

I. The Bailiff is charged with and is responsible for the due service and execution of all processes. He will maintain an Establishment of 6 peons at 10 Rupees a month each, who will be paid by him out of the fund produced by the fees levied according to the Table given below, and submit, on the first Court day of each month, an account to the Registrar, showing the amount of fees received by him in each month, from which will be deducted the pay of the peons, and the balance be paid over to the Treasury on the said day, to be dealt with agreeably to the provisions of the Peons' Act No. XI of 1863, Section VII.

II. The Bailiff shall note upon every process which he receives from the Head Clerk, the date and hour of its receipt, the date and hour at which it was sent out for service or execution, and the date and hour at which it was returned, served or executed or unserved or unexecuted, into the Bailiff's Office.

III. The following is the Table of Fees referred to in the First Rule :—

In the Court of the Recorder.

For the service of any Summons, Injunction, Notice, or Order ...	One Rupee.
Extra copies where more parties than one are to be served ...	Four annas each.
For the service of each Subpœna	Eight annas.
For the execution of any Warrant of Attachment or Sale ...	Two Rupees.
Each Peon in possession or charge, per day	Six annas.

In the Court of Small Causes.

For service of Summons ...	Eight annas.
Each extra copy	Two annas.
For service of each Subpœna ...	Six annas.
For execution of any Warrant ...	One Rupee.

Where boat hire is required for proceeding down the river, an allowance of five (5) Rupees per diem will be sanctioned.

W. H. CLARKE,

Recorder Designate.

No. 114.

Under Section 10 of Act XXI of 1863, it is hereby notified that the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah has, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, fixed the following limits of the jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council,

C. U. AITCHISON,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RANGOON.

On the east side of the river Irrawaddy, (or Rangoon river,) south of a line drawn from the northern extremity of the Neikban village in Kemmendine, passing to the north of the Thwaytohay Tank and Royal Lake, to the northern extremity of the village of Pazoondoung; on the west or Dalla side of the river, within a line drawn parallel with the river bank from the mouth of the Panang Creek to opposite the mouth of the Pazoondoung Creek, as shown by pillars; so much of the Rangoon river, of the Pegu river, and of the Pazoondoung Creek, as is included in the Port of Rangoon, and the whole course of the Rangoon river south of the port limit as far as the mouth of the said river, as shown by a line E. N. E. drawn from the beacon on the west shore, to a pillar on the east bank of the said river.

No. 118.

The undermentioned Officers in the Central Provinces are invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, under Section 22, Act XXV of 1861:—

Lieut. T. H. B. Brooke ... } Assistant Commissioners.
Lieut. J. W. Macdougall .. }
Mohomed Alli .. ... Naib Tehseeldar.

No. 122.

The 29th February 1864.

Mr. E. Hyde, Officiating Executive Engineer, Pyne Kyun Creek Works, in British Burmah, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, 2nd Class, under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.

GENERAL.

No. 517.

Lieutenant K. J. L. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, East Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has obtained leave of absence from the 3rd to 14th instant, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave on medical certificate to proceed to Europe.

Lieutenant A. Farrer, of the 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in East Berar, during the absence of Lieutenant Mackenzie.

No. 520.

Lieutenant C. K. M. Walter, Political Agent, Bhurtpore, has obtained 10 days' leave of absence to proceed to Calcutta on private affairs, from the 1st April next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 523.

Major H. M. Eliott, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, in Mysore, embarked at Madras on the 14th December last, on the 20 months' leave on medical certificate to Europe granted him by the Government of Fort St. George in their G. O. dated 11th idem, No. 440.

JUDICIAL.

No. 124.

Lieutenant J. A. Temple, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, 2nd Class, under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.

The 1st March 1864.

GENERAL.

No. 529.

Mr. J. Dyson, Assistant Commissioner of Sultanpore, in Oudh, who reported his return to India on the 10th ultimo, has obtained leave of absence for six weeks, in extension of that granted to him in G. O. No. 1158, dated 11th August 1863.

No. 532.

The Reverend T. Y. Mitchinson, Chaplain of Subathoo, has obtained 12 months' leave of absence on medical certificate, from the date of his embarkation for Europe.

No. 535.

The services of Assistant Surgeon G. E. Whitton, M. B. and R. A., in medical charge of the Nuggur Division, Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1062.

Fort William, the 26th February 1864.

The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council (Financial),—No. 6, dated 16th January 1864.

SIR,—I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for Bills to be drawn in re-payment of advances to be made by the several Governments in India, for the service of the Royal Navy, and for the public service in China, in the official year 1864-65, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at 2*s*. the Rupee.

2. You will give directions for the observance of the same rate in 1864-65, in respect of Officers' Family Remittances and Effects.

No. 1111.

The 27th February 1864.

Notification.—In continuation of Notification No. 451, dated the 22nd ultimo, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of December last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	1861. December.	1862. December.	1863. December.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	5,15,09,129	5,88,16,905	3,20,99,062
Bengal	1,66,08,196	1,84,70,464	1,86,25,314
N. W. Provinces ..	2,89,36,335	3,47,11,072	3,20,50,495
Punjab	1,13,97,476	1,18,45,313	1,14,54,059
Bombay	3,86,94,612	3,06,51,204	1,79,54,770
Central Provinces..	55,07,724	46,43,044	37,24,485
Deccan	12,29,250	14,29,865	22,97,921
Madras	1,68,55,392	2,27,68,473	3,10,79,704
Total ..	17,07,38,114	18,33,36,340	14,92,85,810

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th February 1864.

No. 155 *of* 1864.—In modification of the Government General Orders noted in the margin, the following rules are laid down for the future subsistence and maintenance of European prisoners at the three Presidencies :—

G. O G. G. 23rd July 1849
G. G. O. No. 1077 of 1854.
G.G.O. No. 327 of 1855.

1. The pay of European Soldiers forfeited under the several provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, will continue to be drawn in Regimental Abstracts for all men under forfeiture, whether as prisoners under sentence or otherwise, so long as they continue to be borne on the strength of their Regiments, and will be credited to a Regimental Prison Fund, the accounts of which are to be kept by the Regimental Pay Masters.

2. Prisoners struck off the strength of their Regiments, whilst they remain in Military custody will be subsisted and clothed by the Prison in which they are confined, the cost being debited to the Prison Fund.

3. Rations will cease to be drawn from the day following that on which a prisoner is transferred to a Garrison or Regimental Prison.

4. When prisoners are made over to a Garrison Prison, the pay drawn in Abstracts on their account is to be transferred from the Regimental to the Garrison Prison Fund, the accounts of which will be kept by the Brigade Major of the Station. Advances required for Station Prisons will be made by Divisional Pay Masters on monthly estimates submitted by the Brigade Major.

5. The Commissariat Department will provide the several articles at the contract rates. Bills for articles so supplied, countersigned by the Commissariat Officer to vouch for the rates, are to be presented at the close of each month by the contractors to the Garrison or Regimental Authorities, by whom they are at once to be paid and charged to the Prison Fund.

6. When rations cannot be provided by the Commissariat Department, the sum sanctioned for the subsistence of each prisoner is annas (4) four per diem, from which the authorized rations and fuel for cooking it are to be provided.

7. The prisoners are to be supplied with the rations laid down in the scale to be prescribed from time to time by the Commander-in-Chief with the sanction of Government.

8. Commanding Officers are responsible for the state of the Prisons under them, and for the proper rationing and clothing of the prisoners.

9. A Committee of three Officers is to be appointed to superintend, under the orders of the Commanding Officer, the accounts, the equipments, &c., of each Prison and the food of the prisoners.

10. All articles supplied to the Prison, rations excepted which will be dealt with under ordinary rules, to be subject to the approval of the Committee and of the Commanding Officer, who will also decide on the best mode of supply.

11. The accounts are to be prepared monthly in the Form A for Regimental and B for Garrison Prison, and are to be forwarded with the regular Pay Abstracts to the Pay Master of the Circle.

12. Each Garrison and Regimental Prison is allowed to charge the Staff pay of the Provost Sergeant and the pay of the following establishment to the Prison Fund :—

1 Native Cook.
1 Bheestie.
1 Sweeper.

13. Any further aid required will be afforded by the Garrison or Regimental Conservancy establishment, as the case may be.

14. Each Prison will be provided by the Barrack Department with cots, benches, stools, tables, lamps, metal washing-basins, and, in the absence of a bath, with bathing tubs—A chest for clothing and another for cooking utensils, urine tubs, &c.

15. The following articles are to be provided and maintained as a charge to the Prison Fund :—

A sufficient stock of Prison clothing, consisting of cotton shirts, trowsers, jackets, socks, shoes, and warm clothing when requisite.

Towels and other necessaries, and chests for carrying them on the march.
Cooking utensils.
Plates, mugs, knives.
Forks and spoons.
Prison Books and Forms.

Pick-axes, shovels, scrubbing and other brushes; and other articles required for the use of the prisoners, whether for their employment at labor or in keeping the Prison and Prison-yard in a proper condition;—soap, oil, pipe clay, and all other small articles required for the Prison.

16. The cost of washing the Prison clothes, of a barber for cutting hair of prisoners, and of tinning cooking and messing utensils, is also to be a charge to the Prison Fund.

17. When a prisoner is required to wear his own clothing for any portion of the period during which he forfeits his whole pay, an allowance of 1½*d.* a day will be made to him on such account.

18. The conveyance of prisoners in transit from one station to another not far distant, when not accompanying their Corps on the line of march, or to the Presidency or elsewhere, to be made over to the Civil Authorites from any adjacent Military Prison, or by Rail from any station on the line of a Railway to a Military post or to the Presidency, will be provided in the same manner as for Soldiers.

19. The cost of subsistence and of any incidental charges will be defrayed from the Prison Fund of the Garrison or Regiment from which the prisoner is proceeding.

20. For this purpose an advance is to be made to the person proceeding in charge, calculated for the requisite number of days.

21. But as a rule, where the Rail is not available for the speedy transport of a prisoner, and invariably when the journey by ordinary marches is long, prisoners will be sent with parties of European Troops moving in the same direction, and in such cases rations will be supplied on their account by the Commissariat Department on the same scale as to the Troops; any necessary incidental expenses being charged to the Prison from which prisoner is proceeding.

[FORM A, REGIMENTAL.]

*Regiment of*_____

Soldiers.			Particulars of Sentence.		No. of days deducted in Prison Abstracts.	Deduction for the period of their return.			Total No. of days which have now been deducted.	Remarks accounting for non-deduction, if any, within period of sentence.
Regtl. No.	Rank.	Names.	Period of forfeiture.	Date of sentence.		No pay.	Rate per diem.	Amount.		
								Rs. A. P.		
		Total carried to general Prison Account								

*Regiment of*_____

Account of Soldiers in confinement during the month of 18

Soldiers.			Date when first placed in confinement.	Whether acquitted or released without trial, if not, date of conviction.	Date of release.	Periods of confinement.						Within the period of their return.						Total number of days' pay forfeited and amount.		Remarks accounting for any variation; date of proceeding en-route to another Prison, and the mode of conveyance; date of being made over to Civil Prison and other particulars.
						In Guard Room.			In Regtl. Garrison Prison.			In Hospital.			In progress to another Prison.					
Regtl. No.	Rank.	Names.				From	To	No. of days.	From	To	No. of days.	From	To	No. of days.	From	To	No. of days.	No. of days.	Rs. A. P.	
		In Regimental Prison ...																		
		In Garrison Prison ...																		
		Sealkote ...																		
		Meerut ...																		
		Lucknow ...																		

A. Number of days for which payment of cooking and servants to be made to Officer Commanding Company.
B. " " " Prison subsistence is to be charged.
C. " " " Hospital stoppages to be credited in Regimental Account.
D. " " during which prisoner is to be subsisted by the person proceeding in charge.
E. Amount to be credited in Prison Account.

I certify that the foregoing accounts of Soldiers under forfeiture of pay and of Soldiers in confinement contain the names of all that have been in confinement and have been under forfeiture of pay during the period of this return, and that the particulars inserted against each man's name in both accounts are correctly stated.

Commanding Officer.

General Account of the Prison Fund of *Regiment.*

Class.	No. of Vouchers.		*Dr.*	*Cr.*
		By Amount remitted to Garrison Prison at		
		Paid to Captain of Companies for cooking and Company charges		
		Paid to for wearing their own clothing days at 1½*d.*		
		Subsistence of prisoners in Regimental Prison for days averaging per diem.		
		Bill for prisoners in transit		
		Prison Establishment, Provost Sergeant, Staff		
		Cook		
		Bheesties		
		Sweeper		
		Washerman and Barber		
		Bill for articles of clothing supplied, repaired, &c.		
		Tools and other requisites		
		Minor contingencies		
		To Amount of forfeited pay		
		Pay on account of prisoners		
		Hospital stoppages for prisoners		
		Balance*		

We do certify that the above amount of the Prison Fund of the Regiment is correct; that the charges have been authorized by us after full consideration of the reasons which rendered the expenditure in each case necessary.

* Balance in favor of Government will be entered in debtor column, and against Government in creditor column.

President } *Committee.*
Members }

Comdg. Officer.

FORM B. GARRISON.

General Account of the *Garrison Prison Fund.*

Class.	No. of Voucher.		Dr.	Cr.
		Subsistence of prisoners in Garrison		
		Prison for days averaging per diem		
		Bill for prisoners in transit		
		Prison establishment		
		Provost Sergeant		
		Cook		
		Bhistee		
		Sweeper		
		Washerman and Barber		
		Bill for articles of clothing supplied, repaired, &c., tools and other requisites.		
		Minor Contingencies.		
		Received from Regiment on account of		
		Hospital stoppages.		
		Balance.*		

We do certify that the above account of the Garrison Prison Fund at is correct; that the charges have been authorized by us after full consideration of the reason which rendered the expenditure in each case necessary.

* Balance in favor of Government will be entered in debtor column, and against Government in creditor column.

President } *Committee.*
Members }

Comdg. Officer.

GARRISON PRISON AT

Account of Soldiers in confinement during the month of 18

Soldiers.			Date of arrival at Prison.	Periods of confinement within.						The period of their return.			Total number of days due to Garrison Prison Fund and Amount.				Remarks accounting for any variation; date of proceeding en-route to another Prison, and the mode of conveyance; date of being made over to a Civil or other Prison, and the particulars.
				In Garrison Prison.			In Hospital.			In progress to another Prison.							
Regtl. No.	Rank.	Names.		From	To	No. of days.	From	To	No. of days.	From	To	No. of days.	No. of days.	Rs.	A.	Ps.	

I certify that the foregoing account of Soldiers in confinement is correct, and that all particulars inserted against each man's name is correctly stated.

Brigade Major.

No. 156 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Lieutenant F. T. Bainbridge, of the late 64th Regiment Native Infantry.	14th Feb. 1864.
	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Sub-Conductor J. Martin, of the Army Commissariat Department.	25th Feb. 1864.

No. 157 *of* 1864.—With reference to Government General Order No. 540 of the 18th June 1861, the following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 300 of the 24th August last, and the Royal Warrant therein referred to, are published in General Orders :—

1. With reference to my Despatch dated 9th May 1861, No. 198, I now transmit to you a Royal Warrant dated 1st May 1863, cancelling the Royal Warrant of 28th March 1861, which assigns the relative rank of Junior Major to Staff and Regimental Surgeons. The arrangements sanctioned in the revised Warrant, so far as they are applicable to the Indian Service, are to be adopted for the Surgeons of Her Majesty's Indian Forces.

Circular No. 825.—(Relative Rank.)

HOME AND FOREIGN.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS, We have judged it expedient to cancel Our Royal Warrant of 28th March, 1861, which assigns the relative rank of Junior Major to certain Staff and Regimental Surgeons of Our Army, and to revise those parts of the several other Royal Warrants now in force, prescribing the privileges attaching to relative rank of Officers of the Civil Departments and Non-Combatant Officers of the Military Departments of Our Army; Our will and pleasure is that such privileges shall, from the date of this Our Royal Warrant, be regulated as follows :—

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Relative rank shall carry with it all precedence and advantages attaching to the Military rank with which it corresponds, and shall regulate the rates of Lodging Money, number of Servants, rations of Fuel and Light, or allowances in their stead, except for Officers and others to whom special rates have been assigned, detention and Prize Money, according to the regulations, and upon the conditions, in force, from time to time; but such relative rank shall not entitle the holder to Military command of any kind whatsoever, nor to the Presidency of Courts Martial, Courts of Enquiry, Committees, or Boards of Survey, but when the President of such Courts, Committees, or Boards shall be junior to the Officer of the Civil Department, then such Member of the Civil Department shall attend as a Witness, and not as a Member.

Choice of Quarters shall be regulated by relative rank according to date of Commission; except in the case of Commanding Officers' Quarters, and in cases in which special Quarters shall be permanently appropriated, with the approval of the Secretary of State for War.

Relative rank shall not entitle the holder to salutes from Ships or Fortresses, nor to the turning out of Guards; but it shall entitle him, if Commissioned, to salutes by Sentries, or by individual Soldiers.

Honorary rank of Paymasters shall carry with it all the privileges and advantages attaching to relative rank of corresponding degree.

All Commissioned Officers, serving with the Troops, shall be entitled to Funeral Honours, according to their relative Military rank.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this First day of May, 1863, in the Twenty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

DE GREY AND RIPON.

No. 158 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers are admitted to Pension, as specified opposite to their respective names :—

Conductor William Barker, of the Ordnance Department.	2*s.* 6*d.* (two shillings and sixpence) per diem as Sergeant Major, payable in Europe.
Sub-Conductor William Collar, of the Army Commissariat Department.	2*s.* (two shillings) per diem as Sergeant, payable in Europe.
Quarter Master Sergeant Isaac Pignett, of the late Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers.	Equivalent to 2*s.* 3*d.* (two shillings and three pence) per diem, payable in India.

The 26th February 1864.

No. 159 *of* 1864.—The usual Annual Examination is to be held, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the Order, in each of the Stations of the Bengal Presidency to which Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals are attached, for the purpose of filling up vacancies in the Military Class of the Medical College. The College Session commences on the 15th June.

2. All Candidates will be required to possess a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, sufficient to enable them to read and write common letters and petitions, and Hospital Registers of Sick, in the Devanagri or Persian character, and to converse with a Sepoy in the Hindoostanee language.

3. Although a knowledge of English will not be insisted on in all cases, a preference in selection is to be given to those Candidates who possess a competent knowledge of English, in addition to Hindoostanee.

4. The preference in selection, attainments being equal, will also be given to those who have already been attached to or served in Civil or Regimental Hospitals. Beyond this, preference will not be given to men of any particular class; but respectable young men, especially those educated in the Schools of Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, are encouraged to offer themselves, bringing Certificates of character and acquirements from the Inspectors or Head Masters of the Schools.

5. Those holding such recommendations from the School Authorities, and Certificates of physical fitness from the nearest Medical Officers, will not be required to appear before the Committees. As, however, the number who can be admitted to the College from each Division is very limited, it is necessary that the School Authorities should send the papers of all Candidates, as soon as possible after the promulgation of this Order, to the Deputy Inspector General of the Division, who, the recommendations being equal, will select, in preference, those whose nominations are earliest received.

6. The Examination is equally open to the sons of Soldiers and of persons engaged in Civil occupations.

7. The Candidates must be between the ages of fifteen and twenty years.

8. No Candidate will be allowed to present himself for examination who is physically unfit for the duties of a Soldier, and who cannot produce a written Testimonial of his conduct and character. The strictest care and attention are to be exercised in examining the Credentials of all Candidates, who will, in addition, be required to bring regular Descriptive Rolls, in order that they may be identified.

9. The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals is to prepare a General Roll (in the Form hereafter given) of all Candidates, to be laid before the Committee, the Qualification Columns being left blank for the Committee to fill up.

10. Committees for the examination of Candidates will be convened by the Officer Commanding the Station, upon the requisition of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and will consist of two Medical Officers and an Interpreter.

11. These examinations will in future be final as regards the admission of the Candidates into the Medical College, no subsequent examination in the College of Fort William being required.

12. Each passed Candidate is to be furnished by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals with a Descriptive Roll in the subjoined Form, which he is to present to the Principal of the College, and which will be his warrant for admission as a Student :—

Descriptive Roll of a Candidate for Examination for a Studentship in the Military Class of the Medical College.

(Here insert Station and Date.)

Name.	Age.	Caste.	Father's Name.	City, Town, or Village.	District or Pergunnah.	Character from Testimonials.	Hindoostance Qualifications.	English Qualifications.
		Mussulman or Hindoo.	...	...	...	Good.	Persian or Devanagri ... Superior ... Good ... Fair ... As the case may be.	None. Superior. Good. Fair. As the case may be.

(Signed) A. B., *Surgeon, President.*
" C. D., *Surgeon, Member.*
" E. F., *Lieut. and Interpreter.*
" G. H., *Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Division or Circle.*

13. All pupils must, as a condition of their appointment, reside within the College premises at all times, and never be absent from morning and evening muster without special leave.

14. All Students of the Military Class, who, on leaving College, after having passed through their studies with credit, shall be certified to possess a competent knowledge of the English language, including Orthography, the meaning of words, writing from Dictation, and Simple Arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three, will be allowed, in addition to his pay, Rupees (5) five per mensem.

15. All Students of the Military Class are amenable to the Articles of War, and regularly enlisted as Soldiers.

16. Successful Candidates will be provided with a 3rd Class free passage by Rail or by Steamer, as the case may be.

17. Military Class Students, while at the College, will receive a stipend or allowance of Rupees (6) six per mensem.

18. No deduction will be made for Uniform.

19. The pay of Military Class Native Doctors, on appointment to the Service, is fixed at 20 Rupees a month in Garrison or at a Civil Station, and 25 Rupees a month in the Field, of which sums 5 Rupees are to be considered as Batta, and deducted when on leave of absence from Corps and Civil Stations.

20. Upon their admission they are to enter into an engagement to serve the Government as Native Doctors, as vacancies may occur, for a period of not less than seven years from the time of their leaving the Medical College in that capacity, unless prevented serving that period by physical inability proved before a Medical Committee and certified accordingly. After a service of seven years, they may demand their discharge *in time of peace.*

21. In the event of their continuing to serve, their allowances will, after seven years, and upon undergoing a successful examination, be advanced to Rupees 25 in Garrison or at a Civil Station, and Rupees 30 in the Field.

22. A Native Doctor who, from wounds or injuries received on service, shall become no longer fit to serve, will be entitled, at any period less than fifteen years, to an Invalid Pension of Rupees 12 per mensem; after fifteen years, to one-half of his Field Pay if in the Military, and of his Garrison Pay if in the Civil Branch of the Service; after twenty-two years, to the whole of his pay.

23. If invalided under ordinary circumstances of inability to perform his duties, a Native Doctor will be entitled, at the expiration of fifteen years, to a Pension of Rupees 10 per mensem, and after twenty-two years, to one-half of his Field or Garrison Pay, agreeably to the Branch of the Service in which he is employed.

No. 160 *of* 1864.—The Regimental Order dated 22nd instant, issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, permitting Captain A. S. McGavin and Ensign W. J. Pittar to resign their appointment in Nos. 6 and 5 Companies respectively, is confirmed.

No. 161 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned men of Her Majesty's service are permitted to reside and draw their pay in India as Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, according to the 23rd clause of the Royal Warrant of the 1st July 1848, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of their pensions:—

Private William Stewart, Her Majesty's 54th Foot.

Gunner Alexander Murray, D Battery, 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery.

The 27th February 1864.

No. 162 *of* 1864.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government North-Western Provinces, No. 333 of the 8th instant, the services of Assistant Surgeon Henry Cayley, Civil, Goruckpore, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 163 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Edmund Yeamans Walcott, of the late 57th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Assam, Cossyah and Jynteeah Hills.	For 12 months, under the new Regulations.

The 29th February 1864.

No. 164 *of* 1864.—The Government General Order No. 47 of the 18th ultimo, permitting Pensioned Apothecary J. Hefferan, of the Subordinate Medical Department, to reside and draw his stipend in Europe, is, at his own request, cancelled, and he is allowed to remain in India.

No. 165 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain F. J. Slade-Gully, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Major of Brigade, to be Assistant Adjutant General of Division, vice Lieutenant Colonel S. Richards, resigned.

Captain G. W. Cockburn, of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, vice Captain E. K. O. Gilbert, removed from the Brigade Staff.

Captain H. S. Cochrane, V. C., of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, vice Captain Gully, appointed Assistant Adjutant General of Division.

No. 166 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Captain Arthur Walshman Owen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, Department of Public Works.	For 6 months.

No. 167 *of* 1864.—In continuation of Government General Order No. 907 of the 29th September 1862, and under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the proportion of Prize Money to be allotted to a Brigadier General is 57 shares.

The 1st March 1864.

No. 168 *of* 1864.—Captain William Metcalf, of the late 35th Regiment Light Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Australia on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for one year, under the old Regulations.

No. 169 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant G. D'A. Jackson, of the General List, Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 170 *of* 1864.—*Erratum.*—The name of Lieutenant Colonel J. Graham having been erroneously inserted in Government General Order No. 396 of the 16th June 1863, is to be expunged therefrom. Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 171 *of* 1864.—In continuation of Government General Order No. 150 of the 19th ultimo, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments under the new organization:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

1st Cavalry.

Lieut. F. A. Bertie, Bengal Staff Corps, doing duty with the Lahore Light Horse.	To be Doing-duty Officer.

4th Cavalry.

Lieut. A. H. Prinsep, late 4th European Light Cavalry.	To be 3rd Squadron Officer.
Lieut. T. Shepherd, Her Majesty's 20th Hussars (who is a candidate for the Staff Corps).	To be Doing-duty Officer.

3rd Infantry.

Lieut. A. S. Roberts, General List, Doing-duty Officer, 2nd Native Infantry.	To be Doing-duty Officer.

5th Infantry.

Lieut. A. W. C. Read, Her Majesty's 51st Foot (who is a candidate for the Staff Corps).	To be Adjutant.

5th Goorkha Regiment.

Lieut. A. P. Broome, General List, Infantry.	To be Doing-duty Officer.

No. 172 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Captain James Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General.	For 20 months.

No. 173 *of* 1864.—The services of Captain A. J. M. Rainey, of the Madras Staff Corps, temporarily appointed as Paid Doing-duty Officer with the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, by Government General Order No. 25 of the 11th January 1864, being no longer required with that Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

No. 174 *of* 1864.—The services of Captain F. J. Davies, of the late 58th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 175 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty-six years' service, eight years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Lieutenant Colonels, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Major J. R. McMullin ..	1st March 1864.
Major (Brevet Colonel) H. B. Lumsden, C. B.	Ditto.

No. 176 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain R. Davidson ...	29th February 1864.
Captain (Brevet Colonel) H. W. Norman, C. B. ...	1st March 1864.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 53.

Fort William, the 23*rd February* 1864.

Removal.—Assistant Overseer Private J. McGrath, of the Fyzabad Division, is removed from the Public Works Department, and will be remanded to Regimental duty.

No. 54.

The 24*th February* 1864.

Leave of Absence.—Leave of absence for two months, commencing from the date of his making over charge of the Rangoon Division, is granted to Captain J. M. Williams, Executive Engineer, Rangoon Division, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on medical certificate under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 55.

Posting.—Captain W. S. Oliphant, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Class, Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner and Assistant to the Chief Engineer, British Burmah, is posted to the Rangoon Division.

No. 56.

Transfers.—Captain A. Francis, Madras Staff Corps, Special Assistant Engineer, is transferred from Hyderabad to British Burmah.

No. 57.

The 25*th February* 1864.

The undermentioned Probationary Assistant Overseers are transferred from the North-Western Provinces to Bengal :—

Private J. Robertson.
Corporal C. Lindsay.
Gopal Chunder Banerjee.

No. 58.

Notification.—The services of the undermentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, employed in the Public Works Department, were placed at the disposal of the Military Department for duty with the Eusufzye Field Force, during the periods specified opposite their respective names :—

Lieutenant Colonel A. Taylor, C. B. (R. E.), from 13th October to 24th December 1863.

Lieutenant H. F. Blair (R. E.), from 9th October 1863 to 5th January 1864.

Lieutenant J. Browne (R. E.), from 7th October to 28th December 1863.

No. 59.

Transfer.—Mr. T. S. Isaac, Executive Engineer, 2nd Class, is transferred from Bengal to the Central Provinces, for employment on the Upper Godavery Works, with the temporary and local rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Class.

No. 60.

The 27*th February* 1864.

Appointment.—Captain D. J. P. Campbell, Madras Staff Corps, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department in Mysore, as a Special Assistant Engineer, and posted to the Bangalore Division, with effect from the 16th November 1863, the date from which his services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

This cancels Notification No. 141, dated 11th December 1863.

R. STRACHEY, *Colonel,* R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the University of Calcutta.

A convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring Degrees will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 11th of March, at 4 P. M.

Candidates for Degrees must appear in academic costume.

2. The following Revised Code of Regulations in Arts, framed by the Senate, and approved by His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, is hereby published for general information, and will take effect, in supercession of the Code of Regulations in Arts now in force, from the 1st May, 1864:—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, if he be above the age of sixteen years and not otherwise.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the Office of the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages.

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. HISTORY.

The outlines of Ancient Histroy, of the History of India, and of General Geography, with a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

III. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry.

The first four books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two Divisions, each in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

II.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December; and shall be held in Calcutta, and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the Office of the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts, on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gowhatty, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhagulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Saugor, Lucknow Colombo, Kandy

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Saugor.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters

6. At the First Examination in Arts, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.*

English; and one of the following languages:†—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. HISTORY.

The History of England.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

The Historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

III. MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance:)

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance:)

The sixth book of Euclid; the eleventh book to Prop. XXI.; deductions.

Plane Trigonometry as far as the Solution of Triangles.

Mechanics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; the Centre of Gravity.

IV. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mental Philosophy as in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy as in Abercrombie on the Moral Feelings.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

III.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the first week in January.

* The Examination in Languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

† For the Examinations of 1864 and 1865, Persian, Bengali, Oorya, Hindi, Urdu, Burmese, and Armenian are added to this list.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated Institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.*

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of B. A. on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B. A., every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.†

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

II. HISTORY.

India during the Hindu, Mahomedan, and British periods, down to 1835. Greece, to the death of Alexander. Rome, to the death of Augustus. The Jews, to the destruction of Jerusalem.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

III. MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Mechanics.

The General Laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids, and the pressure produced by them; Specific Gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer; Air-pump; Common-pump; Forcing-pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

* The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

† For the Examinations of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868, Persian, Bengali, Oorya, Hindi, Urdu, Burmese and Armenian, are added to this list.

IV. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND THE ELEMENTS OF LOGIC.

The text-books will be named from time to time by the Syndicate.

V. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS TO BE SELECTED BY THE CANDIDATE.

(*a.*) Mathemetics—Pure and Mixed.

Geometry.

Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

Optics.

Laws of Reflection and Refraction; reflection at plane mirrors; reflection at spherical mirrors; and refraction through lenses, the incident pencils being direct; separation of Solar light into rays of different colours; description of Solar spectrum; Rainbow; description of the Eye; the Astronomical Telescope; Galileo's Telescope; the Sextant.

(*b.*) Elements of Inorganic Chemistry and of Electricity.

Thermotics, Chemistry, Electricity.

Molecular constitution of matter; Boscovich's Theory; cohesion; porosity; specific gravity; elasticity; adhesion; crystallization. Thermotics;—sensible heat; expansion; the Thermometer and Pyrometer; radiation; conduction; convection; specific heat; physical states of matter and latent heat; theory of formation of dew and cloud; mechanical equivalent of heat; dynamic theory of heat. Chemistry;—laws of combining proportion; laws of Atomic Volumes; Atomic theory; chemical symbols and equivalents; Inorganic chemistry of the chief elements. Electricity;—polarity; induction; the Leyden Jar and Electrometer; conduction; the Lightning rod; the voltaic pile and battery; the Thermo-electric pile; relations of chemistry, heat, and electricity.

(*c.*) Elements of Zoology and Comparative Physiology.

The Text-book to be fixed by the Syndicate.

(*d.*) Geology and Physical Geography.

Geology.

Inorganic.—Form and density of the earth, and average density of superficial crust; observed ratio of increase of temperature with depth; physical state of interior as indicated by astronomical observation; law modified by temperature and pressure; principal chemical elements and compounds in earth's crust; chemical operations of interior; chemical phenomena of volcanoes, hot springs, and crystalline rocks; dynamical operations of interior; phenomena of earthquakes, volcanoes, upheaval, depression, dislocation, and contortion of crust; chemical and mechanical processes at surface; constitution of atmosphere; its changes and their influence on the solid crust; phenomena of atmospheric disintegration and degradation of rocks; transport by water, ice, &c.; river, glacier and iceberg phenomena; formation of sedimentry rocks and their chief varieties; consolidation and metamorphism.

Organic.—Chemical constitution and structure of animals and plants; vital functions, and sources of vital action; Geographical and bathymetric distribution; conditions of life and interdependence of organized beings; chemico-geological processes of preservation, and formation of rock masses; coral reefs, limestone, coal, peat, &c.; metamorphism of organic rocks; comparative value of geological evidence of fossil remains; succession of life in past epochs; antiquity of existing animals and plants.

6. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order.

IV.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.

2. Any candidate who passes the B. A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches:—

(1) Languages.
(2) History.
(3) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4) Mathematics—pure and mixed.
(5) Natural and Physical Science.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of January.

4. Honors in Languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanskrit, in Arabic, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

5. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects:—

a. History of a stated period (in modern times,) including political and personal events, manners, and literature.

b. Constitutional History of England (as in Hallam).

c. History of Modern Civilization (as in Guizot).

d. Political Economy.

e. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

The Examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the

subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on an Historical subject.

6. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
Analytical Geometry (plane and solid).
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics.
Dynamics.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.

7. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Chemistry (Organic and Inorganic) and Electricity.

Also one of the following:—

a. Botany, Zoology, and Comparative Physiology.

b. Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography.

8. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Logic.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
Natural Theology.

Also in one of the following subjects to be selected by the candidate:—

a. History of Philosophy.
b. Elements of Jurisprudence.
d. Evidences of Revealed Religion (as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences).

9. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

10. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees.

V.

Examination for the Degree of M. A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts who has obtained Honors shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may, on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of February), an application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined) with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A., and on payment of a fee of fifty Rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M. A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty Rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

University Office,
The 2nd March 1864.

APPENDIX A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

December, 186 .

Application.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

Sir,—I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance Fee of 10 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.
Age.
Religion.
Race, *(i. e., nation, tribe, &c. &c.)*
Where educated.
Present position, *(i. e., at school, or present occupation.)*
Town or village where resident.
Name of Father or Guardian.
* Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

Certificate.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the College or School at which the candidate has been or is being educated, or, if he be a private† student, by the Deputy Inspector of Schools of the District in which he resides.

I certify that the above-named candidate has, to the best of my belief, attained the age of 16 years, that I know nothing against his moral character, that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and that I believe the above account to be true.

The 186 .

* *Places at which the Entrance Examination may be held.*

Calcutta, Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnagur, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Saugor, Lucknow, Gowhatty, Colombo, and Candy.

† Private student:—One who has attended at no educational Institution for six months before the Examination.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

December, 186 .

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,—I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language.

The Fee of 20 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age.
Race, (*i. e., nation, tribe, &c. &c.*)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Date of Entrance.
Where to be examined.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of Affiliated Institution.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificates, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the above account to be true.

This certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an Affiliated Institution.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

January, 186 .

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,—I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

I am, &c.,

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Date of passing First Examination in Arts.
Race (*i. e., nation, tribe, &c. &c.*)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of Affiliated Institutions.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed Candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the above account to be true.

This certificate to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an Affiliated Institution.

Places at which the First Examination in Arts may be held.

Calcutta, Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnagur, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Saugor, Colombo, Candy, and Gowhatty.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

February, 186

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,—I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in

I am, &c.,

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age.
Date of Graduation in Arts.
Race.
Religion (*i. e., nation, tribe, &c. &c.*)
Present occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed Candidate has satisfied me, by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the above account to be true.

To be signed by the Principal of an Affiliated College.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

I certify that duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of 18 , and has been placed in the Division.

The 18 . *Registrar.*

I certify that duly passed the First Examination in Arts held in 18 , and has been placed in Division.

The 18 . *Registrar.*

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University, at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

The 18 . *Chancellor.*

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Master of Arts in this University, at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was examined in

The 18 . *Chancellor.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Seven (7) packages have been lying in my possession for a considerable period, to the undermentioned address :—

CAPTAIN J. S. D. WHITE,
Commanding Musbee Sappers,
with Saraon Field Division,
Camp Balia Ghat.

If not claimed within one month from date hereof, the contents will be sold to defray expenses.

E. J. EVILLE,
Manager, N. W. Dâk Co.,
Lower Divn., Benares.

BENARES, 10*th Feb.* 1864.

Lost or Stolen.

Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. $\frac{01791}{11C}$, for Rupees 55, issued on Government Promissory Note No. 17456 of 1859-60, due on the 30th November 1864, has been lost or stolen from this Office, to which the Note had been sent for cancellation of the Coupons attached. Payment of the missing Coupon has been stopped.

FORT WILLIAM ; LOAN OFFICE, *The* 30*th Jan.* 1864.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accl. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

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Bank Account No.	Name and Address.	Date of opening the Account.	Date of last Deposit.	Date of last Withdrawal.	Date of demise if dead.	Balance.
						Rs. A. P.
2081	G. Baillie, Esq., Trustee of the marriage settlement of Capt. and Mrs. T. R. McQueen	18th June 1836	13th Apl. 1847	6th Feb. 1844	Not known.	644 14 4
4312	H. J. Leighton, Esq., Secy., Tontine of India Account Current of Carthire Mitchell ...	2nd Aug. 1839	...	...		134 8 7
4313	Ditto ditto ditto Maria Erskine Gordon ...	2nd „ „	20th Apl. 1847	6th Aug. 1839		535 10 3
4314	Ditto ditto ditto Surgeon George Meikle ...	2nd „ „	...	...		538 13 4
4315	Ditto ditto ditto Henry Charles ...	2nd „ „	...	...		538 13 4
4316	Ditto ditto ditto Sarah Elizabeth Seymour ...	2nd „ „	24th Apl. 1848	6th Aug. 1839		694 7 8
4318	Ditto ditto ditto Lieutenant George Munro Arthur ...	2nd „ „	...	...		538 13 4
4319	Ditto ditto ditto „ Colonel D. Mackay ...	2nd „ „	17th Apl. 1847	6th Aug. 1839		533 0 9
4321	Ditto ditto ditto „ W. Nixon ...	2nd „ „	...	...		538 13 4
4322	Ditto ditto ditto Enos Saville ...	2nd „ „	...	...		134 8 7
4323	Ditto ditto ditto Lieutenant J. B. Tinton ...	2nd „ „	...	...		538 13 4
4324	Ditto ditto ditto Ramnarain Ghose ...	2nd „ „	...	...		538 13 4
4326	Ditto ditto ditto Lieutenant H. A. Newton ...	2nd „ „	6th Oct. 1847	6th Aug. 1839		124 0 7
4327	Ditto ditto ditto Mary Peter ...	2nd „ „	...	...		134 8 7
4328	Ditto ditto ditto Captain G. Maxwell ...	2nd „ „	...	...		538 13 4
4329	Ditto ditto ditto Margaret Agnew ...	2nd „ „	...	...		538 13 4
4331	Ditto ditto ditto Ensign F. W. Todd ...	2nd „ „	...	...		134 8 7
					Total ...	7,380 14 7

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
The 19th February 1864.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accountant General to the Government of India.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Public are hereby informed that, owing to an alteration made by the English Post Office in the rates of Postage on letters forwarded from the United Kingdom to the places named below, the following reduced rates will in future be levied in India on correspondence destined for transmission to those places through the United Kingdom :—

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*Oregon	Southampton	0	9	4	1	2	8	2	5	4	1	2	8
	Marseilles	0	12	0	1	8	0	3	0	0	1	8	0
British Columbia	Southampton	0	11	4	1	6	8	2	13	4	1	6	8
	Marseilles	0	14	0	1	12	0	3	8	0	1	12	0
Vancouver's Island	Southampton	0	11	4	1	6	8	2	13	4	1	6	8
	Marseilles	0	14	0	1	12	0	3	8	0	1	12	0
*Sandwich Islands	Southampton	0	11	4	1	6	8	2	13	4	1	6	8
	Marseilles	0	14	0	1	12	0	3	8	0	1	12	0

NOTE.—Prepayment of postage is compulsory on correspondence destined for the places marked thus.*

A. M. MONTEATH,
In charge of the Office of Director General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
19th February 1864.

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Half of Government Currency Notes No. 26331 for twenty Rupees, and No. 38327 for ten Rupees.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., C. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 24th February 1864.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, *presiding*.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Major General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K. C. B.

The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.

The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.

The Hon'ble W. Grey.

The Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C. B.

The Hon'ble A. A. Roberts, C. B.

The Hon'ble H. L. Anderson.

The Hon'ble J. N. Bullen.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Vezearam Guzzeputty, Raj Bahadoor of Vizianagram.

The Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadoor.

BURMAH CUSTOMS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE introduced the Bill to give further effect to the provisions of Act IV of 1863, (to give effect to certain provisions of a treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burmah,) and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in two weeks.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE also introduced the Bill to constitute an office of Official Trustee, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in three weeks. He said the Bill was one of those which had been published under the 19th of the Council Rules, by order of the late Lord Elgin. It was a measure introduced principally for the relief of a large class who suffered much from the existing state of the law, although they had not much opportunity of complaining of it—viz., women and minors. The inconveniences to which he alluded were felt much in England, but they made themselves still more felt in India, owing to the condition of Indian society. Trusts of private property might be said to have two objects—the first was to ensure the safety of the Trust Funds, the second was to ensure the regular payment of the annual income derived from those funds. It was impossible to over-estimate the hardships which were suffered

even in England in consequence of breaks occurring in the Trusteeship—breaks arising from the death of Trustees, their leaving England, their becoming lunatics, or generally from the Trustees becoming incapable or unwilling to act in the trusts for the management of which they had been appointed. All the ingenuity of the framers of English trust-deeds had been used to make provision against these contingencies and several Acts of Parliament had also been passed to remove the difficulties of most usual occurrence. The expedient had sometimes suggested itself to people in England, of appointing a Trustee with perpetual succession—a public functionary with an office under him, the trusts descending from one officer to his successor in the office. Such a functionary, however, had never been appointed; partly on account of the dislike of the English nation to the multiplication of public offices, and partly on account of the existence of the Court of Chancery, which was supposed to have the general care of the interests of persons interested in Trust Funds. Joint Stock Companies too had been launched more than once, whose business it should be to undertake trusts, but such schemes had always broken down through the operation of the principle of English law, which would in no case allow a Trustee to receive for his services any remuneration beyond his costs out of pocket. The theory of the English law seemed to be that a man is remunerated for becoming a Trustee, not by a payment in money, but by the claim he creates on his friends and fellow-citizens to undertake trusts for his benefit in return. But here in India European society was so unstable and changing, that there was but little probability of deriving reciprocal advantages from serving as Trustee, while stability and regularity, the primary objects of a trust, were constantly sacrificed by the departures of Trustees to Europe. On the whole he thought that a sufficient case was made out both for having a public office of Trustee in India, and also for departing from the principle of non-remuneration. An Official Trustee had in fact been already appointed, and the principle of the Bill now introduced had been already recognized in Act XVII of 1843, which enabled the Supreme Court to vest Trust Funds in one of its own Officers, who was to be remunerated by a percentage. That Act however was very brief. It did not create an office of Official Trustee, and it applied only to the case of a trust once established, and likely to fail from the Trustee having departed from the jurisdiction of the Court. It moreover did not provide sufficiently for the security of the Trust Funds; and in Madras a sad case of defalcation of an Official Trustee had recently occurred. In framing the present Bill, he (Mr Maine) had followed somewhat the Administrator General's Act. Since the Bill was published, the opinions of several of the local Governments and of the High Courts had been taken: those opinions were very generally favorable, but there was a difference of opinion as to the rate of remuneration proper for the Official Trustee. When preparing the Bill, he had consulted various mercantile men, solicitors, and other persons likely to be best informed on the subject; and from what he learnt from them, he had thought that the remuneration provided for in the Bill would be sufficient. That was a fit subject for discussion in Committee, and he doubted not that if those Members of the Council who were best acquainted with commercial matters would allow themselves to be put upon the Select Committee, a satisfactory solution of the question would be arrived at.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Act XXI of 1856, Extension Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington moved for leave to introduce a Bill to extend Act XXI of 1856 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal). He said that the necessity for the Bill arose out of the state of the law in the Central Provinces, or rather from the want of law in those Provinces to regulate the proceedings of the local Officers in respect of the matters to which the Bill related. Since the Central Provinces came under British Rule, the spirit of the Abkaree Laws in force in the Presidency of Bengal had, he believed, been generally observed in them, though, as regarded some parts of the Provinces, it was doubtful whether what had been done in this respect rested on any legal foundation. It was not proposed to confine the operation of the Bill to the Central Provinces. It was possible that there were other parts of the country under the immediate administration of the Governor-General of India in Council, in which there might be the same absence of any specific law in respect to the Abkaree Department as had been found to be the case in the Central Provinces. In order therefore to obviate the necessity of future legislation in respect to any such place, the Bill gave the Governor-General of India in Council a general power to extend the provisions of Act XXI of 1856 to any Province or place under the immediate administration of the Government of India in which the Act was not now in force: a Section was added which provided that, when so extended, the Governor-General should declare the authorities by whom the Act should be administered in such Province or place. This Section was rendered necessary by the different character of the Executive or Government agency employed in the Central Provinces and other Non-Regulation Territories, and the Presidency of Bengal for which Act XXI of 1856 was framed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Military Cantonments Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine introduced the Bill to regulate the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and the superintendence of Police and conservancy within the limits of Military Cantonments, and in moving that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in three weeks, said that this Bill originated in a legal difficulty. A Cantonment Joint Magistrate was a Joint Magistrate whose jurisdiction was localized in a Cantonment, but he was ordinarily a Commissioned Officer, and hence it was argued that the office was illegally constituted, as being one of those which could only be filled by a Member of the Civil Service. He would not enter into that question, which the Bill would conclusively settle, but would only say that the early history of the office of Joint Magistrate was exceedingly obscure, and that though an office might be irregularly filled, it by no means followed as a necessary legal consequence that it was illegally constituted. Under the present Bill, the Cantonment Joint Magistrate

would become a Cantonment Magistrate; a functionary of a new kind, whose office would fall within the proviso in the Civil Service Act, which declared that no new office created in India was necessarily to be filled by a Civilian. Advantage had been taken of the opportunity to consolidate and elucidate the law relating to Civil and Criminal Justice, as administered in Cantonments. But little however of the Bill was substantially new law, the provisions of two Sections excepted. One of these was Section X, which enabled the local Governments to make rules for a variety of purposes; he would read the clauses of it:

1st.—For regulating in cases in which the land within the limits of the Cantonment is the property of Government, and the occupation and use of which by private persons is only permissive, the conditions under which such occupation or use shall be allowed, and under which the Government may resume possession of such land, and under which compensation shall be given to persons occupying or using the land so resumed.

2nd.—For maintaining proper registers of property within the limits of the Cantonment and for providing for the registration of transfers of such property.

3rd.—For regulating the manner in which houses within the limits of the Cantonment shall be claimable for purchase or hire, when necessary, for the accommodation of Military Officers.

4th.—For regulating the management and expenditure of any funds made available by law or by the Government for the purpose of public improvements within the limits of the Cantonment, or for carrying out any Rules and Regulations passed under this Section and the appointment of the necessary servants and establishments.

5th.—For the definition and prohibition of public nuisances.

6th.—For the maintenance generally of the Cantonment in a proper sanitary condition; for the prevention and cure of disease; for the management and regulation of the public roads, of conservancy and drainage; for the regulation and inspection of public and private necessaries, urinals, cess-pools, drains, and all places in which filth or rubbish is deposited; of slaughter-houses, public markets, houses of ill-fame, burial and burning grounds, and of all offensive or dangerous trades and occupations.

7th.—For the supervision and regulation of public wells, tanks, springs or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use.

8th.—For the execution and promotion of works of public utility and convenience.

9th.—For the registration of deaths, and for making and recording observations and facts important for the public health and interests.

10th.—For the imposition of penalties on persons convicted of the breach of any Rule or Regulation passed under this Section, and for prescribing the manner in which offences under such Rules and Regulations shall be inquired into or be cognizable by any public servant. Provided that no such penalty shall exceed a fine of fifty Rupees, or imprisonment exceeding eight days.

The earlier clauses of the Section embraced matters which were notoriously sources of heart-burning and discontent in Cantonments. The later clauses covered the great causes of those glaring sanitary defects in Cantonments which had recently attracted so much attention. It was much better that the local Government should make rules on these subjects than that they should be regulated by any general enactment, for the circumstances of one Cantonment differed widely from those of another. He thought the list of subjects might properly be lengthened in Select Committee. His Excellency in Executive Council had recently appointed a Commission to collect and disseminate information as to the application of sanitary art to India, and if the Commission were placed in contact with the local Governments, they might usefully be left to exercise a wide discretion in framing rules, and might thus be able to combat sources of disease yet more prolific than any now specified in the Section. The other Section which exhibited a novelty in law was Section VI, and with regard to that, a perfect stream of communications had flowed in upon him. That Section was as follows:—

"The Cantonment Magistrate shall, within the limits of the Cantonment to which he is appointed, exercise in subordination to the Inspector-General of Police appointed under Act V of 1861 *(for the Regulation of Police)* all the powers which are vested by the said Act in a District Superintendent of Police, and shall in all Police proceedings be subject to the general control and direction of the Commanding Officer of such Cantonment, in like manner as the District Superintendent is, under Section IV of the said Act, subject to the general control and direction of the Magistrate of the District."

He spoke with much hesitation on the point, for he (Mr. Maine) had but little acquaintance with the conditions of Indian society in the Mofussil; but he thought that the opinions which had reached him might be classed as follows. First, there were two extreme views, which he might call the ultra-Military view, and the ultra-Civil view. The ultra-Military view, which, he should say, was rather hinted at than expressed, was that all persons of whatsoever description within a Military Cantonment should be subject to Military Law exclusively. The ultra-Civil view was much more plausible, and had much more to recommend it; it was, that every Cantonment should be part of the Civil district, and that the Magistrate of the district should have the same power within the Cantonment as he had without it. This view might possibly be tenable in Bengal Proper: but as concerned Upper India, it was vain to deny that it was a country militarily held, and it would be mischievous to impair in any way the prestige and authority of Commanding Officers. An even greater evil of the arrangement proposed was that it might tempt the Commanding Officer to use his soldiers for the suppression of civil crime, and if any one thing was settled by experience, it was that soldiers made the worst of Policemen. Other opinions which prevailed amounted to a compromise between these extremes, and one of these compromises was reflected in the Section as drawn. It was however open to the objection that it set aside the principle of the new Police Act, which

deprived the Magistrate of direct power over the Police, and on the whole, if the Select Committee to whom the Bill would be referred should consent, he would prefer an arrangement, also in the nature of a compromise, which had been suggested to him by Colonel Barrow, the Commissioner of Lucknow, who had had much experience as a Cantonment Joint Magistrate. The new Section, to which he was prepared to assent in Committee, would run as follows :—

"The District Superintendent of Police shall within the limits of the Cantonment, in subordination to the Inspector-General of Police under Act V of 1861 (for the Regulation of Police), exercise the powers of a Police Officer, and shall in the administration of the Police be subject to the general control and direction of the Commanding Officer of such Cantonment, in like manner as under Section IV of the said Act he is subject to the Magistrate of the District."

The residue of the Bill seemed to be generally approved of, although some valuable suggestions had reached him applying to points of detail.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FRENCH BANK BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enable the "Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris" to sue and be sued in the name of the Chief Manager of the Indian Agencies of the said Company.

ALIMENTARY SALT (CENTRAL PROVINCES) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HARINGTON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for regulating the importation and manufacture of Alimentary Salt in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HARINGTON also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named :—

On the Bill to give further effect to the provisions of Act IV of 1863 (to give effect to certain provisions of a treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burmah)—the Hon'ble Messrs. Harington, Maine, Ellis, and Bullen.

On the Bill to constitute an office of Official Trustee—the Hon'ble Messrs. Harington, Maine, Ellis, Roberts, Anderson, Brown, and Bullen.

On the Bill to regulate the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and the superintendence of Police and conservancy within the limits of Military Cantonments—the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Harington, Maine, Grey, Ellis, Roberts, and Anderson.

The Council adjourned.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th Feb. 1864.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 10.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1864.

An Act to give validity to certain proceedings of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee.

Preamble.

Whereas the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee was constituted by the Governor in Council of Bombay on the fifth day of July 1861 without the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council as required by Section 1 of Act XLII of 1860 *for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter* having been given: and whereas the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council to the constitution of the said Court was granted on the twenty-eighth day of November 1863: and whereas doubts are entertained as to the validity of the orders and decisions passed and the proceedings held by the said Court before the twenty-eighth day of November 1863, and it is desirable that such doubts should be removed: It is enacted as follows :—

Sanction given by Governor-General to constitution of Small Cause Court at Kurrachee to have effect as if given before 5th July 1861.

I. The sanction given by the Governor-General of India in Council on the twenty-eighth day of November 1863 to the constitution of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee, shall have the same effect as if it had been given before the fifth day of July 1861: and no order or decision passed, and no proceeding held by the said Court on or after the said fifth day of July 1861, and before the said twenty-eighth day of November 1863, shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of such order or decision having been passed, or such proceeding having been held without the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council to the constitution of the said Court having been previously given.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1864.

An Act to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that in certain cases offenders should be liable, under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, to the punishment of whipping; It is enacted as follows :—

Whipping added to the punishments described in Section 53 of the Penal Code.

I. In addition to the punishments described in Section 53 of the Indian Penal Code, offenders are also liable to whipping under the provisions of the said Code.

Offences punishable with whipping in lieu of other punishment prescribed by Penal Code.

II. Whoever commits any of the following offences may be punished with whipping in lieu of any punishment to which he may for such offence be liable under the Indian Penal Code, that is to say :—

1. Theft, as defined in Section 378 of the said Code.

2. Theft in a building, tent, or vessel, as defined in Section 380 of the said Code.

3. Theft by a Clerk or servant, as defined in Section 381 of the said Code.

4. Theft after preparation for causing death or hurt, as defined in Section 382 of the said Code.

5. Extortion by threat, as defined in Section 388 of the said Code.

6. Putting a person in fear of accusation in order to commit extortion, as defined in Section 389 of the said Code.

7. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 of the said Code.

8. Dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of a Dacoity, as defined in Section 412 of the said Code.

9. Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, as defined in Sections 443 and 445 of the said Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping under this Section.

10. Lurking house-trespass by night or house-breaking by night, as defined in Sections 444 and 446 of the said Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping under this Section.

On second conviction of any offence mentioned in last Section, whipping may be added to other punishment.

III. Whoever, having been previously convicted of any one of the offences specified in the last preceding Section, shall again be convicted of the same offence, may be punished with whipping in lieu of or in addition to any other punishment to which he may for such offence be liable under the Indian Penal Code.

Offences punishable, in case of second conviction, with whipping in addition to other punishment.

IV. Whoever, having been previously convicted of any one of the following offences, shall be again convicted of the same offence, may be punished with whipping in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code, that is to say :—

1. Giving or fabricating false evidence in such manner as to be punishable under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code.

2. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of a capital offence, as defined in Section 194 of the said Code.

3. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment, as defined in Section 195 of the said Code.

4. Falsely charging any person with having committed an unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377 of the said Code.

5. Assaulting or using criminal force to any woman with intent to outrage her modesty, as defined in Section 354 of the said Code.

6. Rape, as defined in Section 375 of the said Code.

7. Unnatural offences, as defined in Section 377 of the said Code.

8. Robbery or Dacoity, as defined in Sections 390 and 391 of the said Code.

9. Attempting to commit Robbery, as defined in Section 393 of the said Code.

10. Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394 of the said Code.

11. Habitually receiving or dealing in stolen property, as defined in Section 413 of the said Code.

12. Forgery, as defined in Section 463 of the said Code.

13. Forgery of a document, as defined in Section 466 of the said Code.

14. Forgery of a document, as defined in Section 467 of the said Code.

15. Forgery for the purpose of cheating, as defined in Section 468 of the said Code.

16. Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, as defined in Section 469 of the said Code.

17. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, as defined in Sections 443 and 445 of the said Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping under this Section.

18. Lurking house-trespass by night or house-breaking by night, as defined in Sections 444 and 446 of the said Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping under this Section.

Juvenile offender punishable with whipping for offences not punishable with death.

V. Any juvenile offender who commits any offence which is not by the Indian Penal Code punishable with death, may, whether for a first or any other offence, be punished with whipping in lieu of any other punishment to which he may for such offence be liable under the said Code.

When offences specified in Section IV may be punished with whipping in Frontier Districts and wild tracts.

VI. Whenever any local Government shall by notification in the Official Gazette have declared the provisions of this Section to be in force in any Frontier District or any wild tract of country within the jurisdiction of such local Government, any person who shall in such district or tract of country after such notification as aforesaid commit any of the offences specified in Section IV of this Act, may be punished with whipping in lieu of any other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code.

Exemption of females.

VII. No female shall be punished with whipping, nor shall any person who may be sentenced to death, or to transportation, or to Penal Servitude, or to imprisonment for more than five years, be punished with whipping.

Officers inferior to Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class not to pass sentence of whipping unless expressly empowered by Government.

VIII. No sentence of whipping shall be passed by any Officer inferior to a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, unless he shall have been expressly empowered by the local Government to pass sentences of whipping.

Whipping if awarded in addition to imprisonment, when to be inflicted.

IX. When the punishment of whipping is awarded in addition to imprisonment, by a Court whose sentence is open to revision by a superior Court, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the superior Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or in case of an appeal immediately on the receipt of the order of the Court confirming the sentence if such order shall not be received within the fifteen days.

Mode of inflicting the punishment.

X. In the case of an adult, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument in such mode and on such part of the person as the local Government shall direct, and in the case of a juvenile offender, it shall be inflicted in the way of school discipline with a light rattan. In no case, if the cat of nine tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed 150 lashes, or if the rattan be

employed shall the punishment exceed 30 stripes. The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, or of an Officer authorized to exercise any of the powers of a Magistrate, and also, unless the Court which passed the sentence shall otherwise order, in the presence of a Medical Officer.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

XI. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a Medical Officer, if present, certifies, or unless it appears to the Justice of the Peace or other Officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment; and if during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a Medical Officer certifies, or it appears to the Officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, execution shall be stayed. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Nor by instalments.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under the last Section.

XII. In any case in which, under the last preceding Section of this Act, no part of a sentence of whipping is carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it, and the said Court may, at its discretion, either order the discharge of the offender, or sentence him in lieu of whipping to imprisonment for any period which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence; provided that the whole period of imprisonment shall not exceed that to which the offender is liable under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, or that which the said Court is competent to award.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 25th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1864.

An Act for regulating the importation and manufacture of alimentary Salt, in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the levy of a Customs Duty upon Salt in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and to extend to the said Territories certain provisions of Act XIV of 1843 *(for regulating the levy of Customs Duties and the manufacture of Salt in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal)*, and of Act XXXVI of 1855 *(to empower Officers of Customs and Land Revenue to search houses and other enclosed places for contraband Salt in the North-Western Provinces)*, and of Act XIX of 1862 *(to extend to the Province of Oude certain provisions of Acts XIV of* 1843, *and XXXVI of* 1855, *relating to the manufacture of contraband Salt, and to amend the last named Act)*; It is enacted as follows :—

Section XIV of Act XIV of 1843 partially repealed.

I. So much of Section XIV Act XIV of 1843 as declares that nothing in the said Act contained shall apply or be deemed to apply to the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, is hereby repealed.

Customs Duty on Salt imported into the Central Provinces.

II. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council to order the levy of a Customs Duty not exceeding three Rupees per maund on Salt imported into the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Certain provisions of Act XIV of 1843, of Act XXXVI of 1855, and of Act XX of 1862, extended to the Central Provinces.

III. So much of Sections III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and XIII of Act XIV of 1843 as relates to the manufacture and importation of alimentary Salt, and to the prevention and punishment of the illicit manufacture and importation of such Salt, and Sections I, II, III, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX of Act XXXVI of 1855 *(to empower Officers of Customs and Land Revenue to search houses and other enclosed places for contraband Salt in the North-Western Provinces)*, and Section II of Act XIX of 1862 *(to extend to the Province of Oude certain provisions of Acts XIV of* 1843, *and XXXVI of* 1855, *relating to the manufacture of contraband Salt, and to amend the last named Act)* are hereby extended to the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Indemnity to Collectors of Customs and others.

IV. Every Collector of Customs and other Officer in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces however such Officer is designated, is hereby indemnified for any thing done before the passing of this Act, which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been in force, and no action or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such Collector or other Officer in respect of any thing so done.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd March 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1864.

An Act to enable the "Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris" to sue and be sued in the name of the Chief Manager of the Indian Agencies of the said Company.

Preamble.

Whereas certain persons have formed themselves into a Company at Paris for the transaction of Banking business under the name of the "Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris": and whereas the said Company is constituted and established under and by virtue of various Imperial decrees of the French Government, Notarial Acts, and Articles of Agreement,

whereby it is provided (amongst other things) that the said Company may continue to exist and carry on business for a term of thirty years from the eighteenth day of March 1857, that the shareholders of the Company shall be responsible only to the amount of their shares respectively, that the rights and liabilities attached to each share shall follow its transmission into whatever hands it may pass, and that the Company may establish, on its own responsibility, and with the authority of the Minister of Finance Agencies in France and in French or Foreign Colonies, such Agencies to be organized and conducted in the same manner as the Comptoir D'Escompte itself: and whereas Agencies of the said Company have been recently established in Calcutta and in Bombay: and whereas on the thirtieth day of April 1862, a Convention was concluded and signed at Paris between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, comprising the following Articles, that is to say :—" first—The High contracting parties declare that they mutually grant to all Companies and other Associations, commercial, industrial, or financial, constituted and authorized in conformity with the laws in force in either of the two countries, the power of exercising all their rights, and of appearing before the Tribunals, whether for the purpose of bringing an action or for defending the same, throughout the dominions and possessions of the other Power, subject to the sole condition of conforming to the laws of such dominions and possessions. Second—It is agreed that the stipulations of the preceding Article shall apply as well to Companies and Associations constituted and authorized previously to the signature of the present Convention as to those which may subsequently be so constituted and authorized. Third—The present Convention is concluded without limit as to duration. Either of the High Powers shall however be at liberty to terminate it by giving to the other a year's previous notice. The two High Powers moreover reserve to themselves the power to introduce into the Convention, by common consent, any modifications which experience may show to be desirable" : and whereas it is desirable that effect should be given to the said Convention so far as the Comptoir D'Escompte and its Agencies now or hereafter established are concerned : It is enacted as follows :—

"British India."

I. Unless the contrary appears from the context, in construing this Act, the words "British India" denote the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty the Queen by the Statue 21 and 22 Vic. Ch. 106, entitled "an Act for the better Government of India" except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca :

Number.

Words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number :

Gender.

Words importing the masculine gender include females :

"Person."

And the word "Person" includes any Company or Association or body of persons whether incorporated or not.

All suits and proceedings by, or on behalf of, or against, the Comptoir D'Escompte shall be instituted in the name of, or against, the Chief Manager for the time being of the Agencies in British India, as the nominal plaintiff or defendant, and shall not abate, &c., on death or removal of such Manager.

II. From and after the passing of this Act, all suits and other proceedings whatsoever, for any injury or wrong done to any real or personal property of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, in whomsoever the same may for the time being be vested, whether in the said Company, or in some person or persons in trust for the said Company, or upon or in respect of any present liability to the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or upon any Bonds, Covenants, Contracts, or Agreements which already have been or hereafter shall be given to or entered into with the said Company, or to or with any person whomsoever in trust for the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or wherein the said Comptoir D'Escompte is or shall be interested, and also all instruments and petitions to found any adjudication of Insolvency in any Court against any person indebted to the said Comptoir D'Escompte, and liable to have been made insolvent by the laws now or at any time hereafter in force relating to Insolvents in British India, and generally all other proceedings whatsoever to be commenced, or carried on, by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or wherein the said Comptoir D'Escompte is or shall be interested against any person, whether such person is or shall then be a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte or not, shall and lawfully may be commenced and prosecuted in the name of the person who shall be the Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte at the time such suit or proceeding shall be commenced as the nominal plaintiff or petitioner for or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, and all suits and proceedings, as well for subsisting as future accruing claims, debts, or demands to be commenced against the said Comptoir D'Escompte by any person, whether such person is or shall then be a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte or not, shall be commenced and prosecuted against the said Chief Manager for the time being, as the nominal defendant or respondent for and on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, and the death, removal, resignation or any other act of such Chief Manager, or his bankruptcy or insolvency shall not abate or prejudice any suit or other proceeding commenced under this Act, but the same may be continued, prosecuted and carried on or defended in the name of any other the Chief Manager for the time being of the said Agencies.

In criminal proceedings, property whether vested in Comptoir D'Escompte or Trustees, may be described as property of Comptoir or of Chief Manager.

III. From and after the passing of this Act, in all criminal proceedings instituted or carried on by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, for for fraud or injury upon or against the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or for any offence whatever relating to any money, notes, bills, effects, securities, or any real or personal property of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or for any other offence against the said Comptoir D'Escompte, it shall be lawful to state such money, notes, bills, effects and securities, and other real and personal property, in whomsoever the same may be vested, whether in the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or in some person

or persons in trust for the said Comptoir D'Escompte, to be the money, notes, bills, effects and securities, or property of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or of the Chief Manager for the time being of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte; and any offence committed with intent to injure or defraud the said Comptoir D'Escompte shall, and lawfully may in such proceedings be said to have been committed with intent to injure or defraud the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or such Chief Manager for the time being as aforesaid, and any offender may thereupon be lawfully convicted of any such offence; and in all other proceedings in which, before the passing of this Act, it would have been necessary to state the names of the persons composing the said Comptoir D'Escompte, it shall be lawful and sufficient to state the name of such Chief Manager; and the death, resignation, or removal of such Chief Manager shall not abate or render defective, or in anywise affect or prejudice such criminal proceedings.

Actions against the Comptoir on contracts with it not to be defeated because plaintiff is a partner.

IV. No suit which may be commenced in any Court in British India against the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or the Chief Manager for the time being of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, upon or arising out of any contract entered into by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, shall be in anywise affected or defeated by reason of the plaintiff therein, or of any other person who may be in anywise interested in such action, being a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte; but any shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte, shall have the same right of action and remedy to be proceeded in and enforced in the same manner against the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or such Chief Manager for the time being as aforesaid, upon any contract, and for any debt, damage or demand whatsoever, which he might have had if he had been a stranger, and not a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte.

Suit by Comptoir on contract not to be defeated because defendant is a partner.

V. No suit commenced by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte in the name of the Chief Manager for the time being as aforesaid by virtue of this Act, upon or arising out of any contract whatsoever, entered into by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or for the recovery of any debt damage or demand whatsoever due or owing to the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or for any other cause or any other account, shall be in any wise affected or defeated by or by reason of the defendant therein, or any person or persons who may be in anywise interested in such suit, being a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte, but the said Comptoir D'Escompte shall and may have the same right of suit and remedy to be proceeded in and enforced in the same manner against any shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte, either alone or jointly with any other person, upon any contract, and upon and for any debt, damage, or demand whatsoever, which the said Comptoir D'Escompte might have had if such cause of action had arisen with a stranger, and not with a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte.

Chief Manager to cause a memorial to be enrolled containing certain particulars.

VI. The Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte shall have an Office for the transaction of the business of the Comptoir D'Escompte. He shall cause a memorial, in the form and to the effect set forth in the Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit of, verified by a declaration in writing made by him before a Judge of the High Court of Judicature within the jurisdiction of which his Office is situated, to be enrolled amongst the records of the said High Court. Such memorial shall, prior to being enrolled, be signed by the said Chief Manager, and shall be accompanied by or have annexed thereto, or endorsed thereon copies of the decrees, notarial acts, articles, and other instruments under which the Company is established, and copies of the various rules under which the business of the Company is conducted. The memorial shall set forth the situation of the Office of the Chief Manager and of every other Office and place in British India in or at which the business of the Comptoir D'Escompte is carried on: and it shall contain a statement of the amount both of the nominal and of the paid-up capital, the number of shares into which the capital is divided, the amount of each share, and the amount of capital (if any) which the Comptoir D'Escompte shall have set aside for their working capital in British India, and if the last mentioned capital be other than money, then a statement of how it stands invested, and in whose name.

Authority of Chief Manager to be authenticated.

VII. No memorial shall be enrolled unless the authority of the Chief Manager by whom it is signed, and the copies of the decrees, acts, deeds, and other documents accompanying the memorial shall be authenticated by the signature and seal of the French Financial Minister, and countersigned by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General in Paris for the time being.

Memorial of change in Chief Manager or in facts set forth in former memorial to be enrolled.

VIII. Whenever any new Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the said Company shall be appointed, or any change in or addition to any of the facts stated in any memorial which may have been enrolled shall take place, a like memorial in the form and to the effect set forth in the Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, verified as aforesaid, shall, within twelve calendar months after such appointment, change, or addition shall have been made, be enrolled as aforesaid, specifying the name and description of such new Chief Manager, and containing a statement of the change or addition which may have taken place in the facts aforesaid.

False declaration an offence under the Penal Code.

IX. If any declaration made for the purpose of verifying a memorial under this Act shall be false or untrue in any material particular, the person wilfully making such declaration shall be guilty of an offence within the meaning of Section 199 of the Indian Penal Code.

Comptoir not to sue under this Act till after enrolment of memorial, and person named in last memorial to remain liable till fresh memorial is enrolled.

X. Until such memorial as first hereinbefore mentioned shall have been duly verified and enrolled, no action or suit shall be brought by the said Comptoir D'Escompte under the authority of this Act: and until the memorial by this Act required to be verified and enrolled in the event of the appointment of a new Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, shall have been duly verified and enrolled, the person whose name shall appear in the last memorial which shall have been duly verified and enrolled, shall be liable to all such suits and executions upon judgment or decree and other proceedings under this Act, and in the same manner, as if he had not ceased to be such Chief Manager, and as if no new Chief Manager had been appointed.

Examined copy to be a proof of contents of memorial.

XI. An examined copy of every memorial enrolled pursuant to this Act, certified to be a true copy by and under the hand and signature of a Registrar for the time being of the High Court of Judicature in which the same shall have been enrolled, shall be received in evidence as proof of the contents of such memorial; and proof shall not be required that the person by whom the memorial purports to be verified was, at the time of such verification, Chief Manager as aforesaid of the said Agencies.

Judgment or order against Chief Manager how to be executed.

XII. Execution on every judgment, decree, and order made or pronounced in any suit or proceeding in any Court in British India against the Chief Manager for the time being as aforesaid, shall and may be issued and enforced against any property in British India belonging to the Comptoir D'Escompte. All the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, as to the attachment of property before judgment and after judgment, shall in all suits against the Chief Manager have full force and effect as regards property in British India belonging to the Comptoir D'Escompte. So long as the full amount recoverable by any person under any judgment, decree, or order shall not have been recovered, no execution issued from any Court in British India, nor any thing in this Act, shall in any way prejudice or injure the right of such person to proceed in France, under the privileges and powers reserved to British subjects by and under the said Convention of the thirtieth of April 1862, for the recovery of the amount unrecovered.

No person to bring more than one suit for the same demand against any Chief Manager, nor the Comptoir against any other person.

XIII. No person having or claiming to have any demand upon or against the said Comptoir D'Escompte shall, when the same has been so determined as to have been pleadable in bar against such person, bring more than one suit in respect of such demand; and the proceedings in any suit which may have been brought against the Chief Manager for the time being of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte under the authority of this Act, if so determined, may be pleaded in bar of any suit in any Court in British India, for the same cause against any other such Chief Manager; and in case of any demand which the said Comptoir D'Escompte now has or hereafter may have upon or against any person, whether a shareholder of the said Comptoir D'Escompte or not, and which shall have been determined in any action or suit commenced or prosecuted by the Chief Manager for the time being, the proceedings in such suit may be pleaded in bar of any other suit, in any such Court as aforesaid, for the same demand, which may be commenced or prosecuted by the same or any other such Chief Manager as aforesaid.

SCHEDULE (A).

Referred to in Section VI of this Act.

Memorial made the day of by the Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris, pursuant to Act VIII of 1864 of the Governor-General of India in Council, intituled "An Act "to enable the Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris "to sue and be sued in the name of the Chief "Manager of the Indian Agencies of the said "Company," setting forth the particulars prescribed by Section VI of the said Act.

Situation of Office of Chief Manager ... ...
Situation of other Offices and places in British India ...
Entire Nominal Capital of the Company ... ...
Paid-up Capital ... ...
Number of Shares ... ...
Amount of each Share ...
Amount of Capital set aside for operations in British India
Mode in which the same is invested ... ...
Name in which the same is invested ... .

I, *A. B.*, Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris, do solemnly and sincerely declare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the above written memorial is true in all respects.

(Signed) A. B.

Declared, &c., before me, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at

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SCHEDULE (B)

Referred to in Section VIII of this Act.

Memorial made the day of by the Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris, pursuant to Act VIII of 1864 of the Governor-General of India in Council, intituled "An Act to enable the Comptoir D'Escompte, &c.," *(as in foregoing,)* setting forth particulars of change or

changes as prescribed by Section VIII of the said Act.

Name and description of new Chief Manager ... ...
or
New situation of Office of Chief Manager ....
or
Other change ... ...

I, *C. D.*, Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris, do solemnly and sincerely declare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the above written memorial is true in all respects.

(Signed) C. D.

Declared before me, &c., &c. *(as before)*.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in three weeks :—

No. 3 OF 1864.

A Bill to amend Act VIII of 1851 *(for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges).*

Preamble.

Whereas by Act VIII of 1851 *(for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges)* authority was given for the levy of certain rates of Toll, not exceeding the rates mentioned in the Schedule annexed to that Act; and whereas it is expedient to make certain alterations in respect to the rates in the said Schedule mentioned; It is enacted as follows :—

Schedule of Act VIII of 1851 repealed, and another Schedule substituted.

1. The Schedule to the said Act VIII of 1851 is hereby repealed except as to any proceedings pending at the time at which this Act shall come into operation, and except as to any rate of Toll levied theretofore. All the provisions of the said Act, applicable or referring to the rates of Toll mentioned in the said Schedule, shall be applicable and refer to the rates of Toll mentioned in the Schedule to this Act annexed, which shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act VIII of 1851.

SCHEDULE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
On every four-wheeled Carriage on springs -	2	0	0
On every two-wheeled Carriage on springs (except Native hackeries) -	1	0	0
On every Native hackery on springs -	0	2	0
On every four-wheeled Carriage without springs - - -	0	6	0
On every two-wheeled Carriage without springs - - -	0	4	0
On every cart and hackery not on springs drawn by 8 bullocks, if laden	1	8	0
Ditto, if not laden - -	0	8	0
On every cart and hackery drawn by 6 bullocks, if laden - -	0	12	0
Ditto, if not laden - -	0	6	0
On every cart or hackery drawn by 4 bullocks, if laden - -	0	8	0
Ditto, if not laden - -	0	4	0
On every cart and hackery drawn by 2 bullocks, if laden - -	0	4	0
Ditto, if not laden - -	0	2	0
Buffaloes or Bullocks, per head, if laden	0	1	0
Ditto, if not laden - -	0	0	6
On every Elephant, if laden -	2	0	0
Ditto, if not laden - -	1	0	0
On every Camel, if laden - -	0	8	0
Ditto, if not laden - -	0	4	0
On every Horse, if laden or ridden -	0	1	6
Ditto, unladen or led - -	0	0	9
On every Tattoo, if laden or ridden -	0	0	9
Ditto, unladen or led - -	0	0	6
On every score of Sheep or Goats -	0	2	0
On every herd of Swine per hundred -	0	4	0
On every Mule - - -	0	0	3
On every Ass - - -	0	0	2
On every Palankeen or Tonjon with bearers - - -	1	0	0
On every Palna or small Native Palankeen with bearers - -	0	4	0
On every Native Dooly with bearers -	0	2	0
On every person carrying a load for hire	0	0	2

N. B.—Animals drawing any vehicle for which Toll can be demanded are not to be also charged with Toll.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to amend the Schedule annexed to Act VIII of 1851, which regulates the rates of Toll to be levied on Public Roads and Bridges throughout India.

The Schedule in question has been found to be defective in some respects. The maximum rates are many of them too low, and certain provisions, —such as one which enacts that Toll is to be levied on carts and hackeries according to the diameter of the wheels—are oppressive, and open a door to extortion on the part of the Toll Collectors. Altogether it is desirable that the Schedule should be revised and modified.

In the Schedule which is annexed to the present Bill, the maximum rates which may be levied have been on the average somewhat increased; and such other modifications as experience has proved to be necessary have been introduced.

H. S. MAINE.

The 10th February 1864.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th February 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in two weeks:—

No. 4 OF 1864.

A Bill to give further effect to the provisions of Act IV of 1863 *(to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burmah).*

Preamble.

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the more effectual carrying out of the provisions of Act IV of 1863 *(to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burmah)*; It is enacted as follows:—

Governor-General in Council to pass rules to give effect to Act IV of 1863.

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council to make and issue rules to give effect to the said Act IV of 1863, and regulate all matters relating to the import and export of goods or otherwise arising under that Act: and from time to time to add to, alter or revoke such rules or any of them. Provided that no rule so made shall be inconsistent with any provision of the said Act IV of 1863, and that the penalties prescribed in such rules for their infringement shall not exceed, and shall so far as circumstances will admit be the same as, or similar to, the penalties prescribed in the like cases by Act VI of 1863 *(to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India)*. All rules made under this Section shall be published in the Gazette of India.

Proviso.

Indemnity.

II. Every Collector of Customs or other Officer is hereby indemnified for every thing done on or after the date on which the said Act IV of 1863 came into operation, in collecting or enforcing the duty imposed under the provisions of that Act, or by virtue of any order of Government or otherwise in carrying the said Act IV of 1863 into effect: and no action or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such Collector or other Officer in respect of any thing so done.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act IV of 1863 was passed to give effect to the provisions as to Customs Duties which were contained in the Treaty recently entered into by the late Earl of Elgin as Viceroy and Governor-General of India with His Majesty the King of Burmah. The Act was framed so as to follow the terms of the Treaty as closely as possible; and it does not provide for the carrying out of the details of the system established under the Treaty and the Act. Some such provisions have been found by the authorities in Burmah to be absolutely necessary, in order to protect the interests of the Government, and carry out the intentions of the Treaty.

Those provisions cannot well be embodied in a legislative enactment, and it is thought better that they should be made from time to time as occasion shall require by the Governor-General of India in Council. The Bill now prepared accordingly gives this power to the Governor-General in Council, merely stipulating that any rules made shall not be inconsistent with Act IV of 1863, and shall be as similar as circumstances will permit, to the rules in force in the like cases under the Indian Customs Act—VI of 1863.

The Customs Officers in Burmah have in fact been acting for some time under certain Rules which it was found necessary to lay down: and as the carrying out of these rules without their having ever in any way had the force of law given them, may have caused some of the acts done under them to be not strictly legal, the opportunity is taken to indemnify the Customs Officers for any thing done by them under the rules.

The 17th February 1864. H. S. MAINE.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report thereon in one week:—

No. 5 OF 1864.

A Bill to extend Act XXI of 1856 *(to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).*

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give the Governor-General of India in Council power to extend the provisions of Act XXI of 1856 *(to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal)* to any of the Provinces under the immediate administration of the Governor-General of India in Council in which the said Act is not now in force; It is enacted as follows:—

Governor-General of India in Council may extend Act XXI of 1856 to any Non-Regulation Province.

1. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, by order published in the Gazette of India, to extend the provisions of the said Act XXI of 1856 to any province or place under the immediate administration of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Governor-General in Council to declare the authorities by whom Act XXI of 1856 is to be administered.

II. Whenever the Governor-General of India in Council shall extend the said Act XXI of 1856 to any province or place under the powers hereinbefore in that behalf contained, the Governor-General in Council shall by notification in the Gazette of India declare the authorities by whom the said Act XXI of 1856 shall be administered in such province or place.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The necessity for this Bill has arisen out of the state of the Law in the Central Provinces, or rather from the want of Law in those Provinces for regulating the proceedings of the local Officers in respect of the matters to which the Bill relates. I believe it is the case that since the introduction of British rule into the Central Provinces, the spirit of the Abkaree Laws in force in the Presidency of Bengal has generally been observed in those Provinces, though as regards some part of the Provinces it is doubtful whether what has been done in this respect rests upon any legal foundation. It is not proposed to limit the application of the Bill to the Central Provinces. It is possible that there are other parts of the country under the immediate administration of the Governor-General of India in Council in which there is the same absence of any specific Law in relation to the Abkaree Department, as has been found to be the case in the Central Provinces. In order therefore to avoid the necessity of future legislation in respect of any such places, the Bill proposes to give the Governor-General of India in Council a general power to extend Act XXI of 1856 to any place under the immediate administration of the Government of India in which the Act is not now in force. A Section has been added, empowering the Governor-General in Council, whenever the Act is extended to any place as provided in the first Section of the Bill, to declare by what authorities the Act shall be administered in such place. This provision is rendered necessary by the different character of the Executive or Government Agency employed in the Central Provinces and other Non-Regulation Districts, and the Presidency of Bengal for which Act XXI of 1856 was framed.

H. B. HARINGTON.

The 24th February 1864.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1473 A.

Fort William, the 15th February 1864.

Notifications.—The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by the Secretary of State for India Members of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported this day their arrival at the Sandheads on the 9th instant, viz. :

Messrs. George Butt and Michael Macauliffe.

No. 1476.

The 2nd March 1864.

Mr. A. C. Barnard, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

No. 1534.

The 3rd March 1864.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be a Committee for the purpose of reporting fully on the present state of Jail Discipline in India, and upon the management and treatment of the prisoners :—

Mr. A. A. Roberts, C. B., *President.*

The Hon'ble H. L. Anderson, Bombay Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C. B., Madras Civil Service, ditto ditto.

Mr. J. Strachey, President, Board of Health.

Mr. J. W. Sherer, Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner to examine into the claims against the Native Government of Oudh.

Mr. H. Cockerell, Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, and Superintendent, Alipore Jail.

Dr. F. J. Mouat, Inspector General of Jails, Bengal.

Dr. C. Hathaway, Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

Dr. J. P. Walker, Secretary, Sanitary Commission.

Dr. T. Farquhar, Surgeon to the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

No. 1584.

The 7th March 1864.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. B. F. Hall to resign the Civil Service from the 1st instant.

No. 1619.

The services of the Reverend Mr. Dawson, Presbyterian Chaplain at Umballa, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, for employment with Her Majesty's 71st Regiment of Highland Light Infantry at Peshawur, in the room of the Reverend Mr. Fergusson, who has resigned his appointment.

No. 1621.

Leave.—Captain E. Hill, District Superintendent of Police in Oudh, is granted twelve days' leave on urgent private affairs, from 17th February, or from such other date as he may avail himself of the same.

Lieut. E. B. Ward, District Superintendent of Police in Oudh, is allowed six weeks' privilege leave from 15th February, or from such other date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1623.

Notification.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. 1, published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post, without actual payment of postage, all

letters, packets, or parcels *bonâ fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, viz :—

Head Assistant in the Land Revenue Branch of the Office of the Sudder Board of Revenue, Calcutta.

Head Assistant in the Customs, Salt, and Opium branch of ditto.

Head Assistant of Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery in Calcutta.

Head Assistant of Collector of Stamps and Abkarry in Calcutta.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

No. 130.

Fort William, the 2nd March 1864.

Under Section 8 of Act XIV of 1863, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to invest the following Officers in the Central Provinces, employed in making or revising settlements of land revenue, with the powers of a Collector, as described in Act X of 1859, for the decision of suits arising within the local limits assigned to each Officer opposite his name, of the nature mentioned in Section 23 of Act X of 1859, or in Act XIV of 1863, while such Officers are so employed :—

Mr. A. B. Ross	... The Nagpore District.
„ C. E. Bernard	... The Wurda and Chanda Districts.
„ J. H. Master	... The Bhundara District.
Captain W. Nembhard	The Jubbulpore „
„ W. B. Thomson	The Seonee „
„ A. B Cumberlege	The Chindwarra „
Major J. N. H. Maclean	The Dumoh „
Mr. H. Read ...	... The Saugor „
„ C. A. Elliott	... The Hoshungabad „
„ W. Ramsay	.. The Baitool „
Major J. B. Dennys	... The Raepore „
Mr. J. W. Chisholm	... The Belaspore „
Captain C. L. R. Glasfurd.	The Upper Godavery District.

No. 131.

Under the provisions of Section 19 of Act XIV of 1863, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to extend to the Central Provinces the provisions of Act X of 1859, as amended by the said Act XIV of 1863 : and to declare that the powers given by the said Act X of 1859, amended by Act XIV of 1863, shall be exercised by the Officers of the Civil Administration of the Central Provinces, as follows :—

1st.—The powers given by Act X of 1859, as amended by Act XIV of 1863, to the Board of Revenue, shall be exercised by the Chief Commissioner.

2nd.—The powers given by the said Act, as amended, to the Sudder Court, shall be exercised by the Judicial Commissioner.

3rd.—The powers given by the said Act, as amended, to the Commissioner, and to the Zillah Judge, shall be exercised by the Commissioners of Divisions; the powers given by the Act, as amended, to the Commissioner, shall also be exercised by the Commissioner of Settlements.

4th.—The powers given by the said Act to the Collector shall be exercised by Deputy Commissioners.

5th.—The powers given by the said Act to Deputy Collectors shall be exercised by Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Settlement Officers, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Deputy Collectors of Settlement, Tehseeldars and Superintendents of Settlement.

MILITARY.

No. 58.

Assistant Surgeon A. D. Campbell, in medical charge, Deolee Irregular Force, has obtained 45 days' leave of absence, from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

GENERAL.

No. 552.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Commission of the Central Provinces :—

Captain J. Ashburner, Deputy Commissioner, at present in charge of the Dumoh District, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Chindwarra District.

Mr. A. G. W. Harris, Deputy Commissioner, is transferred from the Mundlah to the Dumoh District.

Lieutenant C. H. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Mundlah District.

No. 554.

The services of Native Doctor Poolin Chunder Dey, of the Munnipore Agency, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 557.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Hopkinson, Agent, Governor General, North-East Frontier, resumed charge of his office from Major W. Agnew on the forenoon of the 11th ultimo.

MILITARY.

No. 59.

The 4th March 1864.

Leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the 19th October to 7th November 1862, inclusive, is granted to Captain C. H. Clay, 2nd in Command of the Deolee Irregular Force, in extension of the privilege leave obtained by him in G. O. dated 30th August 1862, No. 277.

JUDICIAL.

No. 136.

Captain T. Davies, Superintendent of Police, West Berar, appointed, in G. O. G. G. dated 5th November last, No. 237, an Extra Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, received charge of his office on the 14th ultimo.

GENERAL.

No. 574.

Captain E. J. Spilsbury, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, British Burmah, made over charge of the Akyab Treasury to Mr. J. Hind, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, on the afternoon of the 31st December last, consequent on his proceeding into the interior of his district.

Assistant Surgeon A. J. Cowie, Civil Surgeon of Rangoon, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence from the 13th January last, on the forenoon of which date he made over charge of his office and of the Rangoon Charitable Dispensary to Staff Surgeon Major C. G. E. Ford.

Assistant Surgeon W. P. Kelly, 3rd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, assumed medical charge of the Jail and Civil Station of Tounghoo from Assistant Surgeon F. W. Wade, H. M.'s 60th Rifles, on the forenoon of the 15th December last.

No. 576.

With reference to G. O. No. 889, dated 5th November last, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Assistant Surgeon H. R. Oswald's designation shall be "Surgeon of the Mysore Commission."

No. 578.

Lieutenant K. J. L. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, East Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 3rd ultimo, of the preparatory leave granted him in G. O. No. 517, dated 29th idem.

POLITICAL.

No. 249.

The 5th March 1864.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Alfred Baner as Hanoverian Vice-Consul at Singapore.

GENERAL.

No. 601.

The 7th March 1864.

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Deputy Commissioner of Belaspore, in the Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 602.

Mr. E. N. C. Braddon, Superintendent of Excise and Stamps in Oudh, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the 15th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh will conduct the current duties of the Superintendent of Excise and Stamps during the absence of Mr. Braddon.

No. 603.

Mr. J. G. Anderson, appointed a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class in Oudh in G. O. dated 9th ultimo, No. 324, is posted to the Oonao District, but will continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Baraitch until further orders.

MILITARY.

No. 63.

Fort William, the 8th March 1864.

Assistant Surgeon W. F. B. Dalzel, M. D., in Medical charge of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, has obtained leave of absence from the 1st to the 14th instant, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to England on medical certificate.

GENERAL.

No. 605.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Mysore Commission :—

Captain C. Elliot, C. B., Superintendent of the Nuggur Division, to officiate as Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, during the absence of Captain J. L. Pearse.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Clerk, Deputy Superintendent of the 1st Class, Toomkoor District, to officiate as Superintendent of the Nuggur Division.

Lieutenant C. J. Pearse, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Toomkoor District, Nundidroog Division.

Lieutenant R. A. Cole to be Superintendent of Police of the Bangalore Cantonment.

Major J. J. Hamilton, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Shimoga District, Nuggur Division.

Lieutenant E. F. H. Armstrong to act as Deputy Superintendent of the Chittledroog District, Nuggur Division, as a temporary arrangement.

Lieutenant R. A. Cole, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Class, in succession to Captain P. B. P. Gough, resigned.

No. 606.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information that Officers wishing to enter the Mysore Commission must qualify themselves in Canarese, as none can be appointed to vacancies without first passing in that language.

All necessary information can be obtained by applying to the Commissioner of Mysore.

No. 609.

Captain J. L. Pearse, Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division in Mysore, embarked at Madras on the 28th January last, on the 20 months' leave on medical certificate to Europe granted him by the Government of Fort St. George in their G. O. dated 25th idem, No. 31.

No. 610.

Assistant Surgeon T. Beaumont, M. D., assumed charge of the duties of Residency Surgeon, Indore, from Assistant Surgeon H. C. Brodrick, M. D., on the forenoon of the 20th ultimo, in accordance with G. O. No. 334, dated 9th idem.

No. 611.

Lieutenant H. J. Lugard, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, reported his arrival at Nagpore on the 28th January last.

Lieutenant Lugard is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, 2nd Class, under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.

No. 612.

The services of the Reverend J. H. Hocking, Chaplain of Gondah, in Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Government N. W. Provinces.

No. 615.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Rajpootana Agency :—

Captain D. W. Wise, Officiating Assistant Agent Governor General, to be an Assistant, vice Major Hamilton.

Lieutenant J. J. Blair, Adjutant, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, to be an Officiating Assistant on probation, vice Captain Wise.

No. 619.

ERRATUM.

In G. O. No. 379, dated 16th ultimo, for Sooltan Ali to officiate as "Superintendent of Settlements," read to officiate as "Deputy Collector of Settlements."

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1149.

Fort William, the 2nd March 1864.

Notifications.—Mr. G. L. Hynes to be Chief Assistant in the Office of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bombay, in succession to Mr. D. B. Hodge, retired.

No. 1266.

The 7th March 1864.

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in January 1864, is published for general information :—

	CALCUTTA.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchts.		Govt.	Merchts.		Govt.	Merchts.	
In January 1864	10,330	28,63,677	32,78,811	40,52,133	3,01,455	17,00,000	.....	1,02,80,881	68,98,112

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd March 1864.

No. 177 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Captain Charles Peter Hunter, of the Bengal Staff Corps.	For 20 months.
Lieutenant Alexander Henry Thomson, of the late 3rd European Regiment.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

The 3rd March 1864.

No. 178 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant W. E. Rutherfurd, late 28th Native Infantry, Officiating Paid Doing-duty Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for employment under His Excellency.

No. 179 *of* 1864.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

No. 81, *dated 23rd February* 1864.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to Lieut. H. Goschen, late 3rd European Regiment, 3rd Squadron Officer of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 180 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer having completed five years' service as Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and as Regimental Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the operation of Clauses 8 and 9 of the Royal Warrant dated 31st January 1859, published in Government General Order No. 740, dated 20th May 1859 :—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Robert Manson, Bombay Infantry.	7th December 1863.

No. 181 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant B. P. Hodgson, of the late 10th Regiment Native Infantry. Surgeon J. P. Walker, M. D., of the Medical Department.	27th February 1864.

No. 182 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Deputy Assistant Commissary E. J. Gillis, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department.	For 20 months.

No. 183 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Henry Benson Stuart, of the late 18th Regiment Native Infantry.	For 6 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 184 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

Lieutenant John Colledge, of the General List, Cavalry, doing duty with the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse.	For 6 months, without pay, embarking at Bombay.

No. 185 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Colonel James Corse Scott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General and Officiating Commissary General.	For 20 months.

The 4th March 1864.

No. 186 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned men are admitted to pension, as specified opposite to their respective names :—

Gunner Michael Murphy, of the Artillery Company, European Invalid Battalion.	1*s.* (one shillings per diem, payable in Europe.
Private Thomas Shaw, of the Infantry Company, European Invalid Battalion.	1*s.* (one shilling) per diem, payable in Europe.
Private James Hennessey, of the Infantry Company, European Invalid Battalion.	Equivalent to 1*s.* (one shilling) per diem, payable in India.

No. 187 *of* 1864.—Apothecary Robert Davis, of the Subordinate Medical Department, having been reported to be unfit for further active service, is, as a special case, transferred to the Pension Establishment, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

No. 188 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon Charles Francis Warneford, M. D., of the Medical Department, in Medical charge of the 15th (the Loodianah) Regiment Native Infantry.	For 2 years, under the new Regulations.

No. 189 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant J. A. H. Moore ... 21st April 1861.

The 5th March 1864.

No. 190 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

Major W. T. Baker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of the 4th Goorkha Regiment, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 18 of the 7th January 1864. Second Captain E. W. Humphry, of the Royal Engineers, attached to the Sappers and Miners, on leave to the Cape of Good Hope, &c., for two years, G. G. O. No. 32 of the 13th January 1864. Ensign F. T. Powis, of the Madras General List, Infantry, doing duty with 11th Madras Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 24 of the 9th January 1864.	"St. Lawrence," 19th January 1864.
Captain G. A. Brown, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for fifteen months, G. G. O. No. 35 of the 14th January 1864. Lieutenant F. L. S. Dyce, of the late 71st Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 40 of the 16th January 1864. Surgeon H. A. Oldfield, M. D., of the Medical Department, Residency Surgeon, Katmandhoo, Nepaul, on furlough for two years, G. G. O. No. 6 of the 6th January 1864.	"Queen of the South," 22nd January 1864.
Major R. C. Wroughton, of the late 12th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Commissary General and Officiating Deputy Commissary General, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 53 of the 20th January 1864. Captain W. Wroughton, of the late 5th Regiment Native Infantry, doing duty with the 4th Punjab Cavalry, on leave for two years, G. G. O. No. 53 of the 20th January 1864. Lieutenant H. Macsween, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Executive Engineer, Delhi, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 54 of the 20th January 1864.	"Nemesis," 24th January 1864.
Surgeon Major J. P. Kelly, of the Medical Department, on furlough for three years, G. G. O. No. 801 of the 29th December 1863.	"Monmouthshire," 25th January 1864.
Major B. T. Reid, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of Chumba States, on leave to Europe on urgent private affairs, for six months, G. G. O. No. 88 of the 2nd February 1864. Captain W. C. Hamilton, of the late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, Officiating Interpreter, Her Majesty's 104th Foot, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 72 of the 28th January 1864. Captain J. M. Foote, of the 29th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, on leave for fifteen months, G. G. O. No. 72 of the 28th January 1864. Captain C. Need, of the late 6th European Regiment, on furlough for two years, G. G. O. No. 800 of the 29th December 1863.	"Erymanthe," 5th February 1864.
Conductor J. Parker, of the Ordnance Department, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 10 of the 7th January 1864.	"Ethel," 9th February 1864.
Major E. S. Denniss, of the late 62nd Regiment Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, on furlough for six months, G. G. O. No. 105 of the 8th February 1864. Lieutenant J. G. Macleod, of the General List, Infantry, on leave for twenty months only. This cancels the period of two years erroneously allowed in G. G. O. No. 35 of the 14th January 1864, in which order, for two years read *twenty months*. Order books to be corrected accordingly. Lieutenant R. G. Smyth, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Upper Assam Division, Department of Public Works, Bengal, on leave for fifteen months, G. G. O. No. 101 of the 8th February 1864.	"Nubia," 11th February 1864.
Surgeon A. L. Bogle, M. D., of the Medical Department, on furlough for three years, G. G. O. No. 71 of the 28th January 1864.	"Middlesex," 18th February 1864.
Captain S. R. J. Owen, of the late 19th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for two years, G. G. O. No. 40 of the 16th January 1864.	"Orient," 22nd February 1864.

Captain E. Davidson, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineer and Ex-officio Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Railway Branch, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 138 of the 18th February 1864.	"Rangoon," 24th February 1864.
Lieutenant T. H. T. Drake, of the General List, Infantry, Doing-duty Officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 145 of the 20th February 1864.	
Assistant Surgeon A. F. Richmond, of the Medical Department, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 151 of the 22nd February 1864.	

No. 191 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Colonel John Miller Adye, C. B., of the Royal Artillery, Deputy Adjutant General of Royal Artillery.	For 6 months, on urgent private affairs.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieutenant Colonel G. Moir, C. B., of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General of Royal Artillery in India, during the absence, in Europe, of Colonel J. Adye, C. B., or until further orders.

No. 192 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Nathaniel Mack Strover, of the Invalid Establishment.	For 3 years, under the old Regulations.

No. 193 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Captain Maunsell Mark Prendergast, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry.	For 18 months, under the new Regulations.
Captain Edward Hanson Paske, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Goojerat, Punjab.	For 20 months.
Lieutenant Herbert Cromwell Collier, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Oudh.	For 18 months.

No. 194 *of* 1864.—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. Fawcus, M. D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 7th March 1864.

No. 195 *of* 1864.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 2nd instant, the services of Lieutenant F. V. H. Sperling, of the late 5th European Regiment, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Ghurjat Mehals, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 196 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Army Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. D. Macpherson, C. B., Bengal Infantry, Brigadier General Commanding the Agra Brigade, to be Commissary General.

No. 197 *of* 1864.—In modification of the orders contained in the Resolutions and Government General Order noted in the margin, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following extract from a Resolution in the Financial Department, No. 1031 of the 25th February 1864:—

Resolution, Financial Department, No. 27, dated 7th April 1860.
Ditto No. 31, dated 23rd April 1860.
Government General Order, Military Department, No. 710, dated 6th July 1860.
Resolution, Financial Department, No. 119, dated 16th November 1860.

"RESOLUTION.—Valuable public services connected with the reduction of the Military Expenditure and the re-organization of the Military Accounts in conformity with the Budget system, have been performed by the Military Finance Commission, subsequently called the Military Finance Department; but the time has arrived when, as directed by the Secretary of State, this Office must be placed in proper relation to the Military Department.

"This is the head Office of the system of Army Accounts. The estimates for the Military Expenditure of the whole of India are collected here; and, after having been carefully revised, are submitted to the Financial Department. The ordinary correspondence with the Military Controllers, Paymasters, and other Officers connected with the Accounts of the Army, passes through this Office; and the Officer in charge of it assists the Government with his opinion upon every question relating to Military Expenditure which may be referred to him. In the discharge of these duties, the Head of the Office will, for the future, act in subordination to the Military Department, and will be designated the "Accountant General" to that Department. His relation to the Military Department will be similar to that of the Accountant General to the War Office at Home; but it will, for the present, be for the public advantage that the ablest and most experienced Military Officer available should be selected for the duty, and that the Controllers and other Officers of Military Account in the three Presidencies should look to this office as the highest prize of their Department.

"The Accountant General will not be associated with the Auditor and Accountant General as a member of the "Board of Appropriation Audit;" and although, in common with the other Account Officers of the Government, he should render all the assistance in his power to the Financial

Department, his ordinary official relation will be entirely with the Military Department.

"The subordinate establishments of Controllers, Accountants, Examiners, and Compilers in every part of India, will remain as at present. All appointments and promotions will be made by the Government in the Military Department; and it will be the duty of the Accountant General to advise in all matters relating to the conditions of appointment and promotion, so as to secure the highest practicable standard of qualification. No change should, of course, be made in the scale of expenditure, nor in any of the rules relating to the Accounts, without the previous sanction of the Financial Department."

With reference to the above Resolution, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel A. Broome, of the Royal Artillery, to be Accountant General to the Military Department from the 1st April 1864, from which date the arrangements now notified will have effect.

Subsidiary orders, with reference to the conduct of business will hereafter be issued.

The 8th March 1864.

No. 198 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Colonel F. Turner, C. B., Royal Artillery, Agent for Gun Carriages, and Officiating Inspector General of Ordnance, to be Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, in succession to Colonel E. W. S. Scott, retired.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) H. H. Maxwell, Royal Artillery, Officiating Superintendent of the Cossipore Foundry, to be Superintendent of the Cossipore Foundry, vice Colonel A. Broome, appointed to another situation.

Captain M. E. Currie, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, and Officiating Agent for Gun Carriages, to be Agent for Gun Carriages, vice Colonel F. Turner, C. B., appointed Inspector General of Ordnance.

No. 199 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant James Thompson, late 58th Regiment Native Infantry. } 2nd March 1864.

No. 200 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer having passed the examination prescribed in General Order by the Governor General, dated 16th September 1851, is permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Department as Sub-Assistant Commissary General of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 12th November 1863, vice Major E. A. Grubb, deceased:—

Captain R. S. Graves, of the late 66th Regiment Native Infantry.

No. 201 *of* 1864.—Captain William Henry Lowther, of the late 52nd Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for eight months, under the old Regulations.

No. 202 *of* 1864.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Palmer Whish, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed leave of absence for six months, from the 5th April 1864, to visit Bombay on private affairs.

No. 203 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant A. Farrer, of the 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 204 *of* 1864.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

PROMOTIONS.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Cadre of the late 64th N. I.	Lieut. Robert Davidson (Captain in the Staff Corps).	Captain ..	14th Jan. 1864	Capt. R. M. Nott, Cadre of the late 64th Native Infantry, retired.
Cadre of the late 73rd N. I.	Lieut. Charles Kenneth Mackenzie Walter (Staff Corps).	Captain ..	28th Feb. „	Capt. S. Rogers, Cadre of the late 73rd Native Infantry, deceased.
General List, Infantry.	Ensign Howard Kingscote ...	Lieutenant ...	14th Jan. „	Capt. R. Chalmers, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 45th Native Infantry.
	(a) Ensign Arnold Dashwood Strettell (109th Foot).	Ditto ...	14th „ „	Capt. R. Davidson, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 64th Native Infantry.

(a) 109th Foot. The promotion of Ensign Strettell is made under the provisions of paragraph 58 of Government General Order No. 332 of 1861, and will in no way affect his position in the Regiment marginally noted, for appointment to which Corps he was placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by General Order by the Governor General, No. 34 A of 1863.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To rank from	In whose room.
General List, Infantry.	Lieut. Allan Scott Roberts ...	2nd January 1864 ...	Capt. Sir A. K. Lake, Bart., 101th Foot, a Lieut. in the Cadre of the late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, retired.
	Lieut. Stephen Hotham ...	13th " " ...	Lieut. W. D. Shaw, Cadre of the late 2nd Native Infantry, struck off the List of the Bengal Army.

No. 205 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant John Philip Steel, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, Darjeeling Cart Road. } For 18 months, under the new Regulations.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 61.

Fort William, the 2nd March 1864.

Notification.—Captain N. D. Robertson, 7th Foot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, North-Western Provinces, having been absent from his Regiment on Staff employ for upwards of 5 years, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 62.

The 3rd March 1864.

Leave of Absence.—Leave of absence to proceed to Europe on medical certificate for fifteen months, under Clause 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Rules, is granted to Mr. J. T. Maclagan, Deputy Controller and Examiner, 2nd Class, with effect from 9th March 1864.

No. 63.

Appointment.—Captain F. J. Davies, late 58th Regiment N. I., is appointed to the Public Works Department as Executive Engineer, 4th Class, and posted to Bengal.

No. 64.

The 5th March 1864.

Notifications.—Mr. E. V. Vernon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, is placed in temporary charge of the Tounghoo Division, British Burmah, with effect from the 5th February 1864, on the forenoon of which day he relieved Captain Pollok.

No. 65.

The 7th March 1864.

Lieutenant J. P. Westmorland, Deputy Controller and Examiner, Public Works Accounts, 3rd Class, posted to Oudh in Notification No. 13 of the 18th January 1864, assumed charge of the Central Office of Accounts, Lucknow, from Mr. J. T. Maclagan, on the 26th February 1864.

No. 66.

Two months' leave of absence on medical certificate, in addition to that granted in Notification No. 1 of the 5th January 1864, has been granted to Mudwa Row, 1st Class Assistant Accountant in the Public Works Department in Mysore, from the 21st November 1863.

Mudwa Row returned to duty on the 20th January 1864.

No. 67.

Captain E. S. Wood, Her Majesty's 93rd Foot, Assistant Engineer, 1st Class, appointed to officiate for the Conservator of Forests, Oudh, in Notification No. 8 of the 14th January 1864, assumed charge of that Office from Mr. F. Read on the 1st February 1864.

No. 68.

The grade in which Mr. W. D. Bruce, Civil Divisional Engineer, Rohilkund Division, is brought on the Rolls of the Public Works Department, will be Assistant Engineer, 1st Class, instead of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, as stated in Notification No. 152 of the 23rd December 1863.

No. 69.

Promotions.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st November 1863 :—

To be Accountant, 3rd Class.

Palmer, Mr. W., Assistant Accountant, 1st Class, temporarily attached to the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

To be Assistant Accountant, 1st Class.

White, Mr. R., Assistant Accountant, 2nd Class, British Burmah.

To be Assistant Accountant, 2nd Class.

Ricks, Mr. C., Assistant Accountant, 3rd Class, Central Provinces.

No. 70.

The 8th March 1864.

Notification.—The resignation of his appointment by Captain W. R. Fitzgerald, R. A., Executive Engineer, Dinagepoor Division, will have effect from the afternoon of the 29th January 1864, instead of from the 1st idem, as stated in Notification No. 5 of the 14th idem, and his services are accordingly replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the first-mentioned date.

R. STRACHEY, *Colonel,* R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Public are hereby informed that, owing to an alteration made by the English Post Office in the rates of Postage on letters forwarded from the United Kingdom to the places named below, the following reduced rates will in future be levied in India on correspondence destined for transmission to those places through the United Kingdom :—

Places.	Route.	Not exceeding ½ oz.			Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.			Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 ozs.			Every ounce after the first.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
*California - -	Southampton -	0	9	4	1	2	8	2	5	4	1	2	8
	Marseilles -	0	12	0	1	8	0	3	0	0	1	8	0
*Oregon - -	Southampton -	0	9	4	1	2	8	2	5	4	1	2	8
	Marseilles -	0	12	0	1	8	0	3	0	0	1	8	0
British Columbia -	Southampton -	0	11	4	1	6	8	2	13	4	1	6	8
	Marseilles -	0	14	0	1	12	0	3	8	0	1	12	0
Vancouver's Island -	Southampton -	0	11	4	1	6	8	2	13	4	1	6	8
	Marseilles -	0	14	0	1	12	0	3	8	0	1	12	0
*Sandwich Islands -	Southampton -	0	11	4	1	6	8	2	13	4	1	6	8
	Marseilles -	0	14	0	1	12	0	3	8	0	1	12	0

NOTE.—Prepayment of postage is compulsory on correspondence destined for the places marked thus.*

A. M. MONTEATH,
In charge of the Office of Director General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
19th February 1864.

CIRCULAR.

The Directors of the Bank have made the following Appointments in consequence of the resignation of Mr. A. MacBean as Agent at Agra :—

Mr. D. Hean, Agent at Lucknow, to be Agent at Agra.

Mr. W. MacFarlane, Acting Agent at Benares, to be Agent at Lucknow.

Mr. J. Hector, Accountant to the Branch at Mirzapore, to be in temporary charge of the Benares Agency.

BANK OF BENGAL ;
CALCUTTA,
The 8th March 1864.

C. N. COOKE,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the exclusive privilege to the manufacture in India of Artificial Ice under the inventions patented in France by F. P. Carré, of No. 2, Rue Moret, in the City of Paris, Engineer, has been assigned by him to David Fortuné Lamouroux, of Esplanade Row, Calcutta, Merchant, who has duly registered such inventions pursuant to Act XV of 1859, and legal proceedings will be taken against all persons who shall, without the license of the said David Fortuné Lamouroux, make, use, sell, put in practice counterfeit, or imitate the same. Dated this 2nd day of March 1864.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, & FERGUSSON,
Solicitors for D. F. Lamouroux.

STOLEN.

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes :—

No.	8775	of 15392	of 1832-33,	4 per cent.,	for Rs.	500
,,	1154	,,	of 1835-36	,,	,,	500
,,	14742	,,	of 1854-55	,,	,,	500
,,	7690	,,	of 1854-55	,,	,,	500
,,	15410	,,	of 1854-55	,,	,,	500

KADEENATH BANERJEE,
for KASSIGUTTY MOOSTOPHY.

March 3, 1864.

Lost or Stolen.

Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. $\frac{01791}{11C}$, for Rupees 55, issued on Government Promissory Note No. 17456 of 1859-60, due on the 30th November 1864, has been lost or stolen from this Office, to which the Note had been sent for cancellation of the Coupons attached. Payment of the missing Coupon has been stopped.

FORT WILLIAM ;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 30th Jan. 1864.

R. P. HARRISON,
Acct. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

LOST.

Half of Government Currency Notes No. 26331 for twenty Rupees, and No. 38327 for ten Rupees.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 9.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., C. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 2nd March 1864.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, *presiding*.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.
The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.
The Hon'ble Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble W. Grey.
The Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C. B.
The Hon'ble A. A. Roberts, C. B.
The Hon'ble H. L. Anderson.
The Hon'ble J. N. Bullen.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Vezearam Guzzeputty, Raj Bahadoor of Vizianagram.
The Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadoor.

ACT XXI OF 1856 EXTENSION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HARINGTON introduced the Bill to extend Act XXI of 1856, (to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal), and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in one week.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MIRZAPORE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HARINGTON also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to remove certain tracts of country in the District of Mirzapore from the jurisdiction of the local Courts. He said the Bill was introduced at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and with the concurrence of the local authorities. The object of the Bill was to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to place the Pergunnahs which were enumerated in the Schedule annexed to the Bill, under the administration of Officers who should unite in their own persons both Judicial and Revenue functions, and to declare the authorities by whom appeals from the orders of those Officers should be heard, a reservation being made in the case of capital sentences, which would require to be confirmed by the Sudder Court for the North-Western Provinces before they could be carried into execution. The part of the country to which the Bill related was situated in the district of Mirzapore, beyond the River Soane. It was described as a very wild tract of country, and the people were represented as being exceedingly rude and backward, or in a low state of civilization, requiring, in more than an ordinary degree, the protection of the Government by means of its local Officers. It was generally admitted that, for people in that condition, the system of administration proposed to be introduced in the part of the country referred to, was better suited than a system of administrations by separate functionaries. The same system had been tried in other parts of the country in a like condition, and the result had proved very beneficial to the people. It had been suggested that a section should be added to the Bill, with a view to remove the Pergunnahs mentioned in the Schedule from the operation of the general Regulations and Acts relating to procedure, and to authorize the local Government to lay down rules of procedure for the guidance of the Officers employed in the administration of the part of the country in question. But irrespective of the doubts which existed whether it was competent to the Council since the passing of the Indian Councils' Act of 1861 (whatever might formerly have been the case) to delegate any part

of its legislative functions to any other authority, which was really the effect of giving to local Governments the power to prescribe rules which were in the nature of laws, he believed it to be impossible for any local Government to frame rules of procedure more simple or less technical than those contained in the portions of the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, and in the Revenue Regulations, which generally—and indeed almost exclusively—came into operation in the cases which commonly arose in places like the tract of country which would be affected by the present Bill. The great object aimed at in all recent legislation relating to Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Procedure, had been to render the law as simple, speedy, cheap, and free from technicalities as possible. The existing Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure were in operation in all parts of British India except the Punjab, and the fact that no difficulty had been found in carrying out the provisions of those Codes in places which were inhabited by races who were just as rude and backward as the people who inhabited the tract of country to which the present Bill related, furnished the most satisfactory evidence of the great success that had attended the labors of the Legislature in that department of legislation. For these reasons he had not thought it advisable or proper to adopt the suggestion mentioned.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Lucknow Municipal Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Committee for the City of Lucknow, said that though the object of the Bill was stated in its title with sufficient correctness for legislative purposes to be to provide for the apointment of a Municipal Committee for the City of Lucknow, its nature might perhaps have been made plainer if it had been designated a Bill to give legal status to the Municipal Committee of Lucknow. A Municipal Committee already existed there, and had been in existence for a considerable length of time, during which it had effected many important improvements in the city. But legislation was necessary to enable it to carry on operations effectively; for it was now a point fully settled that no Chief Commissioner, even with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, could make new rules which would have the force of law, unless he was specially authorized by the Legislature so to do. He hoped that when the Bill came into the hands of the Members, they would bear in mind the state of society to which it was intended to apply. Many interesting experiments had been tried in Oudh under the supervision of the present energetic Chief Commissioner, and some of these had borne remarkable fruit, but still it was too much to expect that Oudh had altogether emerged from a condition of pupilage and probation. Hence, there were many provisions to be found in the Bill, which might not be thought suitable under different circumstances. The measure was not one which could in any way be compared with the elaborate Bill for the Municipal government of the Town of Calcutta, or even with the new Municipal Bill for towns in the Mofussil, which was passed the other day in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Where a Municipality could be formed under ordinary conditions, much would of course be left to its members or to the constituency, which in this Bill was placed in the hands of the Chief Commissioner. So again, this Bill legalized the levy of an Octroi duty. The levying of such a tax was a subject on which much might be said from a fiscal and economical point of view, but an Octroi was already in existence in Lucknow, and was, he believed, looked upon by the inhabitants as the natural and legitimate mode of levying Municipal rates. He had the satisfaction of knowing that the Bill met with the entire approval of the local authorities.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Port Dues (Amherst) Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal Act VIII of 1861 (for the levy of Port dues in the Port of Amherst.)

French Bank Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enable the "Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris" to sue and be sued in the name of the Chief Manager of the Indian Agencies of the said Company be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine also moved that the Bill be passed, with the amendments recommended by the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named :—

On the Bill to extend Act XXI of 1856 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal,—the Hon'ble Messrs. Harington, Maine, and Ellis.

The Council adjourned.

Calcutta, *The 2nd March* 1864.

A. G. Macpherson, *Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.*

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. Cutter, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 11.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 25th February 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VII OF 1864.

An Act for regulating the importation and manufacture of alimentary Salt, in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the levy of a Customs Duty upon Salt in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and to extend to the said Territories certain provisions of Act XIV of 1843 *(for regulating the levy of Customs Duties and the manufacture of Salt in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal)*, and of Act XXXVI of 1855 *(to empower Officers of Customs and Land Revenue to search houses and other enclosed places for contraband Salt in the North-Western Provinces)*, and of Act XIX of 1862 *(to extend to the Province of Oude certain provisions of Acts XIV of 1843, and XXXVI of 1855, relating to the manufacture of contraband Salt, and to amend the last named Act)*; It is enacted as follows:—

Section XIV of Act XIV of 1843 partially repealed.

I. So much of Section XIV Act XIV of 1843 as declares that nothing in the said Act contained shall apply or be deemed to apply to the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, is hereby repealed.

Customs Duty on Salt imported into the Central Provinces.

II. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council to order the levy of a Customs Duty not exceeding three Rupees per maund on Salt imported into the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Certain provisions of Act XIV of 1843, of Act XXXVI of 1855, and of Act XX of 1862, extended to the Central Provinces.

III. So much of Sections III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and XIII of Act XIV of 1843 as relates to the manufacture and importation of alimentary Salt, and to the prevention and punishment of the illicit manufacture and importation of such Salt, and Sections I, II, III, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX of Act XXXVI of 1855 *(to empower Officers of Customs and Land Revenue to search houses and other enclosed places for contraband Salt in the North-Western Provinces)*, and Section II of Act XIX of 1862 *(to extend to the Province of Oude certain provisions of Acts XIV of 1843, and XXXVI of 1855, relating to the manufacture of contraband Salt, and to amend the last named Act)* are hereby extended to the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Indemnity to Collectors of Customs and others.

IV. Every Collector of Customs and other Officer in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces however such Officer is designated, is hereby indemnified for any thing done before the passing of this Act, which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been in force, and no action or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such Collector or other Officer in respect of any thing so done.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd March 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1864.

An Act to enable the "Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris" to sue and be sued in the name of the Chief Manager of the Indian Agencies of the said Company.

Preamble.

Whereas certain persons have formed themselves into a Company at Paris for the transaction of Banking business under the name of the "Comptoir

D'Escompte of Paris": and whereas the said Company is constituted and established under and by virtue of various Imperial decrees of the French Government, Notarial Acts, and Articles of Agreement, whereby it is provided (amongst other things) that the said Company may continue to exist and carry on business for a term of thirty years from the eighteenth day of March 1857, that the shareholders of the Company shall be responsible only to the amount of their shares respectively, that the rights and liabilities attached to each share shall follow its transmission into whatever hands it may pass, and that the Company may establish, on its own responsibility, and with the authority of the Minister of Finance Agencies in France and in French or Foreign Colonies, such Agencies to be organized and conducted in the same manner as the Comptoir D'Escompte itself: and whereas Agencies of the said Company have been recently established in Calcutta and in Bombay: and whereas on the thirtieth day of April 1862, a Convention was concluded and signed at Paris between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, comprising the following Articles, that is to say:—"first—The High contracting parties declare that they mutually grant to all Companies and other Associations, commercial, industrial, or financial, constituted and authorized in conformity with the laws in force in either of the two countries, the power of exercising all their rights, and of appearing before the Tribunals, whether for the purpose of bringing an action or for defending the same, throughout the dominions and possessions of the other Power, subject to the sole condition of conforming to the laws of such dominions and possessions. Second—It is agreed that the stipulations of the preceding Article shall apply as well to Companies and Associations constituted and authorized previously to the signature of the present Convention as to those which may subsequently be so constituted and authorized. Third—The present Convention is concluded without limit as to duration. Either of the High Powers shall however be at liberty to terminate it by giving to the other a year's previous notice. The two High Powers moreover reserve to themselves the power to introduce into the Convention, by common consent, any modifications which experience may show to be desirable": and whereas it is desirable that effect should be given to the said Convention so far as the Comptoir D'Escompte and its Agencies now or hereafter established are concerned: It is enacted as follows:—

"British India."

I. Unless the contrary appears from the context, in construing this Act, the words "British India" denote the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty the Queen by the Statue 21 and 22 Vic. Ch. 106, entitled "an Act for the better Government of India" except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca:

Number.

Words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number:

Gender.

Words importing the masculine gender include females:

"Person."

And the word "Person" includes any Company or Association or body of persons whether incorporated or not.

All suits and proceedings by, or on behalf of, or against, the Comptoir D'Escompte shall be instituted in the name of, or against, the Chief Manager for the time being of the Agencies in British India, as the nominal plaintiff or defendant, and shall not abate, &c., on death or removal of such Manager.

II. From and after the passing of this Act, all suits and other proceedings whatsoever, for any injury or wrong done to any real or personal property of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, in whomsoever the same may for the time being be vested, whether in the said Company, or in some person or persons in trust for the said Company, or upon or in respect of any present liability to the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or upon any Bonds, Covenants, Contracts, or Agreements which already have been or hereafter shall be given to or entered into with the said Company, or to or with any person whomsoever in trust for the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or wherein the said Comptoir D'Escompte is or shall be interested, and also all instruments and petitions to found any adjudication of Insolvency in any Court against any person indebted to the said Comptoir D'Escompte, and liable to have been made insolvent by the laws now or at any time hereafter in force relating to Insolvents in British India, and generally all other proceedings whatsoever to be commenced, or carried on, by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or wherein the said Comptoir D'Escompte is or shall be interested against any person, whether such person is or shall then be a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte or not, shall and lawfully may be commenced and prosecuted in the name of the person who shall be the Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte at the time such suit or proceeding shall be commenced as the nominal plaintiff or petitioner for or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, and all suits and proceedings, as well for subsisting as future accruing claims, debts, or demands to be commenced against the said Comptoir D'Escompte by any person, whether such person is or shall then be a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte or not, shall be commenced and prosecuted against the said Chief Manager for the time being, as the nominal defendant or respondent for and on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, and the death, removal, resignation or any other act of such Chief Manager, or his bankruptcy or insolvency shall not abate or prejudice any suit or other proceeding commenced under this Act, but the same may be continued, prosecuted and carried on or defended in the name of any other the Chief Manager for the time being of the said Agencies.

In criminal proceedings, property whether vested in Comptoir D'Escompte or Trustees, may be described as property of Comptoir or of Chief Manager.

III. From and after the passing of this Act, in all criminal proceedings instituted or carried on by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, for for fraud or injury upon or against the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or for any offence whatever relating to any money, notes, bills, effects, securities, or any real or personal property of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or for any other offence against the said Comptoir D'Escompte, it shall

be lawful to state such money, notes, bills, effects and securities, and other real and personal property, in whomsoever the same may be vested, whether in the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or in some person or persons in trust for the said Comptoir D'Escompte, to be the money, notes, bills, effects and securities, or property of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or of the Chief Manager for the time being of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte; and any offence committed with intent to injure or defraud the said Comptoir D'Escompte shall, and lawfully may in such proceedings be said to have been committed with intent to injure or defraud the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or such Chief Manager for the time being as aforesaid, and any offender may thereupon be lawfully convicted of any such offence; and in all other proceedings in which, before the passing of this Act, it would have been necessary to state the names of the persons composing the said Comptoir D'Escompte, it shall be lawful and sufficient to state the name of such Chief Manager; and the death, resignation, or removal of such Chief Manager shall not abate or render defective, or in anywise affect or prejudice such criminal proceedings.

Actions against the Comptoir on contracts with it not to be defeated because plaintiff is a partner.

IV. No suit which may be commenced in any Court in British India against the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or the Chief Manager for the time being of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, upon or arising out of any contract entered into by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, shall be in anywise affected or defeated by reason of the plaintiff therein, or of any other person who may be in anywise interested in such action, being a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte; but any shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte, shall have the same right of action and remedy to be proceeded in and enforced in the same manner against the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or such Chief Manager for the time being as aforesaid, upon any contract, and for any debt, damage or demand whatsoever, which he might have had if he had been a stranger, and not a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte.

Suit by Comptoir on contract not to be defeated because defendant is a partner.

V. No suit commenced by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte in the name of the Chief Manager for the time being as aforesaid by virtue of this Act, upon or arising out of any contract whatsoever, entered into by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or for the recovery of any debt damage or demand whatsoever due or owing to the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or for any other cause or any other account, shall be in any wise affected or defeated by or by reason of the defendant therein, or any person or persons who may be in anywise interested in such suit, being a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte, but the said Comptoir D'Escompte shall and may have the same right of suit and remedy to be proceeded in and enforced in the same manner against any shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte, either alone or jointly with any other person, upon any contract, and upon and for any debt, damage, or demand whatsoever, which the said Comptoir D'Escompte might have had if such cause of action had arisen with a stranger, and not with a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte.

Chief Manager to cause a memorial to be enrolled containing certain particulars.

VI. The Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte shall have an Office for the transaction of the business of the Comptoir D'Escompte. He shall cause a memorial, in the form and to the effect set forth in the Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit of, verified by a declaration in writing made by him before a Judge of the High Court of Judicature within the jurisdiction of which his Office is situated, to be enrolled amongst the records of the said High Court. Such memorial shall, prior to being enrolled, be signed by the said Chief Manager, and shall be accompanied by or have annexed thereto, or endorsed thereon copies of the decrees, notarial acts, articles, and other instruments under which the Company is established, and copies of the various rules under which the business of the Company is conducted. The memorial shall set forth the situation of the Office of the Chief Manager and of every other Office and place in British India in or at which the business of the Comptoir D'Escompte is carried on: and it shall contain a statement of the amount both of the nominal and of the paid-up capital, the number of shares into which the capital is divided, the amount of each share, and the amount of capital (if any) which the Comptoir D'Escompte shall have set aside for their working capital in British India, and if the last mentioned capital be other than money, then a statement of how it stands invested, and in whose name.

Authority of Chief Manager to be authenticated.

VII. No memorial shall be enrolled unless the authority of the Chief Manager by whom it is signed, and the copies of the decrees, acts, deeds, and other documents accompanying the memorial shall be authenticated by the signature and seal of the French Financial Minister, and countersigned by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General in Paris for the time being.

Memorial of change in Chief Manager or in facts set forth in former memorial to be enrolled.

VIII. Whenever any new Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the said Company shall be appointed, or any change in or addition to any of the facts stated in any memorial which may have been enrolled shall take place, a like memorial in the form and to the effect set forth in the Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, verified as aforesaid, shall, within twelve calendar months after such appointment, change, or addition shall have been made, be enrolled as aforesaid, specifying the name and description of such new Chief Manager, and containing a statement of the change or addition which may have taken place in the facts aforesaid.

False declaration an offence under the Penal Code.

IX. If any declaration made for the purpose of verifying a memorial under this Act shall be false or untrue in any material particular, the person wilfully making such declaration shall be guilty of an offence within the meaning of Section 199 of the Indian Penal Code.

Comptoir not to sue under this Act till after enrolment of memorial, and person named in last memorial to remain liable till fresh memorial is enrolled.

X. Until such memorial as first hereinbefore mentioned shall have been duly verified and enrolled, no action or suit shall be brought by the said Comptoir D'Escompte under the authority of this Act: and until the memorial by this Act required to be verified and enrolled in the event of the appointment of a new Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, shall have been duly verified and enrolled, the person whose name shall appear in the last memorial which shall have been duly verified and enrolled, shall be liable to all such suits and executions upon judgment or decree and other proceedings under this Act, and in the same manner, as if he had not ceased to be such Chief Manager, and as if no new Chief Manager had been appointed.

Examined copy to be a proof of contents of memorial.

XI. An examined copy of every memorial enrolled pursuant to this Act, certified to be a true copy by and under the hand and signature of a Registrar for the time being of the High Court of Judicature in which the same shall have been enrolled, shall be received in evidence as proof of the contents of such memorial; and proof shall not be required that the person by whom the memorial purports to be verified was, at the time of such verification, Chief Manager as aforesaid of the said Agencies.

Judgment or order against Chief Manager how to be executed.

XII. Execution on every judgment, decree, and order made or pronounced in any suit or proceeding in any Court in British India against the Chief Manager for the time being as aforesaid, shall and may be issued and enforced against any property in British India belonging to the Comptoir D'Escompte. All the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, as to the attachment of property before judgment and after judgment, shall in all suits against the Chief Manager have full force and effect as regards property in British India belonging to the Comptoir D'Escompte. So long as the full amount recoverable by any person under any judgment, decree, or order shall not have been recovered, no execution issued from any Court in British India, nor any thing in this Act, shall in any way prejudice or injure the right of such person to proceed in France, under the privileges and powers reserved to British subjects by and under the said Convention of the thirtieth of April 1862, for the recovery of the amount unrecovered.

No person to bring more than one suit for the same demand against any Chief Manager, nor the Comptoir against any other person.

XIII. No person having or claiming to have any demand upon or against the said Comptoir D'Escompte shall, when the same has been so determined as to have been pleadable in bar against such person, bring more than one suit in respect of such demand; and the proceedings in any suit which may have been brought against the Chief Manager for the time being of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte under the authority of this Act, if so determined, may be pleaded in bar of any suit in any Court in British India, for the same cause against any other such Chief Manager; and in case of any demand which the said Comptoir D'Escompte now has or hereafter may have upon or against any person, whether a shareholder of the said Comptoir D'Escompte or not, and which shall have been determined in any action or suit commenced or prosecuted by the Chief Manager for the time being, the proceedings in such suit may be pleaded in bar of any other suit, in any such Court as aforesaid, for the same demand, which may be commenced or prosecuted by the same or any other such Chief Manager as aforesaid.

SCHEDULE (A).

Referred to in Section VI of this Act.

Memorial made the day of by the Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris, pursuant to Act VIII of 1864 of the Governor-General of India in Council, intituled "An Act "to enable the Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris "to sue and be sued in the name of the Chief "Manager of the Indian Agencies of the said "Company," setting forth the particulars prescribed by Section VI of the said Act.

Situation of Office of Chief Manager ... ...
Situation of other Offices and places in British India ...
Entire Nominal Capital of the Company ... ...
Paid-up Capital ... ...
Number of Shares ... ...
Amount of each Share ...
Amount of Capital set aside for operations in British India
Mode in which the same is invested ... ...
Name in which the same is invested ... ...

I, *A. B.*, Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris, do solemnly and sincerely declare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the above written memorial is true in all respects.

(Signed) A. B.

Declared, &c., before me, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at

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SCHEDULE (B)

Referred to in Section VIII of this Act.

Memorial made the day of by the Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris, pursuant to Act VIII of 1864 of the Governor-General of India in Council, intituled "An Act to enable the Comptoir D'Escompte, &c.," *(as in foregoing,)* setting forth particulars of change or changes as prescribed by Section VIII of the said Act.

Name and description of new Chief Manager ... ...
or
New situation of Office of Chief Manager ... ...
or
Other change ... ...

I, *C. D.*, Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris, do solemnly and sincerely declare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the above written memorial is true in all respects.

(Signed) C. D.

Declared before me, &c., &c. *(as before)*.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 9th March 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1864.

An Act to repeal Act VIII of 1861 *(for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Amherst).*

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that Act VIII of 1861 *(for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Amherst)* be repealed :—It is enacted as follows :—

Act VIII of 1861 repealed.

I. Act VIII of 1861 is hereby repealed.

Date on which Act comes into operation.

II. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of May 1864.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 9th March 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. X OF 1864.

An Act to extend Act XXI of 1856 *(to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).*

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give the Governor-General of India in Council power to extend the provisions of Act XXI of 1856 *(to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal)* to any of the Provinces under the immediate administration of the Governor-General of India in Council in which the said Act is not now in force ; It is enacted as follows :—

Governor-General of India in Council may extend Act XXI of 1856 to any Non-Regulation Province.

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, by order published in the Gazette of India, to extend the provisions of the said Act XXI of 1856 to any province or place under the immediate administration of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Governor-General in Council to declare the authorities by whom Act XXI of 1856 is to be administered.

II. Whenever the Governor-General of India in Council shall extend the said Act XXI of 1856 to any province or place under the powers hereinbefore in that behalf contained, the Governor-General in Council shall by notification in the Gazette of India declare the authorities by whom the said Act XXI of 1856 shall be administered in such province or place.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th February 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in two weeks :—

No. 4 OF 1864.

A Bill to give further effect to the provisions of Act IV of 1863 *(to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burmah).*

Preamble.

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the more effectual carrying out of the provisions of Act IV of 1863 *(to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burmah)* ; It is enacted as follows :—

Governor-General in Council to pass rules to give effect to Act IV of 1863.

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council to make and issue rules to give effect to the said Act IV of 1863, and regulate all matters relating to the import and export of goods or otherwise arising under that Act : and from time to time to add to, alter or revoke such rules or any of them. Provided that no rule so made shall be inconsistent with any provision of the said Act IV of 1863, and that the penalties prescribed in such rules for their infringement shall not exceed, and shall so far as circumstances will admit be the same as, or similar to, the penalties prescribed in the like cases by Act VI of 1863 *(to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India)*. All rules made under this Section shall be published in the Gazette of India.

Proviso.

Indemnity.

II. Every Collector of Customs or other Officer is hereby indemnified for every thing done on or after the date on which the said Act IV of 1863 came into operation, in collecting or enforcing the duty imposed under the provisions of that Act, or by virtue of any order of Government or otherwise in carrying the said Act IV of 1863 into effect : and no action or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such Collector or other Officer in respect of any thing so done.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act IV of 1863 was passed to give effect to the provisions as to Customs Duties which were contained in the Treaty recently entered into by the late Earl of Elgin as Viceroy and Governor-General of India with His Majesty the King of

Burmah. The Act was framed so as to follow the terms of the Treaty as closely as possible; and it does not provide for the carrying out of the details of the system established under the Treaty and the Act. Some such provisions have been found by the authorities in Burmah to be absolutely necessary, in order to protect the interests of the Government, and carry out the intentions of the Treaty.

Those provisions cannot well be embodied in a legislative enactment, and it is thought better that they should be made from time to time as occasion shall require by the Governor-General of India in Council. The Bill now prepared accordingly gives this power to the Governor-General in Council, merely stipulating that any rules made shall not be inconsistent with Act IV of 1863, and shall be as similar as circumstances will permit, to the rules in force in the like cases under the Indian Customs Act—VI of 1863.

The Customs Officers in Burmah have in fact been acting for some time under certain Rules which it was found necessary to lay down: and as the carrying out of these rules without their having ever in any way had the force of law given them, may have caused some of the acts done under them to be not strictly legal, the opportunity is taken to indemnify the Customs Officers for any thing done by them under the rules.

The 17th February 1864. H. S. MAINE.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one week :—

No. 6 OF 1864.

A Bill to remove certain tracts of Country in the District of Mirzapore from the jurisdiction of the local Courts.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to remove certain tracts of Country in the district of Mirzapore from the jurisdiction exercised by the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts and Officers of that district under the General Regulations and Acts of the Government; It is enacted as follows :—

Certain tracts removed from jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

I. The tracts of Country described in the Schedule to this Act are hereby removed from the jurisdiction of the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature, and from the control of the Officers of Revenue, constituted by the Regulations of the Bengal Code and by the Acts passed by the Governor-General of India in Council: Provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect any case now pending in any Court or Office.

Proviso.

Administration of justice and collection of revenue, vested in Officers appointed by Lieutenant-Governor North-Western Provinces.

II. The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and the superintendence of the settlement and realization of the Public Revenue, and all matters relating to rent within the said tracts, are hereby vested in such Officer or Officers as the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces may, for the purpose of tribunals of first instance or of reference and appeal, appoint; provided that no sentence of death passed by any person competent under the appointment of the Lieutenant-Governor to pass such sentence, shall be carried into execution until it be confirmed by the Sudder Court.

Question as to whether a place falls under this Act how to be settled.

III. When a question shall arise whether any place falls within the tracts described in the Schedule of this Act, it shall be competent to the Commissioner of the Division to determine on which side of the described boundary the place aforesaid may lie, and the order made by the Commissioner shall be final.

Commencement of operation of this Act.

IV. This Act shall take effect from such date as shall be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and notification thereof shall be published in the Office of the Commissioner of the Division and in the Courts of the Civil and Sessions Judge, and of the Magistrate of the District, and in such other manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

SCHEDULE.

The tracts referred to in the foregoing Act are as follows :—

Pergunnah Agoree, Tuppahs Agoree Khas and South Kone.

Pergunnah Singrowlee, Tuppah British Singrowlee.

Pergunnah Bicheepore, Tuppahs Phoolwa, Doodhee, and Burha.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is introduced at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces with the concurrence of the local authorities.

The object of the Bill is to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to place the Pergunnahs which are enumerated in the Schedule attached to the Bill, under the administration of Officers who shall unite in their own persons both Judicial and Revenue functions, and to declare the authorities by whom the appeals from the orders of such Officers shall be heard, a reservation being made in the case of capital sentences, which will require to be confirmed by the Sudder Court for the North-Western Provinces before they are carried into execution.

The part of the country to which the Bill relates is situated in the District of Mirzapore beyond the River Soane. It is described as a very wild tract of country, and the people are represented as being exceedingly rude and backward, or in a low state of civilization, requiring, in more than an ordinary degree, the protection of the Govern-

ment by means of its local Officers. For people in this condition it is generally admitted that the system of administration proposed to be introduced in the part of the District of Mirzapore to which the Bill refers, is better suited than a system of administration by separate functionaries. The same system has been tried in other parts of the country in a like condition, and the result has proved very beneficial to the people.

The 2nd March 1864. H. B. HARINGTON.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one week :—

No. 7 OF 1864.

A Bill to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Committee for the City of Lucknow.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the appointment of a Municipal Committee for the City of Lucknow, and for levying duties on certain articles brought within the limits of the said City for consumption there, and generally for the regulation of all matters relating to the conservancy and improvement of the said City; It is enacted as follows :—

Appointment of Municipal Committee.

I. On and after such date as the Chief Commissioner of Oudh shall order, there shall be a Committee for the purposes of this Act, which shall be called "The Municipal Committee of the City of Lucknow." The said Committee shall consist of twenty-five Members, of whom six shall be *ex-officio* Members.

Ex-officio Members of the Committee.

II. The persons for the time being filling the following offices shall respectively be *ex-officio* Members of the Municipal Committee. That is to say, the persons filling the offices of—

Commissioner of Lucknow,
Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow,
Inspector General of Police in Oudh,
Civil Surgeon of Lucknow,
Executive Engineer of Lucknow,
City Magistrate of Lucknow.

Non-official Members.

The Non-official Members of the said Committee shall be elected annually by and from amongst the inhabitants of the City, and shall hold office for one year only, but shall be eligible for re-election.

Chief Commissioner to define limits of Lucknow, and to regulate mode of election of Members of Committee.

III. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh shall from time to time declare what shall be deemed to be the limits of the City of Lucknow for the purposes of this Act. He shall also declare who are, for the purposes of the last preceding Section, to be deemed inhabitants of the said City, and shall lay down rules fixing the times when the election of the Non-official Members of the Committee shall take place, and regulating the manner in which the elections shall be conducted. The appointment of every Non-official Member shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner, and in the event of any person elected not being approved of by him, the inhabitants shall proceed forthwith to elect another person in his stead.

Chief Commissioner may remove Non-official Members.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner to remove from office any Non-official Member of the Committee; and in the event of any such Member being so removed, it shall be in the discretion of the Chief Commissioner to determine whether or not any person shall be elected to supply his place for the unexpired portion of the year for which such Member was elected.

Chief Commissioner may suspend the powers of Committee.

V. It shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner at any time with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council to suspend or limit the powers or any of the powers of the Committee.

President, Vice-President, and Secretary.

VI. The Commissioner of Lucknow for the time being shall be the President of the Committee; the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow shall be the Vice-President, and the City Magistrate of Lucknow shall be the Secretary.

Committee to repair, light, and construct streets, drains, &c.

VII. The Municipal Committee, so far as the funds at their disposal will permit, shall keep the streets, drains, and tanks of the City properly cleansed and repaired, and shall cause the said streets or such of them as may to them seem proper, to be lighted, and may construct new streets, drains, and tanks, and generally may do all acts and things necessary to the conservancy and improvement of the City so far as such acts and things be not repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this or any other Law.

Committee may enter into contracts.

VIII. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Committee from time to time to enter into all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act. Such contracts, if in writing, shall be signed by the Secretary and at least three Members of the Committee, and if any such contract be not reduced to writing, it shall be made with the Secretary. No contract made otherwise than as herein declared shall be in any way binding on the Committee, and no contract involving an expenditure of more than ten thousand rupees shall be binding on the Committee unless made in writing and with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Members of Committee not to be personally responsible for debts contracted by the Committee.

IX. No Member or the Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Committee; but the funds from time to time in the hands of the Committee shall be liable for and chargeable with all contracts and expenses duly incurred as aforesaid. Every Member of the Com-

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one week :—

No. 9 OF 1864.

A Bill for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay; It is enacted as follows :—

Persons and property of Minors shall vest in the Civil Court.

I. The care of the persons of all Minors (not being European British Subjects) and the charge of their property shall vest in the Civil Court.

What persons claiming to have charge of property in trust for a Minor may apply for Certificate of Administration.

II. Every person who shall claim a right to have charge of property in trust for a Minor under a Will or Deed, or other instrument in writing, or by reason of nearness of kin or otherwise, may apply to the Civil Court for a Certificate of Administration, and no person shall be entitled to institute or defend any suit connected with the estate of which he claims the charge, until he shall have obtained such Certificate. Provided that when the property is of small value, not exceeding Rupees two hundred and fifty, any Court having jurisdiction may allow any relative of a Minor to institute or defend a suit on his behalf, although a Certificate of Administration has not been granted to such relative.

No person to institute or defend a suit without such Certificate.

Proviso.

Who may apply to Court to appoint a person to take charge of the property, &c., of a Minor.

III. Any relative or friend of a Minor in respect of whose property such Certificate has not been granted, or if the property consist in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, the Collector of the District may apply to the Civil Court to appoint a fit person to take charge of the property and person of such Minor.

To what Court application to be made if property be situate in more than one District.

IV. If the property be situate in more than one District, any such application as aforesaid shall be made to the Civil Court of the District in which the Minor has his residence.

Summary inquiry to be made by Court on application.

V. When application shall have been made to the Civil Court either by a person claiming a right to have charge of the property of a Minor, or by any relative or friend of a Minor, or by the Collector, the Court shall issue notice of the application and fix a day for hearing the same. On the day so fixed, or as soon after as may be convenient, the Court shall inquire summarily into the circumstances, and pass orders in the case. Provided always that it shall be competent to the Civil Court to direct any Court subordinate to it to make such inquiry and report the result.

Proviso.

Certificate of Administration to whom to be granted.

VI. If it shall appear that any person claiming a right to have charge of the property of a Minor is entitled to such right by virtue of a Will or Deed, or other instrument in writing, and is willing to undertake the trust, the Court shall grant a Certificate of Administration to such person. If there is no person so entitled, or if such person is unwilling to undertake the trust, and there is any near relative of the Minor who is willing and fit to be entrusted with the charge of his property, the Court may grant a Certificate to such relative. The Court may also if it think fit (unless a Guardian have been appointed by the father), appoint such person as aforesaid, or such relative or any other relative or friend of the Minor to be Guardian of the person of the Minor.

Court may appoint person having such Certificate Guardian of the Minor's person.

Court may call upon Collector or Magistrate for a report on the character and qualification of relative or friend.

VII. The Court may call upon the Collector or Magistrate for a report on the character and qualification of any relative or friend of the Minor who may be desirous or willing to be entrusted with the charge of his property or person, and it shall be incumbent on the Collector or Magistrate to furnish such report after making all due inquiry.

Proceeding if no title to a Certificate be established, and if there be no relative fit to be entrusted with the property, &c., of a Minor.

VIII. If no title to a Certificate be established to the satisfaction of the Court by a person claiming under a Will or Deed, or other instrument in writing, and if there be no near relative willing and fit to be entrusted with the charge of the property or person of the Minor, and the Court shall think it to be necessary for the interest of the Minor that provision should be made by the Court for the charge of his property or person, the Court shall proceed to make such provision in the manner hereinafter provided.

If estate consists only of moveable property, &c., Court may grant Certificate to Public Curator or other person.

IX. If the estate of the Minor consists of moveable property or of houses, gardens, or the like, the Court shall grant a Certificate to the Public Curator appointed under Section XIX, Act XIX of 1841 (*for the protection of moveable and immoveable property against wrongful possession in cases of successions*), or if there be no Public Curator, to any fit person whom the Court may select for the purpose.

Appointment of Guardian.

X. Whenever the Court shall grant a Certificate of Administration to the estate of a Minor as aforesaid, it shall at the same time appoint a Guardian to take charge of the person and maintenance of the Minor. The person to whom a Certificate of Administration has been granted, unless he be the Public Curator, or the legal heir of the Minor, or next in succession to the property, may be appointed Guardian. Provided that in the case of Minors who have inherited property by adoption, the natural father may be appointed Guardian. If the person appointed to be Guardian be unwilling to discharge

the trust gratuitously, the Court may assign him such allowance to be paid out of the estate of the Minor as under the circumstances of the case it may think suitable. The Court may also fix such allowance as it may think proper for the maintenance of the Minor, surviving parent whether natural or adoptive, husband, wife, and children, if any, and such allowance and the allowance of the Guardian (if any) shall be paid to the Guardian by the Public Curator or other person as aforesaid.

Guardian's allowance.

Minor's allowance.

XI. If the estate of the Minor consist in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, the Court may direct the Collector of the District in which the larger part of the same may be situated to take charge of the estate.

When the estate consists of land, Court may direct Collector to take charge of estate.

XII. The Civil Court may take such security as it shall think necessary from any person to whom it may grant a Certificate of Administration of the property of any Minor under this Act. Provided always, that no such security shall be demanded from the Collector of a District or the Public Curator when their services may be availed of.

Court may take security.

Proviso.

XIII. In all inquiries and other proceedings held or had by the Civil Court under this Act, the Court may make such order as to the payment of costs by the person on whose application such inquiry was made or proceeding had, or out of the estate of the Minor, or otherwise as it may think proper.

Cost of inquiries under this Act.

XIV. Whenever one or more of the proprietors of an estate which has been placed under the Collector's charge shall have passed his or their minority, the Collector shall represent the fact to the Civil Court, and the Court, unless it see sufficient reason to the contrary, may direct the Collector to retain charge of the shares of the property of the still disqualified proprietors during the continuance of their disqualification, or until it shall be otherwise ordered by the Court, or the Court may direct the whole estate to be made over to the management of the proprietor or proprietors who shall have become of age, with such directions as to the share or shares of the still disqualified proprietor or proprietors as to the Court shall seem fit and proper.

Course to be followed when one or more of the proprietors of an estate placed under Collector's charge may come of age.

XV. The proceedings of the Collector in the charge of estates under this Act shall be subject to the control of the superior Revenue Authorities.

Proceedings of Collector subject to control of superior Revenue Authorities.

XVI. The Public Curator and every other Administrator to whom a Certificate shall have been granted under Section X shall, within six months from the date of the Certificate, deliver in Court an inventory of all the immoveable property belonging to the Minor, and of all such sums of money, goods, effects, and things as he shall have received on account of the estate, together with a statement of all debts due by or to the same. And the Public Curator and every such other Administrator shall furnish annually within three months from the first of May of the Christian era an account of the property in his charge, exhibiting the amounts received, disbursed, and invested on account of the estate, and the balance in hand. If any relative or friend of a Minor, or any public Officer by petition to the Court shall impugn the accuracy of the said inventory and statement or of any annual account, the Court may summon the Curator or Administrator and inquire summarily into the matter, and make such order thereon as it shall think proper, or the Court, at its discretion, may refer such petition to any subordinate Court for investigation and report.

Public Curator, &c. to furnish inventory and annual accounts.

Proceeding if accuracy of inventory or account be impugned.

XVII. All sums received by the Public Curator or such other Administrator on account of any estate in excess of what may be required for the current expenses of the Minor or of the estate, shall by him be invested on account of the estate, from time to time, in the Public Securities.

Public Curator, &c., to pay proceeds of estates into Treasury. Surplus funds to be invested in Public Securities.

XVIII. Every person to whom a Certificate shall have been granted under the provisions of this Act may exercise the same powers in the management of the estate as might have been exercised by the proprietor if not a Minor, and may collect and pay all just claims, debts, and liabilities due to or by the estate of the Minor. But no such person shall have power to sell, alienate, mortgage, or otherwise incumber any immoveable property, or to grant a lease thereof for any period exceeding five years without the sanction of the Civil Court previously obtained.

Powers of person to whom Certificate has been granted in the management of Minor's estate.

XIX. It shall be lawful for any relative or friend of a Minor at any time during the continuance of the minority to sue for an account from any Manager appointed under this Act, or from any person to whom a Certificate shall have been granted under the provisions of this Act, or from any such Manager or person after his removal from office or trust, or from his personal representative in case of his death in respect of any estate then or formerly under his care or management, or of any sums of money or other property received by him on account of such estate.

Relative or friend may sue for an account.

XX. If the disqualification of a person for whose benefit a suit shall have been instituted under this Act cease before the final decision thereof, it shall be lawful for such person to continue the prosecution of the suit on his own behalf.

Continuance of suit instituted under this Act after disqualification shall have ceased.

XXI. The Civil Court for any sufficient cause may recall any Certificate granted under this Act, and may direct the Collector to take charge of the estate or may grant a fresh Certificate to the Public Curator or any other person as the case may be, and may compel the

Revocation of Certificate.

person whose Certificate has been recalled to make over the property in his hands to his successor, and account to such successor for all moneys received and disbursed by him. The Court may also for any sufficient cause remove any Guardian appointed by the Court.

Removal of Guardian.

XXII. The Civil Court may impose a fine not exceeding Five hundred Rupees on any person who may wilfully neglect or refuse to deliver his accounts or any property in his hands within the prescribed time or a time fixed by the Court, and may realise such fine by attachment and sale of his property under the rules in force for the execution of decrees of Court, and may also commit the recusant to confinement in the Civil Jail until he shall consent to deliver such accounts or property.

Penalty for neglect or refusal to deliver accounts or property.

XXIII. The Civil Court may permit any person to whom a Certificate shall have been granted under this Act, not being the Public Curator, and any Guardian appointed by the Court to resign his trust, and may give him a discharge therefrom on his accounting to his successor duly appointed for all moneys received and disbursed by him and making over the property in his hands.

Civil Court may permit resignation of trust, &c.

XXIV. The Public Curator and every other Administrator to whom a Certificate shall have been grante under Section X shall be entitled to receive such commission not exceeding five per centum on the sums received and disbursed by him, or such other allowance to be paid out of the Minor's estate as the Civil Court shall think fit.

Remuneration of Public Curator, &c.

XXV. Every Guardian appointed by the Civil Court under this Act who shall have charge of any male Minor shall be bound to provide for his education in a suitable manner. The general superintendence and control of the education of all such Minors shall be vested in the Civil Court.

Guardian of Minors under this Act to provide for their education.

XXVI. In the exercise of this superintendence and control, it shall be lawful for the Civil Court to direct that such Minor shall reside either with or without his Guardian at the Sudder Station of the District or at any other place within the Presidency of Bombay, and shall attend for the purposes of education such School or College as to the said Civil Court may seem expedient, and to make such provision as may be necessary for the proper care and suitable maintenance of the said Minor whilst attending such School or College.

Civil Court my fix the residence and place of education of Minor.

XXVII. If it shall appear to the Civil Court inexpedient to place any such Minor at School or College, it shall, if the proceeds of the estate are sufficient for that purpose, cause such Minor to be educated by a private tutor properly qualified, either at the family residence of such Minor or at the Sudder Station, or elsewhere within the Presidency of Bombay, and in that case also the Civil Court shall have power to determine, from time to time, the place of residence of such Minor, and to make such provision as may be necessary for his proper tuition and maintenance during the period of his education.

Or in certain cases to cause a Minor to be educated privately.

XXVIII. All charges and expenses which may be incurred on account of any male Minor under the provisions of this Act for College or School fees, or for other charges of tuition or education, or by reason of his residence in any place other than his own home or otherwise, shall be defrayed from the profits of his estate in the same manner as other expenses incurred under the authority or with the sanction of the Civil Court.

Charges and expenses incurred under this Act to be paid out of the profits of the Minor's estate.

XXIX. Every Guardian appointed under this Act who shall have charge of an unmarried Minor shall, if necessary, according to the custom of the Minor's sect or caste, make arrangments for and celebrate the Minor's marriage, and pay all the necessary expenses thereof out of the estate, provided that these expenses shall, in no case, without the sanction of the Civil Court, involve the Minor's estate in debt, and that the marriage, if possible, shall be with the concurrence of the Minor's nearest relatives.

Marriage of Minors.

XXX. For the purposes of this Act every person shall be held to be a Minor who has not attained the age of eighteen years.

Persons under the age of 18 years to be held Minors for the purposes of this Act.

XXXI. Nothing in this Act shall authorize the appointment of a Guardian of the person of a female whose husband is not a Minor, or the appointment of any person other than a female as the Guardian of the person of a female. If a Guardian of the person of a Minor be appointed during the minority of the husband of the Minor, the Guardianship shall cease as soon as the husband shall attain the age of majority.

Act not to authorize the appointment of Guardians of certain married women and other persons.

Guardianship during the minority of the husband of a Minor when to cease.

XXXII. Nothing in this Act shall be held to interfere with the provisions of Act XXXV of 1858 *(for making better provision for the care of the Estates of Lunatics)*.

Act not to interfere with Act XXXV of 1858.

XXXIII. All orders passed by the Civil Court under this Act shall be open to appeal under the rules applicable to appeals in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Orders of the Civil Court open to appeal.

XXXIV. The expression "Civil Court" as used in this Act shall be held to mean the principal Court of original jurisdiction in the District, and shall not include the High Court of Judicature, and nothing contained in this Act shall be held to affect the powers of the High Court of Judicature over the person or property of any Minor subject to its jurisdiction. Unless the contrary appears from the context, words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number; and words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

Construction of the words "Civil Court" &c. Powers of High Court not affected.

Number.

Gender.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It was deemed expedient by the Bombay Government, on certain representations from the Judges of the late Sudder Adawlut, to make provision for the better protection of the property of Minors. The Judges suggested that an enactment was required analogous to Act XL of 1858. Such an enactment was accordingly framed with such alterations as the different circumstances of the Bombay Presidency demanded, and was passed by the Council of the Governor of Bombay. The Act provided that proceedings of the Zillah Judges with reference to Minors should be open to appeal to the High Court of Judicature in Bombay. But it is stated in the Letters Patent of the High Court, that the appellate jurisdiction of that Court is confined to cases already subject to appeal to the Sudder Adawlut, and to cases "which *shall* become subject to appeal to the High Court by virtue of such laws and regulations relating to Civil Procedure as shall hereafter be made by the *Governor-General of India in Council.*" It was thus clear that, consistently with this provision in the Letters Patent, the Government of Bombay in its legislative capacity was not competent to give an appeal to the High Court in a new class of cases. Assent to the Bill was accordingly withheld by the Governor-General, and the Government of Bombay has requested that an Act to secure the attainment of the objects in view may be passed by this Council. The proposed Act is founded on Act XL of 1858 with certain necessary alterations as to the agency by which the law is to be administered.

The 9th March 1864. H. L. ANDERSON.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The undermentioned Officers are added to the List of those having the Private Entree:—

J. Strachey, Esquire, C. S., President of the Sanitary Commission.

The Reverend J. C. Herdman. M. A., Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.

By Command,

GOVT. HOUSE, *The 12th March* 1864. } E. C. IMPEY, *Captain, Mily. Secy. to the Viceroy.*

No. 1630.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1864.

Notifications.—The undermentioned gentleman, appointed by the Secretary of State for India Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported this day his arrival at the Sandheads on the 20th instant:—

Mr. Alexander Hay Benton.

No. 1660.

The 9th March 1864.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. I., published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post, without actual payment of postage, all letters, packets, or parcels *bonâ fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, viz.:—

Presidents of the several Sanitary Commissions established under G. G. O. in the Military Department, No. 87, dated the 2nd ultimo.

No. 1731.

The 11th March 1864.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. H. J. Newbery and W. M. Souttar, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 1734.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. T. G. Hanson, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh.

No. 1746.

The 12th March 1864.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. I., published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post, without actual payment of postage, all letters, packets, or parcels *bonâ fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, viz.:—

The Examiner of Forest Accounts in British Burmah.

No. 1772.

Messrs. T. G. Hanson and W. M. Souttar, Junior Civil Servants, having, within the prescribed interval after arrival in India, passed examinations in two languages, have been presented with the authorized donation of Rupees 800.

No. 1808.

The 15th March 1864.

Mr. Joseph Sladen, of the Bengal Civil Service, has reported his departure on furlough per Steamer "Singapore," which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 14th ultimo.

No. 1809.

Mr. L. R. Tottenham, of the Civil Service, has reported his departure for Europe per Steam Ship "Rangoon," which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 24th ultimo.

No. 1810.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Civil Assistant Surgeon J. Wilson with the powers of a Magistrate, to be exercised within the precincts of the Jubbulpore Jail, in the Central Provinces, and with regard to the prisoners confined therein.

No. 1822.

Leave of Absence.—The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, Puisne Judge of High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained, under Section 6, Clause 1, of the Covenanted Absentee Rules, leave of absence for 15 months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1825.

Notifications.—Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Tytler having resigned the office of Superintendent of Port Blair, is placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the 15th of February, the date on which he made over charge of the above office to Major B. Ford.

No. 1826.

Major B. Ford, of the Madras Staff Corps, appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Port Blair, received charge of the office from Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Tytler on the 15th of February.

No. 1831.

Lieutenant F. H. Connolly, District Superintendent of Police in British Burmah, has obtained peparatory leave of absence on medical certificate from (the forenoon of) the 25th November 1863, the date on which he made over charge of his duties to Captain Middleton, up to the 10th December 1863, the date of his departure for Europe on medical certificate per Steamer "Candia."

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

No. 152.

Fort William, the 11th March 1864.

Major F. L. Magniac, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore, is invested with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen under Section 1, Act XII of 1861, within the limits of the Nagpore District.

MILITARY.

No. 66.

The following promotions are made in the Meywar Bheel Corps:—

Havildar Rajeea, to be Jemadar, from the 25th November last, vice Gopal Singh, deceased.

Havildar Bahadoor Singh, to be Jemadar, from the 2nd December last, vice Punchun Singh, invalided.

REVENUE.

No. 107.

The 12th March 1864.

Mahomed Uskuree Tehseeldar is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Survey and Demarcation Department in Oudh, as a temporary arrangement.

JUDICIAL.

No. 156.

Lieutenant M. M. Bowie, Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.

GENERAL.

No. 642.

Mr. R. E. Egerton, Commissioner of the Nagpore Division, Central Provinces, assumed charge of his office from Captain H. Mackenzie on the 25th ultimo.

No. 643.

Mr. A. J. Lawrence, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Saharunpore, is appointed to be Settlement Officer of the Chuttoesgurh Division, in the Central Provinces, vice Mr. D. Macnabb, whose appointment in the Central Provinces, notified in orders of 26th January, is cancelled.

No. 655.

The 14th March 1864.

Mr. J. H. Master, M. C. S., Deputy Commissioner of the Bhundara District, in the Central Provinces, has obtained two months' leave of absence, under Section 6 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, to proceed to Madras, from the 1st instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, preparatory to applying for sick leave to Europe.

No. 657.

Mr. G. L. Lang, Assistant Settlement Officer, Roy Bareilly, in Oudh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, from the 1st proximo, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 658.

Mr. T. Shepherd, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, British Burmah, resumed charge of the Treasury at Kyouk Phyoo on the forenoon of the 24th December 1863.

No. 659.

The Reverend T. Y. Mitchinson, Chaplain of Subathoo, was left at sea by the Pilot on board the "Copenhagen" on the 4th instant.

No. 660.

Baboo Beressur Dutt, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, in the Central Provinces, is confirmed in the appointment.

JUDICIAL.

No. 168.

The 15th March 1864.

The undermentioned Officers in the Central Provinces are invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, as described in Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861:—

Lieutenant J. W. Macdougall, Assistant Commissioner, Chanda District.

Moulvie Abdool Mujeed, Officiating Tehseeldar, Pergunnah Burrumpore, Chanda District.

No. 170.

Captain T. Davies, Extra Assistant to the General Superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate under Sections 22 and 23 of Act XXV of 1861.

GENERAL.

No. 662.

Erratum.—In General Order dated 26th January last, No. 136, appointing Captain G. F. S. Browne to be Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, for "Captain" read "Major."

No. 663.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following transfers and appointments in the Commission of the Central Provinces :—

Major G. F. S. Browne, Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, is transferred to the Saugor Division.

Lieutenant Colonel J. K. Spence, Commissioner of the Saugor Division, is transferred to the Jubbulpore Division from the 31st January last, the date on which he made over charge of the Nagpore Division.

Lieutenant Colonel Spence is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, pending the arrival of Mr. J. S. Campbell.

Lieutenant Colonel R. T. Snow, Officiating Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, to officiate as Commissioner of the Saugor Division, when relieved by Lieutenant Colonel Spence of the charge of Jubbulpore.

Captain H. Mackenzie, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to officiate as Commissioner of the Nagpore Division, in addition to his other duties, pending the arrival of Mr. R. E. Egerton.

REVENUE.

No. 118.

Erratum.—In Revenue Notification No. 51, dated 15th ultimo, published at page 98 of the *Gazette of India*, for "the Commissioner of Sultanpore" read "the Commissioner of the Khyrabad Division."

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1392.

Fort William, the 14th March 1864.

Notification.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

	Calcutta, on 1st March 1864.	Bombay, on 29th Feb. 1864.	Madras, on 29th Feb. 1864.	Total.
Notes in Circulation ...	2,18,00,000	2,25,00,000	65,00,000	5,08,00,000
Silver Coin Reserve ...	1,32,38,093	68,00,000	29,96,137	2,30,34,230
Silver Bullion Reserve ...	..	77,00,000	...	77,00,000
Government Securities ...	85,61,907	80,00,000	35,03,863	2,00,65,770

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 2nd March* 1864. } H. HYDE, *Capt., IId. Commr., Dept. of Issue of Paper Currency.*

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th March 1864.

No. 206 *of* 1864.—With reference to the 10th paragraph of Government General Order No. 724, dated 19th August 1861, Sub-Conductor Charles Glover, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, is promoted to the rank of Conductor from the 26th February 1864, vice Conductor W. Barker, pensioned.

No. 207 *of* 1864.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the following rules are laid down for the grant of pensions to widows of Veterinary Surgeons, in cancelment of Article 25, Section XXXIII of the Pay Code of 1849 :—

I. Widows of Veterinary Surgeons of the first class will receive the same pension as the widows of Captains.

II. Widows of other Veterinary Surgeons will receive the same pension as the widows of Lieutenants.

No. 208 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is admitted to pension, as specified opposite to his name :—

Conductor Daniel McKay, of the Ordnance Department ...	2*s.* 6*d.* (two shillings six pence) per diem as Sergeant Major, payable at Auckland, New Zealand.

No. 209 *of* 1864.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council,—No. 36, *dated* 30*th January* 1864.

SIR,—The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz. :—

Major T. James.
" G. A. St. P. Fooks.
Captain F. R. Pollock, viâ Bombay.
" F. J. Davies.
" R. B. Dundas.
Lieutenant E. L. Ommanney.
" B. P. Hodgson.
" F. H. Woodgate.
" A. J. Macqueen.
Surgeon J. P. Walker, M. D.
Assistant Surgeon E. J. Vivian.
" C. Cameron.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Lieutenant Colonel A. Bagot	... 6	months.
Major E. A. Rowlatt	... 6	"
Captain C. E. Mills	... 6	"
" J. M. Evans	... 6	"
" J. C. P. Baillie	... 1	month.
" Hon'ble F. B. Best	... 6	months.
Lieutenant F. P. Spragge	... 6	"
" G. R. Grylls	... 3	"
" C. H. Garbett	... 6	"
" A. Bruce	... 4	"
Surgeon J. Campbell, M. D., C. B.	6	"
Assistant Surgon G. K. Poole ...	6	"

3. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, viz.:—

Captain M. J. Vibart, Invalid Pension List, from 24th June 1863.

Surgeon Major W. Shillito, F. R. C. S., from 23rd July 1863.

Surgeon Major T. W. Wilson, from 19th December 1863.

Surgeon Major C. G. Andrews, from 19th December 1863.

No. 210 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned men of Her Majesty's service are permitted to reside and draw their pay in India as Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, according to the 23rd Clause of the Royal Warrant of the 1st July 1848, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of their pensions:—

Sergeant James Rowberry, Her Majesty's 1st Battalion, 7th Royal Fusiliers.

Private H. Favernor, Her Majesty's 1st Battalion, 7th Royal Fusiliers.

The 10*th March* 1864.

No. 211 *of* 1864.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, from the date of the Government General Order No. 1132, dated 10th December 1861, which authorized their appointment, Sergeant Instructors of Musketry in British Regiments shall be held to have been entitled to the advantages allowed to 2nd Class Sergeant Instructors of the School of Musketry in the following Extracts from the Royal Warrant of the 27th September 1861:—

Para. 14.—"In every Battalion of Infantry and Colonial Corps of not less than five Companies, an additional Non-Commissioned Officer, to be styled 'Sergeant Instructor of Musketry,' is to be borne on its Establishment, with the rank, pay, clothing, allowances, &c., of a 2nd Class Sergeant Instructor."

Para. 2.—"The pay of a 2nd Class Sergeant Instructor is 3*s.* (three shillings) per diem.

Para. 3.—"To encourage industry and attention to duty, an increase will be made to the pay of the several ranks above that of Corporal, for good service therein, as specified in the following Schedule:

	2nd Class Sergeant Instructor.	
	s.	*d.*
After every three years' service ...	0	3
The maximum pay of each rank not to exceed	3	6

"As the foregoing extra pay is granted specially for good service in the several ranks, it will be liable to forfeiture, by 3*d.* (three pence) at a time for 12 months, for neglect of duty, or misconduct, by order of the Commanding Officer; and an uninterrupted possession of 3*d.* (three pence) for two years will be required before a further increase of extra pay will be allowed."

Para. 8.—"The clothing and appointments o all Non-Commissioned Officers of the School off Musketry are to be of the pattern issued to Staff Sergeants of the 1st Class.

Para. 9.—"The several ranks will be distinguished as follows:—

2nd Class Sergeant Instructor,

three Chevrons

with Crown on right Arm."

No. 212 *of* 1864.—Lieutenant Colonel Sydney Joseph Hire, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Jullundur, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st April to the 14th May 1864, to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Europe on urgent private affairs, for six months, without pay.

No. 213 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Frederick Donnelly Harington, of the late 12th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.	For 15 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 214 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned individual is admitted to pension, as specified opposite to his name:—

Private Neill McAfee, of Her Majesty's Local Company of European Infantry.	9*d.* (nine pence) per diem, payable in Europe.

No. 215 *of* 1864.—The following Order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 10, *dated* 22*nd January* 1864.—Confirming the Regimental Order issued by Captain G. Adey, Commandant, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated 31st December 1863, making over the Command of the Regiment to Captain J. P. Pedler, 2nd in Command, from the 31st December 1863, and appointing Captain and Adjutant C. J. Smith to act as 2nd in Command, and Lieutenant R. F. Doig, paid Doing-duty Officer, to act as Adjutant from the above date of his departure to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

The 11*th March* 1864.

No. 216 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Jemadar Rahmut Ally Khan, of the 19th Regiment Bengal Cavalry, formerly of the late 12th Irregular Cavalry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, as a reward for his gallant and meritorious services with the late Sir Henry Havelock's Force during the relief of Lucknow.

No. 217 *of* 1864.—Lieutenant Colonel A. A. MacDonell, 1st Class Assistant, Stud Department, was allowed leave of absence from the 20th April to the 5th May 1863, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on sick leave, under the new Regulations.

The 12th March 1864.

No. 218 *of* 1864.—In conformity with Government General Order No. 144 of 1852, the following Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office during the month of February 1864, on account of the estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, is published for general information. And it is hereby notified that claims to the estates in question which shall not be preferred to the Presidency Pay Master by Executors and Administrators before the conclusion of twelve months after the date of decease, cannot be attended to in this country, as the money, after that period, will be remitted to, and made payable by, the Secretary of State for India :—

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, in the month of February 1864.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Amount remitted for payment in England. Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
	Commissioned and Warrant Officers.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
10th Feb. 1864	(a) John Brown	Assistant Surgeon	Medical Department	...	13th Nov. 1863	...	526 6 5	...	526 6 5					
10th " "	(b) John Palmer Caulfeild	Major	Staff Corps	...	14th April "	Testate	426 8 6	...	426 8 6					
10th " "	(c) John Sharpin Norris	Ensign	Unattached List	...	17th Nov. "	Intestate	639 12 1	...	639 12 1					
10th " "	(d) Vernon James Hodson	Lieutenant	Late 4th Eur. Lt. Cavy., doing duty, 17th Bengal Cavy.	...	27th " "	Ditto	2,255 15 8	...	2,255 15 8					
10th " "	(e) Hugh Murray Davidson	Captain	29th N. I.	...	25th Sept. "	Ditto	634 0 9	...	634 0 9					
17th " "	(f) Robert Clifford	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps	...	25th Oct. "	Ditto	2,101 1 8	...	2,101 1 8					
17th " "	(g) William Frederick Stewart	Captain	Ditto	...	13th Jan. 1864	Ditto	1,500 11 0	...	1,500 11 0					
17th " "	G. M. Richmond	Lieutenant	Late 54th N. I.	...	27th Oct. 1863	...	1,099 12 6	...	1,099 12 6					
17th " "	W. M. Gibbon	Captain	Bengal Staff Corps	...	.....	...	637 10 11	...	637 10 11					
23rd " "	(h) John Brown	Assistant Surgeon	Medical Department	...	13th Nov. "	...	1,095 6 0	...	1,095 6 0					
	Carried over	.....	.....	...	.....	...	10,917 5 6		10,917 5 6					

(a) Next of kin, daughter, Catherine; mother, McAgnes Brown; and a brother, R. Brown.
(b) Legatees, widow, children, and other relatives.
(c) Widow, Mary Anne, and six children.
(d) Next of kin, father, Revd. J. S. Hodson, D. D., No. 62, Great King's Street, Edinburgh.
(e) Widow, Anna Maria Laura Beresford Davidson; child, Esther Margaret Davidson.
(f) Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Clifford, of Thomas Town, County Kilkenny, Ireland.
(g) Widow, Carmelia; children, James, Lee, Mary, Ada.
(h) Next of kin, daughter, Catherine; mother, McAgnes Brown; and a brother, R. Brown.

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers &c.,—continued.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
	Brought forward	.....	.....	...	.....	...	10,917 5 6	.	10,917 5 6					
	Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.													
10th Feb. 1864	(a) William Sinden	Private	3rd Bengal European Regt.	631	6th April 1860	Unknown	10 0 0	...	10 0 0					
10th „ „	(b) John Reid	Sergeant Major	Bengal Artillery	5530	23rd July 1863	Testate	79 13 5	..	79 13 5					
10th „ „	(c) Thomas Marshall	Gunner	No. 1 Battery Bengal Arty.	11232	16th „ „	Intestate	6 14 10	.	6 14 10					
17th „ „	(d) John Brown	Sergeant	Commissariat Department	...	17th Aug. „	Ditto	205 12 9	...	205 12 9	1 4 9				
17th „ „	(e) Walter Welsh	Gunner	A. By. 5th Royal Horse Brigade	11529	20th July 1862	Ditto	119 1 4	...	119 1 4					
17th „ „	(f) James Farrell	Ditto	European Invalid Battalion	3871	1st „ 1861	Ditto	166 14 2	...	166 14 2	20 0 0				
17th „ „	(g) Albert Mason Vandeerlin	Corporal	E. I. Regiment	164	1st Mar. 1863	Ditto	94 0 0	...	94 0 0					
23rd „ „	(h) Andrew Daily	Ditto	Ditto	530	30th June „	Ditto	89 9 5	...	89 9 5					
24th „ „	(i) John Reid	Sergeant Major	Bengal Artillery	5530	23rd July „	Testate	131 10 11	...	131 10 11					
24th „ „	(j) Thomas Marshall	Gunner	No. 1 Battery Bengal Artillery	11232	16th „ „	Intestate	47 1 4	...	47 1 4					
27th „ „	(k) Thomas Wood	Private	1st European Light Cavalry	181	19th May 1859	Unknown	23 5 4	...	23 5 4					
27th „ „	(l) William Wilkins	Ditto	Ditto	365	27th Aug. „	Ditto	27 5 10	...	27 5 10					
27th „ „	(m) John Creaghton	Ditto	Ditto	314	17th April „	Ditto	22 6 5		22 6 5					
27th „ „	(n) William Hands	Ditto	Ditto	430	4th Sept. „	Ditto	16 1 2	...	16 1 2					
						Total	11,957 6 5	.	11,957 6 5					

FORT WILLIAM;
PAY OFFICE,
The 29th February 1864.

C. F. M. MUNDY, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Presidency Pay Master.

(a) Next of kin not known.
(b) Legatee, daughter, Elizabeth Hill, Forfar, County Forfar, Scotland.
(c) Next of kin, John Marshall, Streethy, West Reading, Berks.
(d) Next of kin, brother, Gotzman Dantzia, Prussia, 23rd February 1864. Remitted by Transfer Receipt on the Patna Treasury.
(e) Next of kin, brother, William, A. Battery 5th Royal Horse Brigade, Rawul Pindee.

(f) (g) Next of kin not known. Remitted by Transfer Receipt on Allahabad Treasury.
(h) Next of kin, mother, Frances Daily, Fort St. George; brother, Henry Daily, Musician, Garrison Band, Fort St. George.
(i) Legatee, daughter, Elizabeth Hill, Forfar, County Forfar, Scotland.
(j) Next of kin, John Marshall, Streethy, West Reading, Berks.
(k) (l) (m) (n) Next of kin not known

No. 219 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Lieutenant H. Tyndall, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, and Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry.	1st March 1864.

No. 220 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Walter Musgrave, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, and Officiating 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry.	For 20 months.
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals John Burnie Dickson, of the Medical Department (Officiating Inspector General of Hospitals, Lower Provinces).	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 221 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Assistant Surgeon D. Wright, M. D. and A. M., 3rd Assistant Surgeon, to be 2nd Assistant Surgeon to the General Hospital at Allahabad.

The 15*th March* 1864.

No. 222 *of* 1864.—With reference to Government General Orders noted in the margin, the following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

No. 1074, 26th Nov. 1861.
No. 494, 2nd May 1862.

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council,—No. 26, *dated* 30*th January* 1864.

SIR,—My letter dated 8th October 1861, No. 389, informed you that it had been determined that Officers holding the rank of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel regimentally in the Royal Artillery were not, in future, to be seconded when holding Civil situations. My Despatch of the 24th March 1862, No. 124, further informed you that the Supernumerary Lieutenant Colonels of the Royal Artillery were to be absorbed into the Regiment as vacancies occurred, and directed that a similar rule should be established with regard to the Indian Brigades.

2. Circumstances have hitherto prevented the carrying out this intention in the Royal Artillery, and the measure has, in consequence, been suspended, as respects the Indian Artillery also.

3. I am now informed that it is determined that the absorption of the Supernumerary Field Officers of the old Brigades shall commence on the 1st April next, and that with this prospect in view, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has commenced the discontinuance of the practice of placing Field Officers of Artillery on the Supernumerary List.

4. The absorption of the Field Officers in the new Brigades will not be commenced until the process is completed in the old Brigades, but no Field Officers of either Brigade will be placed on the Supernumerary List after this date.

5. It is understood that the absorption of the Field Officers will be effected in the manner indicated in my letter dated 24th March 1862, No. 124, by making only one promotion for every three vacancies.

No. 223 *of* 1864.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information and guidance :—

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council,—No. 28, *dated* 30*th January* 1864.

SIR,—Application has been recently made to me by a paid Doing-duty Officer of a Native Regiment for the grant of half Staff salary during the first six months of his absence on sick certificate.

2. The application was necessarily refused, the regulations of the service at present not admitting of any of the Officers belonging to Native Regiments on the new organization being allowed the privilege of Staff Officers in this respect.

3. It appears to me, however, that, under the altered circumstances of the Native Army, the regulations in this respect should be amended.

4. The whole of the appointments held by Commissioned Officers in the Native Regiments under the new organization, held at present alike by Officers of the Staff Corps and those of the Indian Army, are destined ultimately to be held entirely by Officers of the Staff Corps.

5. They must be considered, therefore, in future, as Staff appointments, and the whole of the Officers in question must be allowed all the privileges attaching to Officers holding Military Staff employment, including that of drawing six months' half Staff salary during absence on sick certificate under the Regulations.

6. This rule is to apply to all such Officers taking leave subsequently to the publication of the General Order by your Government, but it is in no case to have retrospective effect.

No. 224 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant J. D. S. Bennet, of the 5th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 225 *of* 1864.—With reference to the Government General Orders noted in the margin, the following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information and guidance :—

No. 940, dated 18th September 1860.
No. 118, dated 18th February 1864.

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council,—No. 27, *dated* 30*th January* 1864.

SIR,—Referring to my Despatch dated 31st December 1863, No. 446, on the subject of promotion to the rank of Colonel under the 8th Clause of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, I have to inform you that a communication now received from the Horse Guards states that the

Secretary of State for War has brought to the notice of the Field Marshall Commanding-in-Chief that the qualifying period in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel previously to obtaining the rank of Colonel was extended from 3 to 5 years, with the express view that no deductions from that period were to be made on account of leave of absence. His Royal Highness in consequence sees the necessity of rectifying the position of all Colonels promoted since October 1858, who may have had their promotion retarded by the practice of limiting the leave of absence to 15 months in the 5 years.

2. A similar course is to be adopted by your Government with respect to all Colonels of Her Majesty's Indian Forces promoted under the Royal Warrant of 31st January 1859, whose promotion may have been retarded, under the restriction with regard to leave of absence published in General Order dated 18th September 1860, No. 940.

No. 226 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Major Charles Mordaunt Fitzgerald, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General, Lower Circle.	For 20 months.
Lieutenant Duncan John Stewart, of the General List, Infantry, Doing-duty Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 227 *of* 1864.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

PROMOTIONS.

Corps or Department.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Medical Department.	Asst. Surgeon (Bt. Surgeon) Joseph Walter Raleigh Amesbury.	Surgeon ...	16th Oct. 1863	Surgeon P. G. Lay, retired.
	Asst. Surgeon Charles Stewart, M. D.	Surgeon ...	18th Dec. „	Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals M. McN. Rind, deceased.
	Asst. Surgeon Edward McKellar ...	Surgeon ...	20th „ „	Surgeon Major T. W. Wilson, retired.
	Asst. Surgeon Annesley Charles Castriot DeRenzy.	Surgeon ...	20th „ „	Surgeon Major C. G. Andrews, retired.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Corps or Department.	Rank and Names.	To rank from	In whose room.
Medical Department.	Surgeon Robert Parker, M. D. ...	25th February 1863...	Surgn. W. C. B. Eatwell, retired.
	„ Frederick Corbyn, M. D. ...	1st April „ ...	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. A. Wilson, retired.
	„ Charles Lowdell ...	16th May „ ...	Surgn. R. Whittall, retired.
	„ John Hooper ...	25th „ „ ...	Surgn. H. W. Tytler, deceased.
	„ David Young, M. D., &c., &c.	28th „ „ ...	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. J. Balfour, retired.
	„ Joseph Fayrer, M. D., &c., &c.	10th June „ ...	Surgn. N. D. S. Wallich, deceased.
	„ William Henry Adley ...	24th July „ ...	Surgeon Major W. Shillito, F. R. C. S., retired
	„ Edward John Vivian ...	28th „ „ ...	Surgeon Major H. Diaper, deceased.
	„ James Alexander Caldwell Hutchinson, M. D.	10th Sept. „ ...	Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals R. W. Faithfull, deceased.
	„ John Barclay Scriven ...	16th „ „ ...	Surgeon Major A. Webb, deceased.

No. 228 *of* 1864.—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals William Thomson, of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the Service, on a pension of £ (700) seven hundred per annum, from the 23rd instant.

No. 229 *of* 1864.—The following Extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 19th January and 9th February 1864 are published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
19*th January* 1864.

BREVET.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Francis Falcon Chamberlain, Bombay Staff Corps, dated 19th January 1864.

Captain James Burnie Lind, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 19th January 1864.

Captain Frederick William Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 19th January 1864.

Captain Robert Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 19th January 1864.

Captain Robert Baigrie, Bombay Staff Corps, dated 19th January 1864.

Second Captain Charles Henry Strutt, Royal Artillery, dated 19th January 1864.

Second Captain James Hills, Royal Artillery, dated 19th January 1864.

Captain Harry Hammon Lyster, 72nd Bengal Native Infantry, dated 19th January 1864.

WAR OFFICE,
9*th February* 1864.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General James A'hmuty, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, on 12th January 1864 :—

Lieutenant General John Anderson, Bengal Infantry, to be General, dated 13th January 1864.

Major General George James Wilson, Bombay Infantry, to be Lieutenant General, dated 13th January 1864.

Colonel St. George Daniel Showers, C. B., Bengal Infantry, to be Major General, dated 13th January 1864.

No. 230 *of* 1864.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

Rank, Names, and Corps.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Major Henry Knightley Burne, Bengal Staff Corps.	Lieut. Colonel.	13th Jan. 1864	General James A'hmuty, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, deceased.
Captain Francis Edward Francis, Bombay Infantry.	Major		

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 71.

Fort William, the 8th March 1864.

Transfer.—Probationary Assistant Overseer Private H. Baird, Bengal Sappers and Miners, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to British Burmah.

No. 72.

The 10*th March* 1864.

Leave of Absence.—The preparatory leave granted by the Government of the Punjab, in its Notification No. 1770 of 2nd February 1864, to Deputy Assistant Commissary E. J. Gillis, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Class, is extended to the 18th March 1864, or such earlier date as he may leave for Europe on medical certificate.

No. 73.

The 11*th March* 1864.

Appointment.—Lieutenant E. A. Trevor, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, is appointed a Deputy Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 3rd Class, and posted to the Punjab.

No. 74.

Resignation.—Mr. J. Lemaistre, Probationary Assistant Overseer, transferred from the North-Western Provinces to British Burmah in Notification No. 11, dated 18th January 1864, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 22nd January 1864.

No. 75.

Erratum.—In the Notification No. 145 of 15th December 1863, appointing Lieutenant F. J. Home, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, to the grade of Special Assistant Engineer, it should have been stated that the appointment was temporary, and has force only while that Officer retains the appointment of Superintendent of Irrigation and other works in the Bhurtpoor District.

No. 76.

The 12*th March* 1864.

Notification.—The privilege leave for one month granted by the Governor, Straits Settlements, to

Captain J. F. A. McNair, Executive Engineer, Singapoor Division Public Works, from such date as he may avail himself of it, and the appointment of Mr. J. Bennett, Special Assistant Engineer, to carry on the duties of the Division during Captain McNair's absence, are confirmed.

R. STRACHEY, *Colonel*, R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Notification.—It is hereby notified that as the present Capital of the Bank is insufficient to meet its requirements, in consequence of the increase of business, principally arising from the establishment of Branches subordinate to the Bank in various parts of the Bengal Presidency, the Directors have determined, under the authority vested in them by Section 6, Act IV. of 1862, to increase the Capital from one crore, nine lakhs, ninety thousand, nine hundred and nine Rupees, to two crores and twenty lakhs, by the issue of new Shares or consolidated Stock, under the following conditions :—

1st.—Holders of old Shares will be entitled to claim new Shares at par, in the proportion of one Share for every Share of which they may be registered as Proprietors in the Books of the Bank. Registered Proprietors of consolidated Stock will, in like manner, be entitled to an equivalent amount of new Stock at par.

2nd.—Holders of Shares or Stock, whether in India or elsewhere, shall be allowed, to the 15th day of August 1864, to claim the new issue. All Shares or Stock not claimed by the said date shall be at the disposal of the Directors, who shall cause the same to be sold for the benefit of the Bank, in such manner and at such times as they may deem expedient.

3rd.—Payments in one sum of the amount of Subscription on any whole, half, or quarter Share or Stock, to which any Proprietor may be entitled under this Notification, may be made at any time after the publication thereof. On all such payments prior to the 30th June next, interest will be allowed, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, from date of payment to the 30th June ; and the Shares or Stock so paid up shall, thenceforward, be entitled to dividend. On all payments made subsequent to the 30th June, interest will similarly be allowed (at the rate of 8 per cent.) until the 31st December following, from which date the Shares or Stock so paid up shall, in like manner, become entitled to dividend.

4th.—The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of August 1864, inclusive. All Shares or Stock previously subscribed for, but on which the full amount of Capital shall not be paid by the last mentioned date, will lapse to the Bank and will be at the disposal of the Directors, as provided in Clause 2.

By Order of the Directors,
C. N. COOKE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

12th March 1864.

LOST.

Half of Government Currency Notes No. 26331 for twenty Rupees, and No. 38327 for ten Rupees.

LOST

In transmission from Beerbhoom to Calcutta, on 13th February 1864, left Half of Currency Note No. 26142, for Rs. 100, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

STOLEN.

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes :—

No.	8775	of 15392	of 1832-33,	4 per cent.,	for Rs.	500
,,	1154	,,	of 1835-36	,,	,,	500
,,	14742	,,	of 1854-55	,,	,,	500
,,	7690	,,	of 1854-55	,,	,,	500
,,	15410	,,	of 1854-55	,,	,,	500

KADERNATH BANERJEE,
for KASSIGUTTY MOOSTOPHY.

March 3, 1864.

Lost or Stolen.

Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. $\frac{01791}{11\ C}$ for Rupees 55, issued on Government Promissory Note No. 17456 of 1859-60, due on the 30th November 1864, has been lost or stolen from this Office, to which the Note had been sent for cancellation of the Coupons attached. Payment of the missing Coupon has been stopped.

FORT WILLIAM ; LOAN OFFICE, *The 30th Jan.* 1864.

R. P. HARRISON,
Acct. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

NOTICE.

Seven (7) packages have been lying in my possession for a considerable period, to the undermentioned address : —

CAPTAIN J. S. D. WHITE,
Commanding Musbee Sappers, with Saraon Field Division, Camp Balia Ghat.

If not claimed within one month from date hereof, the contents will be sold to defray expenses.

E. J. EVILLE,
Manager, N. W. Dák Co., Lower Divn., Benares.

BENARES, *10th Feb.* 1864.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the exclusive privilege to the manufacture in India of Artificial Ice under the inventions patented in France by F. P. Carré, of No. 2, Rue Moret, in the City of Paris, Engineer, has been assigned by him to David Fortuné Lamouroux, of Esplanade Row, Calcutta, Merchant, who has duly registered such inventions pursuant to Act XV of 1859, and legal proceedings will be taken against all persons who shall, without the license of the said David Fortuné Lamouroux, make, use, sell, put in practice counterfeit, or imitate the same. Dated this 2nd day of March 1864.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, & FERGUSSON,
Solicitors for D. F. Lamouroux.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTLER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 12.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd March 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1864.

An Act to enable the "Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris" to sue and be sued in the name of the Chief Manager of the Indian Agencies of the said Company.

Preamble.

Whereas certain persons have formed themselves into a Company at Paris for the transaction of Banking business under the name of the "Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris": and whereas the said Company is constituted and established under and by virtue of various Imperial decrees of the French Government, Notarial Acts, and Articles of Agreement, whereby it is provided (amongst other things) that the said Company may continue to exist and carry on business for a term of thirty years from the eighteenth day of March 1857, that the shareholders of the Company shall be responsible only to the amount of their shares respectively, that the rights and liabilities attached to each share shall follow its transmission into whatever hands it may pass, and that the Company may establish, on its own responsibility, and with the authority of the Minister of Finance Agencies in France and in French or Foreign Colonies, such Agencies to be organized and conducted in the same manner as the Comptoir D'Escompte itself: and whereas Agencies of the said Company have been recently established in Calcutta and in Bombay: and whereas on the thirtieth day of April 1862, a Convention was concluded and signed at Paris between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, comprising the following Articles, that is to say :—"first—The High contracting parties declare that they mutually grant to all Companies and other Associations, commercial, industrial, or financial, constituted and authorized in conformity with the laws in force in either of the two countries, the power of exercising all their rights, and of appearing before the Tribunals, whether for the purpose of bringing an action or for defending the same, throughout the dominions and possessions of the other Power, subject to the sole condition of conforming to the laws of such dominions and possessions. Second—It is agreed that the stipulations of the preceding Article shall apply as well to Companies and Associations constituted and authorized previously to the signature of the present Convention as to those which may subsequently be so constituted and authorized. Third—The present Convention is concluded without limit as to duration. Either of the High Powers shall however be at liberty to terminate it by giving to the other a year's previous notice. The two High Powers moreover reserve to themselves the power to introduce into the Convention, by common consent, any modifications which experience may show to be desirable": and whereas it is desirable that effect should be given to the said Convention so far as the Comptoir D'Escompte and its Agencies now or hereafter established are concerned: It is enacted as follows :—

"British India."

I. Unless the contrary appears from the context, in construing this Act, the words "British India" denote the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty the Queen by the Statue 21 and 22 Vic. Ch. 106, entitled "an Act for the better Government of India" except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca :

Number.

Words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number :

Gender.

Words importing the masculine gender include females :

"Person."

And the word "Person" includes any Company or Association or body of persons whether incorporated or not.

All suits and proceedings by, or on behalf of, or against, the Comptoir D'Escompte shall be instituted in the name of, or against, the Chief Manager for the time being of the Agencies in British India, as the nominal plaintiff or defendant, and shall not abate, &c., on death or removal of such Manager.

II. From and after the passing of this Act, all suits and other proceedings whatsoever, for any injury or wrong done to any real or personal property of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, in whomsoever the same may for the time being be vested, whether in the said Company, or in some person or persons in trust for the said Company, or upon or in respect of any present liability to the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or upon any Bonds, Covenants, Contracts, or Agreements which already have been or hereafter shall be given to or entered into with the said Company, or to or with any person whomsoever in trust for the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or wherein the said Comptoir D'Escompte is or shall be interested, and also all instruments and petitions to found any adjudication of Insolvency in any Court against any person indebted to the said Comptoir D'Escompte, and liable to have been made insolvent by the laws now or at any time hereafter in force relating to Insolvents in British India, and generally all other proceedings whatsoever to be commenced, or carried on, by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or wherein the said Comptoir D'Escompte is or shall be interested against any person, whether such person is or shall then be a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte or not, shall and lawfully may be commenced and prosecuted in the name of the person who shall be the Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte at the time such suit or proceeding shall be commenced as the nominal plaintiff or petitioner for or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, and all suits and proceedings, as well for subsisting as future accruing claims, debts, or demands to be commenced against the said Comptoir D'Escompte by any person, whether such person is or shall then be a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte or not, shall be commenced and prosecuted against the said Chief Manager for the time being, as the nominal defendant or respondent for and on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, and the death, removal, resignation or any other act of such Chief Manager, or his bankruptcy or insolvency shall not abate or prejudice any suit or other proceeding commenced under this Act, but the same may be continued, prosecuted and carried on or defended in the name of any other the Chief Manager for the time being of the said Agencies.

In criminal proceedings, property whether vested in Comptoir D'Escompte or Trustees, may be described as property of Comptoir or of Chief Manager.

III. From and after the passing of this Act, in all criminal proceedings instituted or carried on by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, for for fraud or injury upon or against the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or for any offence whatever relating to any money, notes, bills, effects, securities, or any real or personal property of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or for any other offence against the said Comptoir D'Escompte, it shall be lawful to state such money, notes, bills, effects and securities, and other real and personal property, in whomsoever the same may be vested, whether in the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or in some person or persons in trust for the said Comptoir D'Escompte, to be the money, notes, bills, effects and securities, or property of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or of the Chief Manager for the time being of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte; and any offence committed with intent to injure or defraud the said Comptoir D'Escompte shall, and lawfully may in such proceedings be said to have been committed with intent to injure or defraud the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or such Chief Manager for the time being as aforesaid, and any offender may thereupon be lawfully convicted of any such offence; and in all other proceedings in which, before the passing of this Act, it would have been necessary to state the names of the persons composing the said Comptoir D'Escompte, it shall be lawful and sufficient to state the name of such Chief Manager; and the death, resignation, or removal of such Chief Manager shall not abate or render defective, or in anywise affect or prejudice such criminal proceedings.

Actions against the Comptoir on contracts with it not to be defeated because plaintiff is a partner.

IV. No suit which may be commenced in any Court in British India against the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or the Chief Manager for the time being of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, upon or arising out of any contract entered into by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, shall be in anywise affected or defeated by reason of the plaintiff therein, or of any other person who may be in anywise interested in such action, being a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte; but any shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte, shall have the same right of action and remedy to be proceeded in and enforced in the same manner against the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or such Chief Manager for the time being as aforesaid, upon any contract, and for any debt, damage or demand whatsoever, which he might have had if he had been a stranger, and not a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte.

Suit by Comptoir on contract not to be defeated because defendant is a partner.

V. No suit commenced by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte in the name of the Chief Manager for the time being as aforesaid by virtue of this Act, upon or arising out of any contract whatsoever, entered into by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or for the recovery of any debt damage or demand whatsoever due or owing to the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or for any other cause or any other account, shall be in any wise affected or defeated by or by reason of the defendant therein, or any person or persons, who may be in anywise interested in such suit, being a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte, but the said Comptoir D'Escompte shall and may have the same right of suit and remedy to be proceeded in and enforced in the same manner against any shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte, either alone or jointly with any other person, upon any contract, and upon and for any debt, damage, or demand whatsoever, which the said Comptoir D'Escompte might have had if such cause of action had arisen

with a stranger, and not with a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte.

Chief Manager to cause a memorial to be enrolled containing certain particulars.

VI. The Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte shall have an Office for the transaction of the business of the Comptoir D'Escompte. He shall cause a memorial, in the form and to the effect set forth in the Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit of, verified by a declaration in writing made by him before a Judge of the High Court of Judicature within the jurisdiction of which his Office is situated, to be enrolled amongst the records of the said High Court. Such memorial shall, prior to being enrolled, be signed by the said Chief Manager, and shall be accompanied by or have annexed thereto, or endorsed thereon copies of the decrees, notarial acts, articles, and other instruments under which the Company is established, and copies of the various rules under which the business of the Company is conducted. The memorial shall set forth the situation of the Office of the Chief Manager and of every other Office and place in British India in or at which the business of the Comptoir D'Escompte is carried on: and it shall contain a statement of the amount both of the nominal and of the paid-up capital, the number of shares into which the capital is divided, the amount of each share, and the amount of capital (if any) which the Comptoir D'Escompte shall have set aside for their working capital in British India, and if the last mentioned capital be other than money, then a statement of how it stands invested, and in whose name.

Authority of Chief Manager to be authenticated.

VII. No memorial shall be enrolled unless the authority of the Chief Manager by whom it is signed, and the copies of the decrees, acts, deeds, and other documents accompanying the memorial shall be authenticated by the signature and seal of the French Financial Minister, and countersigned by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General in Paris for the time being.

Memorial of change in Chief Manager or in facts set forth in former memorial to be enrolled.

VIII. Whenever any new Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the said Company shall be appointed, or any change in or addition to any of the facts stated in any memorial which may have been enrolled shall take place, a like memorial in the form and to the effect set forth in the Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, verified as aforesaid, shall, within twelve calendar months after such appointment, change, or addition shall have been made, be enrolled as aforesaid, specifying the name and description of such new Chief Manager, and containing a statement of the change or addition which may have taken place in the facts aforesaid.

False declaration an offence under the Penal Code.

IX. If any declaration made for the purpose of verifying a memorial under this Act shall be false or untrue in any material particular, the person wilfully making such declaration shall be guilty of an offence within the meaning of Section 199 of the Indian Penal Code.

Comptoir not to sue under this Act till after enrolment of memorial, and person named in last memorial to remain liable till fresh memorial is enrolled.

X. Until such memorial as first hereinbefore mentioned shall have been duly verified and enrolled, no action or suit shall be brought by the said Comptoir D'Escompte under the authority of this Act: and until the memorial by this Act required to be verified and enrolled in the event of the appointment of a new Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, shall have been duly verified and enrolled, the person whose name shall appear in the last memorial which shall have been duly verified and enrolled, shall be liable to all such suits and executions upon judgment or decree and other proceedings under this Act, and in the same manner, as if he had not ceased to be such Chief Manager, and as if no new Chief Manager had been appointed.

Examined copy to be a proof of contents of memorial.

XI. An examined copy of every memorial enrolled pursuant to this Act, certified to be a true copy by and under the hand and signature of a Registrar for the time being of the High Court of Judicature in which the same shall have been enrolled, shall be received in evidence as proof of the contents of such memorial; and proof shall not be required that the person by whom the memorial purports to be verified was, at the time of such verification, Chief Manager as aforesaid of the said Agencies.

Judgment or order against Chief Manager how to be executed.

XII. Execution on every judgment, decree, and order made or pronounced in any suit or proceeding in any Court in British India against the Chief Manager for the time being as aforesaid, shall and may be issued and enforced against any property in British India belonging to the Comptoir D'Escompte. All the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, as to the attachment of property before judgment and after judgment, shall in all suits against the Chief Manager have full force and effect as regards property in British India belonging to the Comptoir D'Escompte. So long as the full amount recoverable by any person under any judgment, decree, or order shall not have been recovered, no execution issued from any Court in British India, nor any thing in this Act, shall in any way prejudice or injure the right of such person to proceed in France, under the privileges and powers reserved to British subjects by and under the said Convention of the thirtieth of April 1862, for the recovery of the amount unrecovered.

No person to bring more than one suit for the same demand against any Chief Manager, nor the Comptoir against any other person.

XIII. No person having or claiming to have any demand upon or against the said Comptoir D'Escompte shall, when the same has been so determined as to have been pleadable in bar against such person, bring more than one suit in respect of such demand; and the proceedings in any suit which may have been brought against the Chief Manager for the time being of the Agencies in

British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte under the authority of this Act, if so determined, may be pleaded in bar of any suit in any Court in British India, for the same cause against any other such Chief Manager; and in case of any demand which the said Comptoir D'Escompte now has or hereafter may have upon or against any person, whether a shareholder of the said Comptoir D'Escompte or not, and which shall have been determined in any action or suit commenced or prosecuted by the Chief Manager for the time being, the proceedings in such suit may be pleaded in bar of any other suit, in any such Court as aforesaid, for the same demand, which may be commenced or prosecuted by the same or any other such Chief Manager as aforesaid.

SCHEDULE (A).

Referred to in Section VI of this Act.

Memorial made the day of by the Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris, pursuant to Act VIII of 1864 of the Governor-General of India in Council, intituled "An Act "to enable the Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris "to sue and be sued in the name of the Chief "Manager of the Indian Agencies of the said "Company," setting forth the particulars prescribed by Section VI of the said Act.

Situation of Office of Chief Manager ... ...
Situation of other Offices and places in British India ...
Entire Nominal Capital of the Company ... ...
Paid-up Capital ... ...
Number of Shares ... ...
Amount of each Share ...
Amount of Capital set aside for operations in British India
Mode in which the same is invested ... ...
Name in which the same is invested ... .

I, *A. B.*, Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris, do solemnly and sincerely declare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the above written memorial is true in all respects.

(Signed) A. B.

Declared, &c., before me, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at

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SCHEDULE (B)

Referred to in Section VIII of this Act.

Memorial made the day of by the Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris, pursuant to Act VIII of 1864 of the Governor-General of India in Council, intituled "An Act to enable the Comptoir D'Escompte, &c.," *(as in foregoing,)* setting forth particulars of change or changes as prescribed by Section VIII of the said Act.

Name and description of new Chief Manager ... ...

or

New situation of Office of Chief Manager ... ...

or

Other change .. ...

I, *C. D.*, Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris, do solemnly and sincerely declare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the above written memorial is true in all respects.

(Signed) C. D.

Declared before me, &c., &c. *(as before).*

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th March 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1864.

An Act to repeal the Laws relating to the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers and to the offices of Cazee-ool-Cozaat and of Cazee; and to abolish the former offices.

Preamble.

Whereas it is unnecessary to continue the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers, and is inexpedient that the appointment of Cazee-ool-Cozaat, or of City, Town or Pergunnah Cazees should be made by Government; It is enacted as follows :—

Regulations and Acts repealed.

I. The Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts set forth in the Schedule annexed to this Act are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal any other Regulation or Act or part of any other Regulation or Act.

This Act not to affect the performance of ceremonies, &c., by Cazees.

II. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed so as to prevent a Cazee-ool-Cozaat or other Cazee from performing, when required to do so, any duties or ceremonies prescribed by the Mahomedan Law.

SCHEDULE.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed.

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. IV. 1793 -	Bengal Code	For receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.	So much of Section XV as declares that, in the respective cases mentioned in the said Section, the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law Officers of the Court are to attend to expound the Law.
„ XII. 1793 -	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	The whole.
„ XXXIX. 1793	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Cazee-ool-Cozaat, or Head Cazee of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and the Cazees stationed in the several districts, and prescribing their respective duties.	The whole.
„ VIII. 1795 -	Bengal Code	For extending to the Province of Benares, with alterations and modifications, Regulation IV. 1793, entitled "a Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad;" and for exempting the Rajah of Benares and the Baboos of his family, and certain Bankers, when defendants, from giving the security required from other defendants.	So much of Section III as declares that, in the respective cases mentioned in the said Section, the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law Officers of the Courts are to attend and expound the Law.
„ XI. 1795 -	Bengal Code	For extending, with modifications, to the Province of Benares, Regulation XII. 1793, entitled "a Regulation for the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature," and for appointing a Pundit or Pundits to the Provincial Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares, to expound the Hindoo Law in certain cases cognizable by that Court.	The whole.
„ XLIX. 1795	Bengal Code	For appointing the Head Cazee of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, Head Cazee of the Province of Benares, and for extending to that Province the Rules contained in Regulation XXXIX. 1793, regarding the Cazees stationed in the Cities, Towns, and other places in the three first mentioned Provinces.	The whole.
„ II. 1798 -	Bengal Code	For authorizing a Review of Causes decided by the Civil Courts in certain cases; and for explaining parts of Regulations IV, V and VI. 1793.	Section IV.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed,—(continued.)

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. III. 1803 -	Bengal Code	For receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints, declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut established in the several Zillahs in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	So much of Clause First, Section XVI, as declares that the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law Officers of the Courts shall attend to expound the Law of their respective persuasions in cases in which recourse may be required to be had to it; and that the Judge of the Zillah Court may further refer cases for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Superior Courts.
„ XI. 1803 -	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	The whole.
„ XLVI. 1803	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Cazee-ool-Cozaat, or Head Cazee of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares, to be the Head Cazee of the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	The whole.
„ X. 1806 -	Bengal Code	For extending to the Judicial Department such parts of Regulation VIII. 1806, as are applicable to charges or information against the European Public Officers employed in that Department, and for making further provision in such cases.	So much of Section X as relates to charges of corruption and extortion against the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers.
„ VIII. 1809 -	Bengal Code	For modifying parts of the Rules in force respecting the appointment and removal of the Native Officers of Government in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments.	Sections III and IV.
„ XVIII. 1817 -	Bengal Code	To modify the Rules in force which prescribe an oath of office to be taken by certain Native Officers; and to explain and amend other provisions relative to the Native Ministerial Officers and Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts.	So much of Sections I, II, IV, and VI as relates to Law Officers.
„ XI. 1826 -	Bengal Code	For providing a succession of duly qualified Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers in the several Courts of Justice; and for enacting an additional Rule for the appointment of Vakeels in the Zillah and City Courts.	Sections I, II, III and IV.
„ III. 1827 -	Bengal Code	For modifying and amending the Rules in force relative to the Law Officers and Ministerial Native Officers of the Courts of Judicature, who may be guilty of corruption or extortion.	So much of Sections I, II, III and IV as relates to Law Officers.

Regulations and Acts, and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed,—(continued.)

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. III. 1829 -	Bengal Code	For abolishing certain official designations amongst the Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and of the Provincial Courts; for amending the Rules at present in force, which require the Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, or other Public Officers, to take the prescribed oaths of office before the Governor-General in Council; for providing for the decision of Civil suits and appeals in the Provincial Courts, in certain cases; for amending Regulation VIII. 1825, and for discontinuing the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers in the Provincial Courts.	Section VII.
„ XI. 1802 -	Madras Code	For the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	The whole.
„ III. 1808 -	Madras Code	For the appointment of the Cazee-ool-Cozaat of the Provinces subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The whole.
„ VII. 1822 -	Madras Code	For rescinding Regulation I of 1809, and Regulation V of 1811, and for declaring that the appointment and removal of the Native public servants of Government shall be regulated by such orders as the Governor in Council may from time to time see fit to issue.	Section III. Clause 2.
„ III. 1828 -	Madras Code	For improving the means of procuring for the Courts of Judicature correct expositions of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law.	The whole.
„ II. 1827 -	Bombay Code	For defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and Officers thereof.	Clauses 2 and 3, Section XXXIV, and Section XXXV.
„ XXVI. 1827	Bombay Code	For the appointment and removal of Cazees, and for ensuring an efficient and regular discharge of their duties.	The whole.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed,—(concluded.)

Number and date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act XXVII. 1836	For the repeal of Regulation V. 1817, of the Madras Code.	The whole.
„ VII. 1843 -	For abolishing the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and for establishing new Zillah Courts to perform their functions; for establishing Courts constituted according to Regulations I and II, and Regulations VII and VIII of 1827, in place of the existing Civil and Criminal Zillah Courts, and for extending the Civil Jurisdiction of such Courts.	Section LI.
„ V. 1845 -	Concerning the examination and appointment of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers.	The whole.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th March 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1864.

An Act to give further effect to the provisions of Act IV of 1863 (to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burmah).

Preamble.

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the more effectual carrying out of the provisions of Act IV of 1863 *(to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burmah)*; It is enacted as follows :—

Governor-General in Council to pass rules to give effect to Act IV of 1863.

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council to make and issue rules to give effect to the said Act IV of 1863, and regulate all matters relating to the import and export of goods or otherwise arising under that Act: and from time to time to add to, alter or revoke such rules or any of them: Provided that no rule so made shall be inconsistent with any provision of the said Act IV of 1863, and that the penalties prescribed in such rules for their infringement shall not exceed, and shall so far as circumstances will admit be the same as, or similar to, the penalties prescribed in the like cases by Act VI of 1863 *(to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India)*. All rules made under this Section shall be published in the Gazette of India.

Proviso.

Indemnity.

II. Every Collector of Customs or other Officer is hereby indemnified for every thing done on or after the date on which the said Act IV of 1863 came into operation, in collecting or enforcing the duty imposed under the provisions of that Act, or by virtue of any order of Government or otherwise in carrying the said Act IV of 1863 into effect: and no action or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such Collector or other Officer in respect of any thing so done.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th March 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. XIII of 1864.

An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the emigration of Native Laborers; It is enacted as follows :—

Acts repealed.

I. From the date on which this Act shall come into operation, the Acts or parts of Acts set forth in the Schedule (A) annexed to this Act shall be held to be and are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the said Schedule, except so far as they repeal any other Act or Regulation, or part of any other Act or Regulation.

II. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say :—

"Emigrate."

The word "Emigrate" shall denote the departure of any Native of India out of British India for the purpose of laboring for hire in some other place; and the word "Emigrant" shall denote any Native of India under engagement to emigrate:

"Emigrant."

"The Magistrate of the District."

The words "the Magistrate of the District" shall denote the Chief Officer charged with the Executive Administration of a District and exercising the powers of a Magistrate, by whatever designation the Chief Officer charged with such Executive Administration is styled, or in the absence of such Officer from the Station at which his Court is ordinarily held, the Senior Officer at the Station exercising the powers of a Magistrate as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure :

"British India."

The words "British India" shall denote the Territories vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better government of India," except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca :

"Local Government."

The words "local Government" shall denote the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in any part of British India :

"Section."

The word "Section" shall denote a Section of this Act:

"Vessel."

The word "vessel" shall include any thing made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property :

Number.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular :

Gender.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

Contracts for labor out of India unlawful, except under this Act.

III. Except under and in conformity with the provisions of this Act, it shall not be lawful to make any contract with any Native of India for labor to be performed in any place beyond British India, or to enable any Native of India to emigrate, or to assist any Native of India in emigrating: provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to any contract with any Native of India for labor to be performed in any Foreign Settlement on the main land of India or in any Native State in India, or to emigration to any such Settlement or State; or shall apply to any contract for labor to be performed in or to emigration to the Island of Ceylon; or shall apply to any contract with or the emigration of any Native Seaman or other person who of his own free will shall contract to navigate or serve on board of any vessel or who shall embark on board such vessel in pursuance of such contract, or any person who shall contract to serve as a menial servant only, and who shall embark as such menial servant.

Places for emigration to which contracts may be made with Natives.

IV. Contracts may be made with Natives of India to emigrate to any of the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts and Seychelles, and to the Danish Colony of St. Croix; and it shall be lawful to enable or assist any Native of India to emigrate to any such Colony.

Governor-General may declare emigration lawful to places other than those mentioned in last Section.

V. The Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time, by notification published in the Gazette of India, declare that the emigration of Natives of India shall be lawful to any place other than the places mentioned in the last preceding Section: provided that every such notification shall contain also a declaration, that the Governor-General of India in Council has been duly certified that the Government of the place to which the notification refers has made such laws and other provisions as the Governor-General of India in Council thinks sufficient for the protection of Natives of India emigrating to such place.

Proviso.

Contracts may be made for emigration to places to which emigration is authorized by Governor-General.

VI. From the date of any such notification by the Governor-General of India in Council, contracts may be made with any Native of India for labor to be performed in any place to which emigration is authorized in the notification, and it shall be lawful to enable or assist any Native of India to emigrate to such place; but all contracts and emigration under any such notification shall be made and conducted subject to the provisions of this Act.

From what ports emigration lawful.

VII. Emigration shall not be lawful except from the port of Calcutta, the port of Madras, or the port of Bombay.

Probable length of voyages.

VIII. The probable length of the voyages to the places enumerated in Section IV, from Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respect-

ively shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be as follows:—

From Calcutta	To Mauritius and Seychelles	Between the months of April and October inclusive, 10 weeks; and between the months of November and March inclusive, 8 weeks.
	To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts and St Croix	20 weeks.
	To Natal	12 weeks.
From Madras	To Mauritius and Seychelles	Between the months of April and October inclusive, 7 weeks; and between the months of November and March inclusive, 5 weeks.
	To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts and St. Croix	19 weeks.
	To Natal	10 weeks.
From Bombay	To Mauritius and Seychelles	Between the months of April and September inclusive, 5 weeks; and between the months of October and March inclusive, 6 weeks.
	To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts and St. Croix	19 weeks.
	To Natal	10 weeks.

Notification legalizing emigration to any new place shall give the probable length of the voyage.

IX. In every notification issued under Section V, there shall be stated the probable length of the voyages from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, to every place to which emigration is by such notification authorized, and thereupon such period shall, for the purposes of this Act, be taken to be the probable length of such voyage.

Appointment of Emigration Agent.

X. The Government of every place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act may, from time to time, nominate a person to act as Emigration Agent in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, but such nomination shall be subject to the approval of the local Government. Every Emigration Agent shall be liable to removal by the Government which nominated him.

The present Emigration Agents to be recognized as Emigration Agents under this Act.

XI. Every Emigration Agent who at the time when this Act shall come into operation shall have been nominated by the Government of any of the Colonies enumerated in Section IV, shall be deemed to have been nominated under this Act.

Remuneration of Agents.

XII. The remuneration to be given to Emigration Agents shall not depend upon, or be regulated by, the number of Emigrants sent by such Agents, but shall be in the nature of a fixed annual salary.

Appointment of Protector of Emigrants.

XIII. It shall be lawful for the local Government to nominate a proper person to act as Protector of Emigrants at each of the three ports aforesaid, and with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council to assign to such person such salary and establishment as shall be deemed proper. Every Protector of Emigrants shall be subject to removal by the local Government to which he is subordinate.

No Protector to hold other office without permission.

XIV. No Protector of Emigrants nominated under this Act shall, except with the permission of the local Government, hold any other office under Government, or follow any other profession or occupation.

Existing Protectors to be deemed Protectors under this Act.

XV. Every Protector of Emigrants who at the time when this Act shall come into operation shall have been nominated by the local Government, shall be deemed to have been nominated under this Act.

General duties of the Protector of Emigrants.

XVI. Every Protector of Emigrants, in addition to any special duties assigned to him by this Act, shall so far as is in his power generally protect and aid with his advice or otherwise all Emigrants, and shall cause all the provisions of this Act to be duly complied with: he shall also inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return Emigrants to the port at which he is Protector, and enquire into the treatment received by such Emigrants both during the period of their service in the place to which they emigrated, and also during the voyage, and shall make a report thereon to the local Government, and he shall aid and advise such return Emigrants so far as he reasonably can when called upon by them to do so.

As to inspecting vessels with return Emigrants.

Appointment of Medical Officer.

XVII. At each of the three ports aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the local Government to nominate a competent person to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants; and with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council to assign to the Medical Inspector so nominated such salary as shall be deemed proper.

Depôts to be established in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, for each Emigration Agency.

XVIII. In each of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, or in the Suburbs of those Towns, a suitable depôt shall be established by the Emigration Agent of every place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act, for the persons who shall be engaged as laborers for such place; and by the Emigration Agent nominated by the French Government under Act XLVI of 1860 *(to authorize and regulate the emigration of Native Laborers to the French Colonies)*, and Act VII of 1862 *(to amend Act XLVI of 1860)*, for the persons who shall be engaged as laborers for the French Colonies.

Licensing of depôts.

XIX. Every depôt shall be licensed by the Protector of Emigrants, after being inspected and approved of by him and by the Medical Inspector of Emigrants. No license shall be in force for a longer period than a year, and any license may be cancelled by the Protector of Emigrants if he shall consider that the depôt for which it was granted is unhealthy or in any respect has become unsuitable for the purpose for which the depôt was established. For every license granted under this Section there shall be paid to the Protector a fee of ten Rupees.

Inspection by Protector and Medical Inspector.

XX. Every Protector of Emigrants and every Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall, from time to time, and at least once in every week, inspect the Emigrants in the various depôts for the reception of Emigrants about to embark from the port at which they are Protector and Medical Inspector respectively, and examine into the state of the depôts, and the manner in which the Emigrants are therein lodged,

fed, clothed, and otherwise provided for and attended to.

Report to be made by Medical Inspector.

XXI. It shall be the duty of the Medical Inspector to report to the Protector of Emigrants any circumstance which may come to his knowledge, showing that the depôt is not suitable for its purpose, or that the Emigrants are treated with any neglect, or oppression.

Protectors and Medical Inspectors to be deemed Public Servants.

XXII. Every Protector of Emigrants and every Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall be held to be a Public Servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

And to have every facility for inspections, &c.

XXIII. It shall be the duty of every Emigration Agent, and of all persons in charge of or employed in any depôt or in any vessel licensed to carry Emigrants as hereinafter provided, to give the Protector and the Medical Inspector every facility for making such inspections, examinations, and surveys as may be necessary or proper under this Act, and to afford them all such information as may be reasonably required by them.

Protector of Emigrants to license Recruiters.

XXIV. The Protector of Emigrants, at each of the three ports aforesaid, shall license so many fit persons as shall to him seem necessary, to be Recruiters of laborers, and no person shall act or be employed as a Recruiter of laborers except under a license from a Protector of Emigrants.

Recruiter's License.

XXV. Every Recruiter shall be licensed to obtain laborers for some particular place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act, and no license to obtain laborers for any place shall be granted except on the application of the Emigration Agent of such place.

Duration of license, and cancelment in case of misconduct.

XXVI. No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year; and in case of misconduct on the part of any Recruiter, the Protector of Emigrants may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Form of license, and fee to be paid.

XXVII. Every license shall be in the form set forth in the Schedule (B) to this Act annexed. For every license there shall be paid to the Protector a fee of ten Rupees.

Recruiter to wear badge.

XXVIII. Every person holding a license as a Recruiter of laborers shall wear a badge bearing the following inscription in English, and in the vernacular language of the Town, District or Districts in which he is licensed to engage laborers—*(Recruiter of Emigrants for the Mauritius (or other place as the case may be))*.

Recruiter to have his license countersigned by a Magistrate where he is recruiting.

XXIX. No Recruiter shall engage or attempt to engage laborers in any District or in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, without having first exhibited his license to the Magistrate of such District, or a Magistrate of such Town, and obtained the countersignature of such Magistrate thereupon. Such countersignature shall be given, provided that the license is in force at the time.

Natives engaging to emigrate not to leave their district without appearing before Magistrate.

XXX. Every Native of India, who shall in any place other than the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay enter into any engagement with a Recruiter to emigrate, shall prior to leaving the District within which the engagement was entered into appear with the Recruiter before the Magistrate of such District, and no Recruiter shall remove such Emigrant from the said District until he shall have so appeared. Upon so appearing, the Magistrate shall examine the intending Emigrant with reference to his engagement; and if it appears that he comprehends the nature of the engagement he has entered into, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such form as the local Government shall prescribe, the name, name of the father, and the age of such Emigrant, and the name of the Village or place of which such Emigrant is a resident, the Emigration depôt to which it is intended he shall proceed, and the rate of wages and period of service, if any, agreed upon between the Emigrant and the Recruiter. If the Magistrate shall be of opinion that the intending Emigrant does not comprehend the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register his name. A copy of every registration under this Section, written on substantial paper which shall not require a stamp, shall be furnished by the Magistrate to the Emigrant registered.

Examination and registration.

Fee for registration.

XXXI. For the registration of every Emigrant, the Recruiter shall pay to the Magistrate a fee of one Rupee. On proof of the desertion of any Emigrant before reaching the depôt for which he was registered, the fee paid in respect of such Emigrant may be refunded by the Magistrate to the Recruiter by whom it was paid under such Rules as shall, from time to time, be made in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Copy of registration to be sent to Emigration Agent and Protector.

XXXII. Authentic copies of every registration shall be forthwith forwarded by the Magistrate to the Emigration Agent at the depôt to which the person named therein shall have been engaged to proceed, and to the Protector of Emigrants at the intended port of embarkation.

Registration of Emigrants recruited in Presidency Towns.

XXXIII. Every Native of India, who shall in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay enter into any engagement with a Recruiter to emigrate, shall within forty-eight hours of making such engagement appear with the Recruiter before the Protector of Emigrants in such Town, and no Recruiter shall remove such Emigrant from the said Town, or to any emigration depôt, until he shall have so appeared. Upon his so appearing, the Protector of Emigrants shall examine the intending Emigrant with reference to his engagement; and if it appears that he comprehends the nature of the engagement he has entered into, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Protector of Emigrants shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such form as the local Government shall prescribe, the name, the name of the father, and the age of such Emi-

grant, and the name of the Village or place of which such Emigrant is a resident, the Emigration depôt to which it is intended he shall proceed, and the rate of wages and period of service, if any, agreed upon between the Emigrant and the Recruiter. If the Protector of Emigrants shall be of opinion that the intending Emigrant does not comprehend the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register his name. A copy of every registration under this Section, written on substantial paper which shall not require a stamp, shall be furnished by the Protector to the Emigrant registered.

Fee for registration by Protector.

XXXIV. For the registration of every Emigrant under the last preceding Section, the Recruiter shall pay to the Protector of Emigrants a fee of one Rupee. On proof of the desertion of any Emigrant before reaching the depôt for which he was registered, the fee paid in respect of such Emigrant may be refunded by the Protector to the Recruiter by whom it was paid under such rules as shall, from time to time, be made in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Copy of registration by Protector, to be forwarded to Agent.

XXXV. An authentic copy of every registration by a Protector of Emigrants shall be forthwith forwarded by the Protector to the Emigration Agent of the place for which the person named therein shall have been engaged.

Conveyance of Emigrant to depôt.

XXXVI. 1. Every Emigrant recruited under the provisions of this Act, shall be conveyed by land or river with all convenient despatch to the depôt at the port of embarkation, established by the Emigration Agent of the place to which such Emigrant has contracted to emigrate.

Emigrants shall be accompanied to depôt by Recruiter, or person approved by Magistrate.

2. The registered Emigrants engaged by any Recruiter shall, while proceeding to a depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey either by the Recruiter himself or by a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the Magistrate by whom the Emigrants may have been registered. The Magistrate shall give to the person so appointed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been appointed for the journey to the depôt.

Recruiter to provide suitable food and lodging.

3. Every Recruiter by or through whom Emigrants may be forwarded to a depôt, shall throughout their journey provide them with suitable lodging and food.

Arrival at depôt to be reported to Emigration Agent, and to Protector.

XXXVII. The arrival of each Emigrant at a depôt shall immediately be reported by the person in charge of the depôt to the Emigration Agent, and by such Agent to the Protector of Emigrants.

Copy of registration to be exhibited to Medical Inspector.

XXXVIII. The copy of the registration of every Emigrant, received by the Emigration Agent from the Magistrate or from the Protector of Emigrants, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the arrival of the Emigrant, be exhibited to the Medical Inspector of Emigrants; and the Emigrant shall be examined by the Medical Inspector to ascertain if he is in a fit state of health to emigrate to the place to which he has contracted to proceed. The Medical Inspector, if satisfied of his fitness, shall give a certificate thereof to the Emigration Agent: if satisfied of his unfitness, he shall give a certificate thereof to the Protector of Emigrants.

And Emigrants to be inspected by him.

If unable to proceed from bad health, or if irregularly recruited, Emigrant to be sent back to where he was registered.

XXXIX. If the Medical Inspector shall certify that any Emigrant is not in a fit state of health to emigrate to the place to which he has contracted to proceed, or if any irregularity shall have occurred in the recruitment of any Emigrant, it shall be lawful for the Protector of Emigrants to order the Emigration Agent in whose depôt such Emigrant may be, forthwith to pay to him, the Protector of Emigrants, such reasonable sum as shall be necessary to enable the laborer to return to the place where he was registered, and the Protector may take any steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of the laborer to such place.

Provision for case of Emigration Agent failing to pay sum required to enable laborer to return.

XL. On failure of the Emigration Agent for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Protector for the payment of any such sum of money as in the last preceding Section mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Protector to pay the same to or on behalf of the Emigrant, and every sum so disbursed shall be recoverable by the Protector, with six per cent. interest from the date of disbursement, from the Emigration Agent on whose default it may be paid, as money paid to the use of such Emigration Agent. No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Protector gave the Emigration Agent an order to pay the same, and that the Emigration Agent for a space of twenty-four hours made default in complying therewith. Provided that any Emigrant who from his state of health is in the opinion of the Medical Inspector unfit to undertake the journey back to the place where he was registered, shall in addition to his being conveyed back at the expense of the Emigration Agent, be entitled to continue in the depôt and to be fed, clothed, lodged and attended to there, by and at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until such time as the Protector shall otherwise order.

Duty of Emigration Agent.

XLI. The Emigration Agent, in the presence of the Protector of Emigrants and within forty-eight hours after the arrival of each Emigrant at the depôt, shall ascertain by personal communication with such Emigrant whether or not he has been properly fed and otherwise properly treated on his journey to the depôt. The Emigration Agent shall also, in the presence of the Protector and within such time as aforesaid, examine the copy of the registration furnished to the Emigrant under Section XXX or Section XXXIII. If for any reason further enquiry be necessary, such enquiry shall be made forthwith. Unless the Emigration Agent shall with the consent of the Protector refuse to recognize or to be bound by the contract entered into by the Recruiter with the Emigrant, as shown by the copy of

the registration produced by the Emigrant, such copy if it be a copy furnished under Section XXX shall be countersigned by both the Emigration Agent and the Protector, and if it be a copy furnished under Section XXXIII shall be countersigned by the Emigration Agent alone; and the copy so countersigned, under whichever Section it may have been furnished, shall be delivered back to the Emigrant. If the Emigration Agent shall, without the consent of the Protector, refuse to be bound by the contract entered into by the Recruiter with the Emigrant, the Protector may thereupon order the Emigration Agent forthwith to pay to him, the Protector of Emigrants, such reasonable sum as shall be necessary to enable the Emigrant to return to the place where he was registered, and on failure of the Emigration Agent to pay such sum within twenty-four hours of his being ordered so to do, the Protector may pay the same to or on behalf of the Emigrant, and all the provisions of the last preceding Section as to sums paid by the Protector shall be applicable, so far as the circumstances of the case will permit, to sums paid by him under this Section. The Protector shall also, in every case in which it shall seem to him proper to do so, institute a suit on behalf of the Emigrant against the Emigration Agent, for the recovery of damages for the breach of contract committed by the Emigration Agent. In every such suit, the contract entered into by the Recruiter shall be deemed to have been entered into by and to be binding on the Emigration Agent.

Provision for case of Agent refusing without consent of Protector to be bound by contract made by Recruiter.

XLII. After the examination in the last preceding Section provided, and if the Medical Inspector shall have given a certificate of the fitness of the Emigrant to emigrate, the Emigration Agent shall deliver to the Emigrant a Pass, countersigned by the Protector of Emigrants as hereinafter provided, stating the name and age of the Emigrant and the name of his father, and certifying that he is in a fit state of health to emigrate to the place to which he has contracted to go.

After examination and Medical Inspector's certificate, Emigration Agent to grant a Pass.

XLIII. The Protector of Emigrants shall attend personally at the examination and passing of Emigrants by the Emigration Agent under Sections XLI and XLII, and shall see that the Emigration Agent makes all such enquiries of the Emigrants as it may be his duty to make; and if such Protector is satisfied with such enquiries, but not otherwise, he shall countersign the Pass granted by the Emigration Agent.

Protector of Emigrants to attend personally at examination and passing of Emigrants.

And to countersign Pass.

XLIV. If any Emigrant shall without good and sufficient cause refuse or neglect to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent so to do, it shall not be lawful to compel such Emigrant to embark or to put him on board ship against his will, or to detain him against his will at the depôt or elsewhere; but nothing in this Section shall be taken to diminish or affect in any way the legal liabilities, Civil or Criminal, of such Emigrant incurred by him by reason or in respect of his refusal or neglect aforesaid. Every case in which an Emigrant is charged before a Magistrate of a Presidency Town with refusing or neglecting to embark without good and sufficient cause, shall be heard and determined by such Magistrate in a summary manner, and every such laborer shall, on conviction, be punished in the manner provided in Section CCCCXCII of the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of offences under that Section.

Emigrants refusing to embark, not to be compelled to embark.

Proviso.

XLV. Emigrants may leave India for any place East of the Cape of Good Hope to which emigration may be lawful under this Act at all times of the year. For any such place West of the Cape of Good Hope, Emigrants may leave only between the 31st of July and the 16th of March, unless they embark in vessels using steam power, in which case they may leave at any time of the year.

Time of sailing for places East of Cape of Good Hope.

For other places.

XLVI. 1. It shall not be lawful to receive any Emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry Emigrants in such vessel shall have been obtained from the local Government, and the granting or withholding any such license shall be entirely discretionary with the local Government.

Emigrant not to be received on board an unlicensed ship.

2. The Master or owner of any vessel who is desirous of obtaining a license to carry Emigrants in such vessel, shall apply in writing through the Protector of Emigrants to the local Government for such license.

Application for license.

3. Every application for a license shall state the number of men, women, and children proposed to be carried, and the tonnage and other particulars respecting the vessel.

What to contain.

4. The Protector of Emigrants shall cause the vessel to be carefully surveyed by a competent person, with a view to ascertain her sea-worthiness and the extent and nature of her accommodation for Emigrants, and to ascertain that she is properly ventilated and is supplied with all the requisite tackle for her voyage.

Survey of vessel.

5. The Protector of Emigrants shall make a full report on the survey to the local Government; and if he is of opinion that the vessel is in all respects suitable for the carrying of Emigrants under this Act, but not otherwise, he shall give a certificate to that effect to the Master of the vessel.

Report after survey, and certificate to Master.

6. In consideration of his obtaining a license to carry Emigrants, the Master of every vessel intended to carry Emigrants shall, upon the requisition of the Protector of Emigrants and before any Emigrant shall embark on board of such vessel, execute in duplicate a bond, in such form as the local Government shall prescribe, binding himself and his owners in a penal sum of ten thousand Rupees to conform to the several conditions in this Act provided. It shall be the duty of the Protector of Emigrants to require the Master to execute such bond as aforesaid in duplicate, and to forward one copy of it to the Government of the place to which the Emigrants are

Bond to be executed by Master.

to be carried, and the other copy of it to the local Government.

Space and accommodation required on board Emigrant ships.

XLVII. 1. No certificate under the last preceding Section shall be granted, unless there shall be provided for the Emigrants, either between decks or in cabins on the upper deck firmly secured and entirely covered in, a space devoted to their exclusive use. Such cabins and space between decks shall in every part have a height of not less than five feet and a half.

2. No compartment shall take more than one adult Emigrant for every ten superficial feet on deck, and for every cubic space of seventy-two feet.

3. A distinct and separate place shall be fitted up for a hospital in every Emigrant ship.

4. Women and children shall occupy a compartment of the vessel distinct and separate from the compartments of the single men.

5. An Emigrant above the age of ten years shall for the purposes of this Act count as an adult, and two children from one to ten years of age shall count as one adult.

Scale of provisions to be shipped and taken.

XLVIII. 1. There shall be actually laden and on board of every vessel carrying Emigrants, at the time of the departure of such vessel from the port at which the Emigrants shall embark, in such quantity and of such description and quality as may be prescribed by any rule framed by the Governor-General of India in Council under Section LXIII, good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the said Emigrants, with fuel for cooking the same, over and above the victualling of the Captain, Officers, and crew, and of the cabin and other passengers, if any, and a supply of water, which shall be carried in tanks or casks to be approved by the Protectors of Emigrants, to the amount of seven gallons for every week of the computed voyage for every Emigrant on board such ship or vessel. When casks are used they shall be sweet and tight, of sufficient strength, and if of wood properly charred inside, and shall not be capable severally of containing more than 300 gallons each: the staves of the water casks shall not be made of fir, pine or soft wood.

Surgeon, Medicines, and stores to be carried.

2. Every such vessel shall, at the time of departure aforesaid, have actually on board and shall carry with her a properly qualified European or Native Surgeon, and such Medicines and other stores in such quantity and of such quality as may be prescribed by any rules made under Section LXIII.

Supply of water for vessel destined to call at intermediate port.

3. When any vessel shall be destined to call at a port or place in the course of her voyage for the purpose of filling up her tanks or casks, a supply of water at the rate hereinbefore mentioned, for every week of the probable voyage to such port or place of calling, shall be deemed to be a compliance with this Section. The probable length of the voyage to such port or place of calling shall be determined from time to time by the Protector of Emigrants, subject to the approval of the local Government.

Reduction of supply on vessel fitted with distilling apparatus.

4. When any such vessel is fitted with Normandy's apparatus, or other apparatus approved by the Protector of Emigrants, for distilling sea water, and with proper and sufficient means for working the same, a reduction shall be allowed of one-third in the quantity of water required under this Section.

Protector and Inspector of Emigrants to ensure compliance with above provisions.

5. It shall be the duty of the Protector of Emigrants and of the Medical Inspector of Emigrants to see personally that all the provisions of this Section are complied with.

Protector of Emigrants to see that Emigrants are supplied with extra clothing at a certain season of the year.

XLIX. Before any vessel carrying Emigrants clears out for any place westward of the Cape of Good Hope, between 1st day of the March and the 15th day of September, the Protector of Emigrants shall personally see that every Emigrant is supplied with at least one extra double blanket, and that the same is placed with his other clothing or luggage. Every Emigrant shall be allowed to make use of such double blanket so long as the vessel is outside of the Tropics.

Master of vessel to obtain certificates from Protector of Emigrants, and from Emigration Agent.

L. Before any vessel licensed to carry Emigrants shall be cleared out from the port of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, it shall be necessary for the Master of such vessel to obtain from the Protector of Emigrants at the port of clearance, and from the Emigration Agent for the place to which the Emigrants are intended to proceed, certificates under the hands of such Protector and Emigration Agent respectively, to the effect following, that is to say:—that such Protector and Emigration Agent have, in respect of the Emigrants proceeding in such vessel, done all which is hereinbefore by this Act required to be done on the part of such Protector and Emigration Agent respectively; and that all the directions contained in this Act, for ensuring the health, comfort, and safety of the Emigrants, have been duly complied with, as well as all such rules as the Governor-General of India in Council shall from time to time frame under Section LXIII.

Emigrant unfit to undertake voyage not to be allowed to embark.

LI. The Protector of Emigrants shall, from the report of the Medical Inspector and by personal communication with every Emigrant before embarkation, ascertain that the Emigrant is in good health and not incapacitated from labor by old age, bodily infirmity, or disease. If the Protector of Emigrants shall be of opinion that any Emigrant is in a state of health which makes him unfit to undertake the voyage on which he is about to embark, the Protector shall refuse to permit the embarkation of such Emigrant. The Protector of Emigrants shall also, before the embarkation of any Emigrant, ascertain that such Emigrant has in his possession the copy of the registration provided under Section XXX or Section XXXIII. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Protector of Emigrants that any Emigrant has lost the copy of the registration aforesaid, the Protector may furnish such Emigrant with a copy of such registration, to be made from the copy received by the Protector from the Magistrate under Section XXXII, or from the

Register kept by himself under Section XXXIII, and shall thereupon allow such Emigrant to embark.

Provisions of Act to be explained to all Emigrants.

LII. The provisions of this Act so far as they are likely more immediately to affect them, shall be explained in a general manner by the Protector of Emigrants to all Emigrants prior to their embarkation.

Procedure on embarkation of Emigrants.

LIII. 1. When any Emigrants are about to embark on any vessel, the Emigration Agent for the place to which they are intended to proceed shall furnish the Master of the vessel with five copies of a list, specifying as accurately as may be the names, ages, and occupations, and the names of the fathers of the Emigrants about to embark on board such vessel.

Emigrant to give his Pass to Master.

2. On embarkation, every Emigrant shall deliver to the Master of the vessel the Pass granted to him under Section XLII; and it shall not be lawful for the Master to receive any Emigrant on board unless he delivers up such Pass. The Master shall compare the Emigrants who embark, and the Passes delivered by them, with the list furnished by the Emigration Agent, and if the list appear to be correct and to correspond with the Passes delivered and with the Emigrants embarked, the Master shall sign the five copies of the list.

Protector to be personally present.

3. It shall be the duty of the Protector of Emigrants to be personally present at the embarkation of all Emigrants, and to see that the Master duly compares the list with the Passes and Emigrants, and he shall himself also compare the list with the Passes and Emigrants.

One copy of list of Emigrants given to Protector, to be signed and returned to Master.

4. When the copies of the list have been signed, the Master shall give two copies to the Protector of Emigrants, who shall sign such copies if he believes them to be correct, and shall return one copy to the Master of the vessel; the other copy shall be filed in the Office of the Protector of Emigrants.

Emigrant not having Pass not to be allowed to remain on board.

5. The Protector of Emigrants shall not permit any Emigrant to remain on board who has not a Pass, or is not mentioned in the list aforesaid.

Pass to be returned to Emigrant at place of destination.

6. Every Pass delivered up to the Master of a vessel under this Section shall be returned by him to the Emigrant by whom the same was delivered up, prior to such Emigrant disembarking on the arrival of the vessel at her place of destination.

Copy of list of Emigrants given to Emigration Agent, to be signed and returned to Master.

LIV. The Master of every vessel carrying Emigrants shall, after the embarkation of the Emigrants and before the departure of the vessel, give to the Emigration Agent at the port from which such vessel is cleared out two others of the five copies of the list of Emigrants mentioned in the last preceding Section, duly signed by the Master. The Emigration Agent shall thereupon sign such copies, and shall return to the Master one of the said copies, which shall, on the arrival of the vessel at the place of destination, and previous to the disembarkation of any Emigrant, be delivered by the Master to the Protector of Emigrants or other the proper Officer at such place.

And by him to be delivered at place of destination.

Muster of crew and passengers and Emigrants.

LV. Whenever a vessel carrying Emigrants shall have cleared and shall be proceeding to sea, the Officer of Customs or the Pilot, whichever of these Officers shall remain last on board of the vessel shall, as shortly as conveniently can be before his leaving the vessel, make a muster of the crew and passengers and Emigrants. Such Officer of Customs or Pilot shall use as a Muster-roll a copy of the list signed by the Master and by the Protector of Emigrants under Section LIII, which copy shall be furnished to him by the Master; and after the Muster he shall sign such Muster-roll, noting upon it such discrepancies (if any) as he may have observed.

Declaration by Customs Officer or Pilot.

LVI. Every Officer of Customs and Pilot who shall make a Muster under the last preceding Section, shall make a declaration, stating according to the best of his belief that no additional Emigrant has been received on board since the list was signed by the Protector, and that nothing else has been done or omitted to be done in the vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act. Every such Muster-roll and declaration shall be transmitted without delay to the Protector of Emigrants at the port of embarkation.

Duty of Protector of Emigrants on receipt of list from Customs Officer or Pilot.

LVII. It shall be the duty of the Protector of Emigrants on the receipt of the Muster-roll furnished by the Officer of Customs or Pilot under the last preceding Section, carefully to compare the same with the list signed by the Master filed in the Office of the Protector, and to report any discrepancy to the local Government.

Protector shall send to Government of place to which Emigrants are going, a list of Emigrants on board each vessel.

LVIII. The Protector of Emigrants shall, by every vessel which carries Emigrants, send to the Protector of Emigrants or other the proper Government Authority at the place for which the Emigrants embark, a correct and detailed list of all Emigrants embarked in such vessel, compiled from the Passes of the Emigrants, and from the list signed by the Master as aforesaid.

Vessel to sail within 24 hours of embarking Emigrants.

LIX. The Master of every vessel carrying Emigrants from the port of Calcutta shall proceed on his voyage and depart with his vessel from Garden Reach within twenty-four hours after the embarkation of such of the Emigrants as shall have first embarked.

Vessels sailing from Calcutta to be towed to Sea by Steamer.

LX. Every vessel sailing from the port of Calcutta with Emigrants shall proceed from Garden Reach to Sea under tow of a competent Steamer.

Copies of Act and Rules to be kept on board every vessel carrying Emigrants.

LXI. Two copies of this Act and of all Rules made by the Governor-General of India in Council under Section LXIII, and two copies of a translation of this Act and of such Rules, in such language or languages as the local Government may direct, shall be delivered to the Master of every vessel carrying Emigrants by the Emigration Agent at the time of clearance, and shall be kept on board of every such vessel during the whole voyage, and one of such copies or translations shall upon request made at all reasonable times to the Master of the vessel be produced to any Emigrant or passenger for his perusal.

In case of sickness Emigrants for Seychelles may be taken to Quarantine Station of Mauritius.

LXII. In case of sickness breaking out on board of any vessel conveying Emigrants to the British Dependency of Seychelles, such Emigrants may be taken to the Quarantine Station of the Island of Mauritius, and in such case such Emigrants may, at their option, contract for service at the said Island of Mauritius, or may proceed to the said Dependency of Seychelles; and if they shall elect to contract for service in the Island of Mauritius, such Emigrants shall then be regarded and treated, in all respects, as if they had emigrated to the said Island under the provisions of this Act.

Power of the Governor-General in Council to make Rules.

LXIII. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time to make Rules, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act,—

1. To regulate the proportion of women to be taken with Emigrants, and the age below or above which children shall not be taken;

2. To prescribe the description, quantity and quality of provisions to be taken by vessels carrying Emigrants, the daily allowance of food and water to be issued to each Emigrant during the voyage, and the nature and amount of clothing which shall be supplied to the Emigrants;

3. To provide for the Medical care of Emigrants during their residence at the depôts and on their voyages;

4. To prescribe the nature, quality and quantity of Medical drugs and other stores to be carried on board such vessels;

5. To provide for the ventilation and cleanliness of such vessels during their voyages, and for their being furnished with a sufficient number of suitable boats for use in case of shipwreck or fire;

6. To provide for a Journal being kept by the Surgeon of every such vessel, of the health of the Emigrants, and of his treatment of the sick, together with full explanations of the causes of every death;

7. And generally to provide for the security, well-being and protection of Emigrants.

All such Rules shall be published in the Gazette of India and shall have the same force and effect as if they were contained in this Act.

Governor-General in Council may prohibit emigration of Native laborers to any place to which emigration is allowed.

LXIV. Whenever the Governor-General of India in Council shall have reason to believe, that in any place to which emigration is lawful under this Act, proper measures have not been taken for the protection of Emigrants immediately upon their arrival in such place or during their residence therein, or for their safe return to India, or to provide a return passage to India for any such Emigrants at or about the time at which they are entitled to such return passage, it shall be lawful for the said Governor-General of India in Council, by notification published in the Gazette of India, to declare that emigration to such place shall cease and be prohibited from a certain day to be specified in the notification.

Emigration to place mentioned to be suspended from the day specified in the notification.

LXV. After any notification shall have been published under the last preceding Section, emigration to such place as is specified in such notification shall be suspended from the day specified in the notification; but such suspension shall not affect any act done, offence committed, or proceedings commenced before such suspension.

During such suspension, all the laws against Emigration shall be in force as to the place specified in the notification.

LXVI. During the time of such suspension, any provisions of this or of any other Act in force for the time being, prohibiting emigration, or the aiding or abetting of emigration, or the making of any contract for labor to be performed by any Native of India out of the British Territories in India, shall take effect and be in force so far as relates to the place specified in the notification, in the same manner and to the same extent as if emigration to such place had never been declared to be lawful.

Revocation of suspension.

LXVII. Whenever the Governor-General of India in Council shall be satisfied that, in the place specified in any notification under Section LXIV, proper measures have been taken and will be adopted for the protection of Emigrants immediately upon their arrival thereat and during their residence therein, and for their safe return to India, and for providing return passages to India, for such Emigrants at or about the time at which they are entitled to such return passages, it shall be lawful for the said Governor-General of India in Council to notify in the Gazette of India that emigration to such place shall again be allowed from a day to be specified in such notification; and thereupon all the provisions of this or any other Act in force for the time being authorizing emigration to such place shall, from the day so specified, be revived and have the same force and effect as if such emigration had not been suspended, except as to acts done, offences committed, and proceedings commenced during the time of such suspension.

Fees received are to be accounted for to Government.

LXVIII. All fees received by any Magistrate, Protector of Emigrants, or other Officer under this Act, shall be accounted for to Government in such manner as the Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

LXIX. Whoever shall except under and in conformity with the provisions of this Act make any contract with any Native of India for labor to be performed in any place beyond British India to which emigration is not authorized under this Act, or under the said Acts XLVI of 1860, and VII of 1862, shall be deemed to have committed the offence specified in Section 363 of the Indian Penal Code: and whoever shall knowingly enable or assist any Native of India to emigrate to any such place, or aid in or abet the emigration of any Native of India to any such place, shall be deemed to have abetted the commission of that offence.

Penalty for making unlawful contract of labor.

LXX. Whoever not being a Recruiter duly licensed under this Act, shall act or be employed as a Recruiter of laborers, or shall contrary to the provisions of this Act enter into any contract with a Native of India for labor to be performed by such Native of India in any place beyond British India (whether emigration to such place is or is not authorized under this Act or under the said Acts XLVI of 1860 and VII of 1862), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Penalty for recruiting without being licensed.

LXXI. Whoever being a duly licensed Recruiter shall remove any Emigrant whom he may engage in any district or place other than the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, from such district or place without such Emigrant having appeared along with the Recruiter before the Magistrate of the District, in order that such person might be examined and registered; and whoever shall remove any Emigrant whom he may engage in any one of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, from such Town or to an Emigration depôt without such Emigrant having appeared with the Recruiter before the Protector of Emigrants, in order that such person might be examined and registered; and whoever shall by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, or false pretences induce any Native of India to enter into a contract for labor to be performed by him in any place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act, or to proceed to any such place without having entered into any contract; and whoever shall fail to supply any Emigrant whom he shall have engaged, and who shall be registered, with suitable food, or shall otherwise ill-treat such Emigrant on his journey to the depôt; and whoever shall forward, send, or convey any such Emigrant otherwise than is provided in Section XXXVI, or to any house or place in or near the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, other than the depôt for the Emigrants for the place at which such Emigrant shall have contracted to labor—shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Penalty for Recruiter failing to take the laborers he has engaged before the Magistrate of the District, or the Protector of Emigrants.

For inducing laborer to contract by fraud, &c.

For not supplying proper food, &c.

And for not taking the laborer to the depôt for which he was engaged.

LXXII. Whoever being a duly licensed Recruiter, shall forward or send any Emigrant from the District or Town in which he has entered into an engagement, to any Emigration depôt without such Emigrant having been duly registered in accordance with the provisions of Sections XXX and XXXIII; and whoever being a duly licensed Recruiter shall induce or knowingly permit any such Emigrant to leave such District or Town or to proceed to any Emigration depôt, for the purpose of emigrating to any place without the Emigrant being duly registered as aforesaid—shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Penalty for forwarding laborers or allowing them to go without being duly registered.

LXXIII. Whoever without lawful authority shall issue any written perwannah or order to the Police to assist himself or any other person to procure laborers to proceed to any place beyond British India, or shall falsely represent that such laborers are required by the Government or are to be engaged on behalf of Government—shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Penalty for false representation of Government authority.

LXXIV. If the Master of any vessel which shall not have been licensed as provided in Section XLVI, shall knowingly receive any Emigrant on board in order to convey such Emigrant to any place contrary to the provisions of this Act, such Master of such vessel shall be liable to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, and also to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees for every such Emigrant received on board, and the vessel shall be liable to be forfeited.

Penalty for receiving Emigrants in an unlicensed vessel.

LXXV. If the Master of any vessel shall at the Port of Calcutta, the Port of Madras, or the Port of Bombay, clear such vessel for any place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act, and take on board any Emigrant without having fully complied with every particular required in Sections XLVIII and L, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every Emigrant so taken on board.

Penalty for clearing ship without complying with rules.

LXXVI. If the Master of any vessel shall, after having cleared such vessel for any place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act, take on board any Emigrant without such Emigrant having been duly entered in the lists mentioned in Sections LIII and LIV, and in the manner in those Sections prescribed, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every Emigrant so taken on board his vessel.

Penalty for taking on board after clearance Emigrants not entered in list.

LXXVII. If the Master of any vessel cleared for any place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act, shall after having obtained a certificate in accordance with the provisions of Section XLVI fraudulently do, or suffer to be done, any act or thing whereby such certificate shall become inapplicable to the altered state of the vessel, or other matter to which such certificate relates, such Master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand Rupees, besides incurring a forfeiture of any bond executed in consideration of any license obtained for the vessel as originally described.

Penalty for fraudulent acts whereby certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the vessel.

Penalty for proceeding to Sea without steam.

LXXVIII. If the Master of a vessel sailing from the Port of Calcutta, licensed under Section XLVI and sailing with Emigrants on board, shall without reasonable excuse cause or allow his vessel to proceed from Garden Reach to Sea, or to proceed any part of the distance between Garden Reach and Sea, without his vessel being under tow of a competent Steamer, or if such vessel shall not have left Garden Reach and proceeded on her voyage within the time prescribed in Section LIX, the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

Customs Officers and Pilots may search and detain for purposes of this Act.

LXXIX. All the powers vested by law in the Officers of Customs in regard to the searching and detention of vessels, or otherwise for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by such Officers for the prevention of the illegal embarkation of Emigrants on board vessels bound for any place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act, and of other offences against this Act; and all Pilots in the service of or licensed by Government are hereby vested with the same powers, and charged with the same duties as Officers of Customs in this behalf.

Penalty for false report by Customs Officer or Pilot.

LXXX. Any Officer of Customs or Pilot who shall wilfully make a false, erroneous, or incomplete report of the Emigrants on board of any vessel, or who shall connive at the unauthorized embarkation of any Emigrants shall be liable, besides dismissal, to a fine of five hundred Rupees.

Prosecutions under this Act where and how to be instituted.

LXXXI. All prosecutions under this Act shall be instituted on information laid at the instance of an Emigration Agent, or of a Protector of Emigrants, or an Officer appointed for the purpose by the local Government, before a Magistrate of Police or before the Magistrate of the District, according as they shall be instituted for offences committed within or for offences committed beyond the limits of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Levy of fines.

All fines imposed under the authority of this Act may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender by warrant of the Officer imposing the fine. When a warrant of distress is issued, the said Officer may order the offender to be detained and kept in safe custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance before him on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking such recognizance; but if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it shall appear to the Officer imposing the fine by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the jurisdiction of such Officer whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant of distress; and in such case, or if such warrant shall have been issued and upon the return thereof such insufficiency as aforesaid shall be made to appear to the Officer imposing the fine, he shall, by warrant, commit the offender to jail, there to be imprisoned with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding two months where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty Rupees and for any term not exceeding four months where the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six months in any other case; the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount. The fine or any part thereof which remains unpaid may be levied at any time within six years after the passing of the order imposing it; and the death of the offender does not discharge from the liability any property which would after his death be legally liable for his debts.

Any person specially authorized may exercise the powers, &c., of the Magistrate of the District.

LXXXII. It shall be lawful for the local Government from time to time to authorize any person invested with the powers of a Magistrate as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, to perform the duties and exercise the powers by this Act assigned to and conferred on the Magistrate of the District: and every person so authorized shall in all respects for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be included in the words "the Magistrate of the District."

This Act, except certain Sections, not to apply to emigration to the French Colonies.

LXXXIII. So much of Section VIII of Act XLVI of 1860 as enacts that a fee not exceeding one Rupee per Emigrant as may be regulated from time to time by the Local Government shall be demandable in respect of every license in the said Section mentioned, is hereby repealed. Save as aforesaid, nothing in this Act shall be held to repeal the said Act XLVI of 1860, or Act VII of 1862: but Section XIX to Section XLI, both included, being provisions for regulating the recruitment of Native laborers which will have effect on the recruitment of laborers for British Colonies, shall, as provided in Section IV of the said Act XLVI of 1860, apply to emigration under the said Acts XLVI of 1860 and VII of 1862.

Commencement of Act.

LXXXIV. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of July 1864.

Rules not applicable to ships of war.

LXXXV. Nothing in this Act or in any Rule to be made by the Governor-General of India in Council under Section LXIII, shall apply to any vessel in the service of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or to any of Her Majesty's Vessels.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept.

SCHEDULE A.

Number and date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act XIV. 1839 ...	Relating to contracts for labor in British or Foreign Colonies.	The whole Act.
„ XV. 1842 ...	For regulating the Emigration of the Native Inhabitants of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company to the Island of Mauritius.	Ditto.
„ XXI. 1843 ...	For regulating the Emigration of laborers from India to Mauritius.	Ditto.
„ XXI. 1844 ...	For regulating the Emigration of the Native Inhabitants of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company to Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad.	Ditto.
„ XXV. 1845 ...	For regulating the time of sailing of ships carrying Emigrants from Madras to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad.	Ditto.
„ VIII. 1847 ...	For rendering lawful the Emigration of Laborers from the Port of Madras, in the Presidency of Fort St. George to Mauritius.	Ditto.
„ XIII. 1847 ...	For repealing Act XIV of 1839, so far as it relates to the Emigration of Natives of India to the Island of Ceylon.	Ditto.
„ IV. 1852 ...	To amend the law relating to Emigrant Vessels and the Emigration of laborers.	Ditto.
„ XXIV. 1852 ...	For amending and explaining Act XIV., 1839, and for the better prevention of crimping.	Ditto.
„ XXXI. 1855 ...	Relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers to the British Colonies of Saint Lucia and Grenada.	Ditto.
„ XIX. 1856 ...	To enable the Governor-General of India in Council to suspend the operation of certain Acts relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers.	So much of the Act as is not incorporated in Acts XLVI. of 1860 and VII. of 1862.
„ XII. 1860 ...	Relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers to the British Colony of Saint Vincent.	The whole Act.
„ XXXIII. 1860 ...	Relating to Emigration to the British Colony of Natal.	Ditto.
„ XLI. 1860 ...	Relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers to the British Colony of Saint Kitts.	Ditto.
„ XLIX. 1860 ...	Relating to vessels carrying Emigrant Passengers to the British Colonies.	Ditto.
„ XXII. 1862 ...	Relating to Emigration to the British Colonial Dependency of Seychelles.	Ditto.
„ VII. 1863 ...	Relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers to the Danish Colony of Saint Croix.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE B.

Office of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of

A. B. is hereby licensed under Act of 1864 of the Governor-General of India in Council to be a Recruiter for engaging persons to proceed to for the purpose of laboring for hire.

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.

Dated the day of

(Signed) C. D.,
Protector of Emigrants.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th March 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIV OF 1864.

An Act to give validity to certain acts and proceedings of the Joint Judge of the Konkan.

Preamble.

Whereas the Government of Bombay is empowered under Act XXIX of 1845 to appoint, with the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council, a Joint Judge and a Joint Sessions Judge in any Zillah of the Bombay Presidency, whenever the state of judicial business shall render such appointment expedient: and whereas on the twenty-fifth day of February 1863 the Government of Bombay appointed a Joint Judge and Joint Sessions Judge of the Zillah of the Konkan, and did not obtain the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council until the eleventh day of July 1863: and whereas the High Court of Bombay has held that the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council alluded to in Act XXIX of 1845, signifies the previous consent, and it is therefore necessary to give legal validity to all orders and decisions passed and all proceedings held by any Officer exercising the powers of Joint Judge and Joint Sessions Judge of the Konkan between the twenty-fifth day of February 1863 and the eleventh day of July 1863; It is enacted as follows :—

Sanction given by Governor-General to appointment of Joint Judge of the Konkan to have effect as if given before twenty-fifth February 1863.

I. The consent granted by the Governor-General of India in Council on the eleventh day of July 1863 to the appointment by the Government of Bombay of a Joint Judge and Joint Sessions Judge of the Konkan, shall have the same effect as if it had been granted before the twenty-fifth day of February 1863, and no order or decision passed and no proceeding held in any Civil or Criminal case by any Officer appointed to the said office of Joint Judge and Joint Sessions Judge of the Konkan on or after the said twenty-fifth day of February 1863 and before the said eleventh day of July 1863, shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of such order or decision having been passed or such proceeding having been held without the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council to the appointment of Joint Judge or Joint Sessions Judge of the Konkan having been previously given.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one week :—.

No. 6 OF 1864.

A Bill to remove certain tracts of Country in the District of Mirzapore from the jurisdiction of the local Courts.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to remove certain tracts of Country in the district of Mirzapore from the jurisdiction exercised by the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts and Officers of that district under the General Regulations and Acts of the Government; It is enacted as follows :—

Certain tracts removed from jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

I. The tracts of Country described in the Schedule to this Act are hereby removed from the jurisdiction of the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature, and from the control of the Officers of Revenue, constituted by the Regulations of the Bengal Code and by the Acts passed by the Governor-General of India in Council: Provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect any case now pending in any Court or Office.

Proviso.

Administration of justice and collection of revenue, vested in Officers appointed by Lieutenant-Governor North-Western Provinces.

II. The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and the superintendence of the settlement and realization of the Public Revenue, and all matters relating to rent within the said tracts, are hereby vested in such Officer or Officers as the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces may, for the purpose of tribunals of first instance or of reference and appeal, appoint; provided that no sentence of death passed by any person competent under the appointment of the Lieutenant-Governor to pass such sentence, shall be carried into execution until it be confirmed by the Sudder Court.

Question as to whether a place falls under this Act how to be settled.

III. When a question shall arise whether any place falls within the tracts described in the Schedule of this Act, it shall be competent to the Commissioner of the Division to determine on which side of the described boundary the place aforesaid may lie, and the order made by the Commissioner shall be final.

Commencement of operation of this Act.

IV. This Act shall take effect from such date as shall be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and notification thereof shall be published in the Office of the Commissioner of the Division and in the Courts of the Civil and Sessions Judge, and of the Magistrate of the District, and in such other manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

SCHEDULE.

The tracts referred to in the foregoing Act are as follows :—

Pergunnah Agoree, Tuppahs Agoree Khas and South Kone.

Pergunnah Singrowlee, Tuppah British Singrowlee.

Pergunnah Bicheepore, Tuppahs Phoolwa, Doodhee, and Burha.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is introduced at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces with the concurrence of the local authorities.

The object of the Bill is to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to place the Pergunnahs which are enumerated in the Schedule attached to the Bill, under the administration of Officers who shall unite in their own persons both Judicial and Revenue functions, and to declare the authorities by whom the appeals from the orders of such Officers shall be heard, a reservation being made in the case of capital sentences, which will require to be confirmed by the Sudder Court for the North-Western Provinces before they are carried into execution.

The part of the country to which the Bill relates is situated in the District of Mirzapore beyond the River Soane. It is described as a very wild tract of country, and the people are represented as being exceedingly rude and backward, or in a low state of civilization, requiring, in more than an ordinary degree, the protection of the Government by means of its local Officers. For people in this condition it is generally admitted that the system of administration proposed to be introduced in the part of the District of Mirzapore to which the Bill refers, is better suited than a system of administration by separate functionaries. The same system has been tried in other parts of the country in a like condition, and the result has proved very beneficial to the people.

The 2nd March 1864. H. B. HARINGTON.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one week :—

No. 7 OF 1864.

A Bill to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Committee for the City of Lucknow.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the appointment of a Municipal Committee for the City of Lucknow, and for levying duties on certain articles brought within the limits of the said City for consumption there, and generally for the regulation of all matters relating to the conservancy and improvement of the said City; It is enacted as follows :—

Appointment of Municipal Committee.

I. On and after such date as the Chief Commissioner of Oudh shall order, there shall be a Committee for the purposes of this Act, which shall be called "The Municipal Committee of the City of Lucknow." The said Committee shall consist of twenty-five Members, of whom six shall be *ex-officio* Members.

Ex-officio Members of the Committee.

II. The persons for the time being filling the following offices shall respectively be *ex-officio* Members of the Municipal Committee. That is to say, the persons filling the offices of—

Commissioner of Lucknow,
Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow,
Inspector General of Police in Oudh,
Civil Surgeon of Lucknow,
Executive Engineer of Lucknow,
City Magistrate of Lucknow.

Non-official Members.

The Non-official Members of the said Committee shall be elected annually by and from amongst the inhabitants of the City, and shall hold office for one year only, but shall be eligible for re-election.

Chief Commissioner to define limits of Lucknow, and to regulate mode of election of Members of Committee.

III. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh shall from time to time declare what shall be deemed to be the limits of the City of Lucknow for the purposes of this Act. He shall also declare who are, for the purposes of the last preceding Section, to be deemed inhabitants of the said City, and shall lay down rules fixing the times when the election of the Non-official Members of the Committee shall take place, and regulating the manner in which the elections shall be conducted. The appointment of every Non-official Member shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner, and in the event of any person elected not being approved of by him, the inhabitants shall proceed forthwith to elect another person in his stead.

Chief Commissioner may remove Non-official Members.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner to remove from office any Non-official Member of the Committee; and in the event of any such Member being so removed, it shall be in the discretion of the Chief Commissioner to determine whether or not any person shall be elected to supply his place for the unexpired portion of the year for which such Member was elected.

Chief Commissioner may suspend the powers of Committee.

V. It shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner at any time with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council to suspend or limit the powers or any of the powers of the Committee.

President, Vice-President, and Secretary.

VI. The Commissioner of Lucknow for the time being shall be the President of the Committee; the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow shall be the Vice-President, and the City Magistrate of Lucknow shall be the Secretary.

Committee to repair, light, and construct streets, drains, &c.

VII. The Municipal Committee, so far as the funds at their disposal will permit, shall keep the streets, drains, and tanks of the City properly cleansed and repaired, and shall cause the said streets or such of them as may to them seem proper, to be lighted, and may construct new

streets, drains, and tanks, and generally may do all acts and things necessary to the conservancy and improvement of the City so far as such acts and things be not repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this or any other Law.

Committee may enter into contracts.

VIII. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Committee from time to time to enter into all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act. Such contracts, if in writing, shall be signed by the Secretary and at least three Members of the Committee, and if any such contract be not reduced to writing, it shall be made with the Secretary. No contract made otherwise than as herein declared shall be in any way binding on the Committee, and no contract involving an expenditure of more than ten thousand rupees shall be binding on the Committee unless made in writing and with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Members of Committee not to be personally responsible for debts contracted by the Committee.

But shall be liable for the misapplication of monies entrusted to Committee if parties or parties thereto, or if caused through their gross neglect.

IX. No Member or the Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Committee; but the funds from time to time in the hands of the Committee shall be liable for and chargeable with all contracts and expenses duly incurred as aforesaid. Every Member of the Committee shall be liable for any misapplication of any monies entrusted to the Committee, to which he shall have been knowingly party or privy, or which shall have happened through gross neglect of his duty, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same in such Court as the Chief Commissioner of Oudh shall direct, as for money due to the Government of India.

Annual estimate to be sent in to Chief Commissioner.

X. The Committee shall each year, on or before such date prior to the first day of May as shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner, furnish the Chief Commissioner with a statement or estimate (in such form as the Chief Commissioner shall direct) showing the expenditure which it is proposed by the Committee to incur during the year commencing on the first day of May then next, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to make such expenditure.

Accounts and statement of work done, to be annually furnished to Chief Commissioner.

XI. The Committee shall, as soon as may be after the first day of May in each year, provide the Chief Commissioner with a statement in detail, of all the work done by them and of all sums received and of all sums expended by them during the year ending on the thirtieth day of April then next preceding, in such form as the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time direct.

Municipal Fund.

XII. All such monies as the Chief Commissioner or any other person shall from time to time make over to the Municipal Committee for the purposes of this Act and all fines levied under this Act shall form a Municipal Fund, of which the Committee shall be the Trustees, and which shall be applied by the Committee to the conservancy and improvement of the City of Lucknow, and to the payment of the salaries and wages of the Officers and servants employed by the Committee, and all other expenses incurred in or about the carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Duty to be levied on articles taken into Lucknow for consumption there.

XIII. Duties on such things, and at such rates as the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time declare, shall be levied in respect of the said things when brought into the City of Lucknow for consumption or use therein. The said duties shall be collected by such persons and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner shall direct. It shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner to farm or let out the collection thereof for such period or periods as he shall think fit, but he shall in every case lay down rules as to the mode of levying and collecting the duties, and such rules shall have the like force and effect as Bye-laws duly made by the Committee.

Produce of collections on duties, how to be applied.

XIV. All monies received on account of the duties aforesaid, if the same be collected directly under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, and all monies received from the farming or letting out the collection of the duties, shall be paid into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Chief Commissioner. Out of the monies paid in under this Section, the Chief Commissioner shall (after defraying the costs of collection if any) make over to the Committee for the purposes of this Act such sum, not being less than one-third of the monies so paid in, as shall to the Chief Commissioner seem proper.

Power of Committee to make Bye-laws.

XV. The Municipal Committee may from time to time make such Bye-laws as they may think fit, for defining, prohibiting and removing nuisances which are not public or common nuisances under the Indian Penal Code; for regulating the time and place of meeting of the Committee; the conduct of business at such meetings; the division of duties among the Members of the Committee; the appointment, suspension and removal of Officers and servants of the Committee, and fixing the salaries of such Officers and servants; for imposing penalties for the infringement of any Bye-law made by the Committee; and generally for the management of all matters connected with the conservancy and improvement of the City. The Committee may also from time to time repeal, alter, and amend any such Bye-laws. Provided that no Bye-law shall be repugnant to any law in force. Provided also that no penalty for the infringement of any such Bye-law shall exceed fifty Rupees, and that in case of a continuing infringement, no penalty shall exceed ten Rupees for every day after notice from the Committee of such infringement.

Bye-laws to be approved by Chief Commissioner.

XVI. No Bye-law or alteration of a Bye-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, and shall have been duly published for such length of time and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner shall order.

Copies of Bye-laws to be kept exposed to public view in the Office of the Committee.

XVII. A copy in the English and Hindoostanee languages, of every Bye-law and alteration of a Bye-law for the time being in force shall be painted on or affixed to boards, and such boards shall at all times be hung up in some conspicuous part of the Office of the Committee.

XVIII. All Bye-laws, when the same shall have been duly confirmed and published shall, until the same be repealed or altered, be of the like effect as if they were inserted in this Act.

Bye-laws to have the like effect as provisions of this Act.

XIX. All prosecutions under this Act shall be instituted before a person exercising the full powers of a Magistrate, and all fines imposed may be recovered in the manner prescribed in Section 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The amount of all fines realized shall be paid to the Municipal Committee and be applied by them to the purposes of this Act.

All prosecutions to be instituted before a Magistrate.

XX. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh shall, in every thing done under or relating to this Act, be subject to the orders and control of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Chief Commissioner to act subject to control of Governor-General.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

For some years past, the Municipal affairs of the City of Lucknow have been managed by a Municipal Committee acting under the general control of the Chief Commissioner. The Committee has been found to work excellently, and it has already effected many improvements in the town.

It has recently become desirable to frame certain rules regarding nuisances and other matters: and to render such rules effective, it is necessary that penalties should be imposed for the infringement of them. The Legislature must therefore deal with the matter, as no penalties imposed can legally be enforced merely under rules issued by the Chief Commissioner with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

In these circumstances it has been resolved to introduce this Bill, which ascertains the position and duties of the Municipal Committee, and makes provision for the passing of such rules and the imposition of such penalties as may be requisite. The Bill does not materially alter the composition of the Committee, or its powers or responsibilities, but regulates and defines them.

The Bill also provides for the levy of an Octroi on articles taken into Lucknow for consumption therein. An Octroi is already levied there as in some other cases in Oudh, but it is considered desirable that the collection of it should be made under the sanction of law, and that all details should be expressly laid down in rules having the force of law.

The 2nd March 1864. H. S. MAINE.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th March 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one week:—

No. 10 OF 1864.

A Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and to provide for the appointment of an increased number of Judges of those Courts.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to increase the limit of the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes held under Act IX of 1850, *(for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay)*, and to increase the number of Judges of the said Courts; It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation.

I. The words "Local Government" and "High Court" as used in this Act shall bear the same meaning as the words "Governor in Council" and "Supreme Court" as used in the said Act IX of 1850.

The Small Cause Courts may take cognizance of suits for sums not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

II. The jurisdiction of the Courts held or to be held under the said Act IX of 1850 shall extend to the recovery of any debt, damage, or demand not exceeding the sum of one thousand Rupees, and to all actions in respect thereof (except the several actions specified in the proviso in Section XXV of the same Act), and the several powers and provisions of the said Act and all rules, orders, and regulations which have been or may be made in pursuance of the said Act, shall extend to all debts, damages, and demands which may be sued for in the said Courts not exceeding the sum of one thousand Rupees, and to all proceedings and judgments for the recovery of the same or otherwise in relation thereto respectively, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as the same respectively are now or may be applicable to debts, damages, and demands within the present jurisdiction of the said Courts.

Judges shall reserve case for opinion of High Court when they have doubts themselves, or when either of the parties require them to do so.

III. In any cause of an amount to which jurisdiction is given to the Courts of Small Causes by this Act, the Judges of the said Courts shall reserve any question of law or equity or any question as to the admission or rejection of any evidence as to which they shall entertain any doubts, or which they shall be requested by either party to the suit to reserve for the opinion of the High Court, and shall give judgment contingent upon the opinion of the said High Court on a case which they shall thereupon be entitled to state to the said Court. If only two Judges sit together and shall differ in opinion, the question on which they differ shall be so reserved.

Security to be given by defendant in certain cases.

IV. When judgment contingent upon the opinion of the High Court is given against a defendant, such defendant shall forthwith give security to be approved by the Clerk of the Court, for the costs of the reference to the High Court and for the amount of the judgment; provided nevertheless, that such security, so far as regards the amount of the judgment, shall not

be required in any case where the Judge of the Court of Small Causes who tried the suit shall have ordered the defendant to pay the amount of such judgment into the hands of the Clerk of the said Court and the same shall have been paid accordingly; and the said High Court may either order a new trial on such terms as it thinks fit, or may order judgment to be entered for either party as the case may be, and may make such order with respect to the costs of reserving the question and stating the same for their opinion, and otherwise arising thereout or connected therewith, as such High Court may think proper. And all orders made by the High Court under this Section shall be final.

Costs of sending up the case to be at the discretion of the High Court.

V. The powers and provisions of Act VII of 1847 *(to regulate distresses for small rents in Calcutta)* shall be extended to the recovery of all arrears of rent not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and the Judges of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes under Act IX of 1850 shall be empowered to exercise within their jurisdiction the extended powers of the said Act VII of 1847: and the said Act shall be construed as if, instead of Calcutta and the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court had been therein mentioned, and the Judges of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes under Act IX of 1850 instead of the Commissioners of the Court therein mentioned, and the amount of one thousand Rupees instead of one hundred Rupees, and the forms contained in the Schedule annexed to the said Act VII of 1847 shall be altered accordingly, and shall refer to Act IX of 1850 and to this Act instead of to Act VII of 1847.

The Calcutta Small Cause Court to issue distresses for rents not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in extension of powers given under Act VII of 1847.

VI. The powers and provisions of Section XCI of Act IX of 1850 are hereby extended so as to apply to the case of any person who shall hold or occupy any house, land, or tenement of which the value or the rent payable in respect thereof does not exceed the rate of one thousand Rupees, and the said Section XCI of Act IX of 1850 shall be read as if the words "five hundred" were omitted and the words "one thousand" substituted for them.

Law as to recovery of small tenements extended to cases not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

VII. If any action shall after the passing of this Act be commenced in the High Court, for any cause other than those specified in Section C of Act IX of 1850, for which a summons might have been taken out from a Court held under the said Act IX of 1850 or under this Act, and a verdict shall be found for the plaintiff for a sum less than one thousand Rupees if the said action is founded on contract, or less than three hundred Rupees if it is founded on wrong, the plaintiff shall have judgment to recover such sum only and no costs, and if a verdict shall not be found for the plaintiff, the defendant shall be entitled to his costs as between attorney and client, unless in either case the Judge who shall try the case shall certify on the back of the record that by reason of the difficulty, novelty, or general importance of the case, or of some erroneous course of decisions in like cases in the Court of Small Causes, the action was fit to be brought in the High Court.

No costs in cases brought in the High Court when verdict is for less than Rs. 1,000 unless Judge certifies, &c.

VIII. If any person shall bring any suit in the High Court in respect of any grievance committed by the Clerk, Bailiff, or Officer of any Court held under Act IX of 1850 or under this Act, or under color or pretence of the process of the said Court, and upon the trial of the action no greater damages shall be found for the plaintiff than the sum of one thousand Rupees, no cost shall be awarded to the plaintiff in such action unless the Judge shall certify in Court, upon the back of the record, that the action was fit to be brought in the High Court.

In suit in High Court against Officer of Court if no verdict for more than Rs. 1,000, no costs allowed unless Judge shall certify, &c.

IX. There shall be payable in the Court of Small Causes at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, in every cause of an amount to which jurisdiction is given to the said Court by this Act, the fees set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed besides the sum of two annas in the Rupee on the amount of the sum claimed, which fee shall be paid over to the same account as that to which the fees payable under Section XIX of Act IX of 1850 are paid over.

Fees payable to the Court of Small Causes in suits under this Act.

X. Whereas by Section VIII of the said Act IX of 1850, provision is made for the appointment of so many persons as may be necessary not exceeding three, to be Judges of the said Courts of Small Causes respectively, it is hereby enacted that it shall be lawful for the local Government to appoint as many persons as may be necessary not exceeding four, to be Judges of the said Courts respectively.

Government may appoint as many Judges as may be necessary not exceeding four.

XI. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, declare that the whole or any part or parts of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be applicable to any Court held under Act IX of 1850 or under this Act: and the procedure prescribed in the said Code or the part or parts thereof so declared to be applicable shall thereupon be the procedure followed in such Court: Provided that no right of appeal or review shall in any case be given by any declaration made under this Section.

Code of Civil Procedure may be extended in certain cases to Small Cause Courts.

XII. This Act and the said Act IX of 1850 shall be read and construed as one Act, as if the several provisions in the said Act contained, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, were repealed and re-enacted in this Act.

This Act to be read as part of Act IX. 1850.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

Sums not above	Every Summons or Subpœna.		Warrant.	
Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
600	2	4	6	0
700	2	8	7	0
800	2	12	8	0
900	3	0	9	0
1,000	3	4	10	0

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Bills to increase to a thousand Rupees the amount in which the Presidency Town Small Cause Courts have jurisdiction, have recently been introduced into the Councils respectively of the Governor of Bombay and of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations. These Bills have been withdrawn, or have otherwise failed through the provision of the Letters Patent of the High Courts (deriving their validity from the High Court's Act. 1861), which renders the Governor-General of India in Council solely competent to withdraw cases from the jurisdiction of the High Courts, or to confer on any other Court a concurrent jurisdiction.

The state of public opinion on the subject is probably described with accuracy in the following paragraph from the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bengal Bill :—

"The Calcutta Court of Small Causes has substantially given satisfaction to the public in the speed and certainty with which it disposes of cases for sums not exceeding five hundred Rupees. It is believed that its jurisdiction may advantageously be extended to sums not exceeding one thousand Rupees. The costs incurred in the Supreme Court in a contested suit for sums under one thousand Rupees are very great as compared with those in a suit in the Small Cause Court for five hundred Rupees—being seldom less than eight hundred Rupees altogether. It is very desirable to abolish the necessity for incurring such costs ; and a suitable method of doing so presents itself in the extension of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court. As it is, parties having claims for more than five hundred Rupees frequently avail themselves of the privilege given them by Act IX of 1850, and abandoning the excess above five hundred Rupees institute their suits in the Small Cause Court for that sum only."

The recent large increase of business in the original side of the High Court of Bengal, an increase with which the Judges are likely to have some difficulty in coping, furnishes an additional reason for extending the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court.

As the same considerations appear to apply to all the three Presidency Towns, the Bill extends to all. Power is given to increase the number of Judges, and, as it is believed that some parts of the Code of Civil Procedure which now regulates the original jurisdiction of the High Courts, may be advantageously extended to the Small Cause Courts, power is conferred on the local Governments to extend such parts of the Code as to them may seem fit.

The 16th March 1864. H. S. MAINE.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th March 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one week :—

No. 11 of 1864.

A Bill for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to empower the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta to punish summarily certain offences in addition to those which they are now empowered so to punish ; It is enacted as follows :—

Persons guilty of certain offences may be tried summarily by a Magistrate of Police.

I. Every case in which any person is charged before a Magistrate of Police in Calcutta with having within the limits of the said Town, or within the limits of the Port of Calcutta as those limits are or may hereafter be defined under Act XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues)*, committed any offence under any of the provisions contained in Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code, may be heard and determined by such Magistrate in a summary way : and every such person shall on conviction by such Magistrate be punished in the manner provided by the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of the offence of which he shall be convicted : Provided that no Magistrate shall under this Act be competent to pass sentence in respect of any offence beyond the following limits, that is to say :—Imprisonment of either description not exceeding six months or fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or both imprisonment and fine in cases in which both punishments are authorized by the Indian Penal Code.

Sections 62, 63, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313 and 314 of Criminal Procedure extended to Calcutta.

II. Sections 62, 63, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313 and 314 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are hereby extended to and shall have operation within the Town of Calcutta and within the limits of the Port of Calcutta defined as aforesaid, and the words "Magistrate" and "Magistrate of a District" as used in the said Sections shall include a Magistrate of Police in Calcutta.

Magistrate may take cognizance of offences without complaint made.

III. Any Magistrate of Police in Calcutta may without any complaint take cognizance of any offence which he has power to hear and dispose of in a summary manner, which may come to his knowledge, and he may issue a summons, or, in cases where a warrant may issue, a warrant of arrest against the person known or suspected to have committed such offence, in the same manner as if a complaint had been made against such person.

Procedure in such cases.

IV. Save as in this Act otherwise provided, the procedure contained in Act XIII of 1856 *(for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay)*, as amended by Act XLVIII of 1860 *(to amend Act XIII of 1856)*,

shall be applicable to offences committed and charges made under this Act.

Commencement of Act.

V. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of May 1864.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By the laws at present obtaining, the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta is at once arbitrary and incomplete. It extends on the one hand over persons offending against a number of special laws, such as the Calcutta Land Revenue, the Conservancy, the Gas, the Native and Merchant Shipping, the Electric Telegraph, the Railway, and the Arms Acts; and it is on the other hand confined in the matter of the more general Criminal Law of the country, to offences such as petty thefts, trespasses, vagrancy, and matters relating rather to the conservancy and good order of the Town than to the every-day criminal occurrences of which the work of the Police Courts is made up.

Whilst, therefore, the Calcutta Magistrates can on the one hand inflict penalties to the extent of six months' imprisonment for petty thefts, they have no jurisdiction at all in such cases as cheating, or simple mischief, or criminal breaches of contracts by servants, but are compelled to commit offenders in all such matters for trial at the Sessions of the High Court on its original criminal side.

The result of such a state of the Law is most inconvenient and baneful in every way. The High Court Judges at their Sessions are flooded with a number of petty cases which it is not fitting that such a Tribunal should ever have to investigate at all. The Police Magistrates have to choose between releasing many petty offenders altogether, or subjecting them to a longer term of confinement in Jail, pending their trials at the Sessions, than the longest term they would have to bear if found guilty eventually of the offences with which they are charged. And petty offenders in regard to whom the interests of justice require no more than that they should be fined, and discharged on payment, are either discharged without any punishment at all, or are necessarily committed to Jail, there to linger to their own needless harm and the State's expense till the sentence of the Sessions Court releases them.

It is the object of this Bill to put an end to such an anomalous and injurious state of things, and this can readily be effected by the means which this Bill provides, namely, by extending the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta to offences similar to those in regard to which they already exercise jurisdiction.

These offences, shortly given, are—affrays, wearing the badge of a public servant with fraudulent intent, contempts of Court, omission to furnish information legally required, insult or interruption to Officers sitting judicially, offences against public health, safety, decency, convenience, and morals, grievous hurt on provocation, rash or negligent acts endangering human life or safety, wrongful restraint of the simpler kind, assaults, and the use of criminal force without provocation or on grave provocation, cheating, simple mischief, criminal breaches of contracts by servants, use of words or gesture insulting to the modesty of women, and attempts to commit such offences.

By a short Bill extending the Police Magistrates' jurisdiction over the above offences, as defined in the Penal Code, the Magistrates will be empowered to try and punish persons charged with the offences, to the great relief of the High Court on its criminal side, and to the more satisfactory administration of justice to all classes of the community.

The 16th March 1864. C. BEADON.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1863.

Fort William, the 16th March 1864.

Notifications.—Lieutenant the Honorable A. Stewart, of the Royal Artillery, having been permitted to resign his appointment of Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General from the 23rd instant, his services are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 1869.

Mr. Archdale Villiers Palmer, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

No. 1911.

The 17th March 1864.

Leave of Absence.—The Hon'ble H. T. Raikes, Puisne Judge of the High Court, has obtained, under Section 6, Clause I, of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, leave of absence for nine months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1978.

The 19th March 1864.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to grant to Mr. T. Garrett, Post Master of Bombay, an extension of leave of absence for seven days, i. e., from 25th to 31st January last, inclusive, without pay, under Section 11 of the New Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. Garrett resumed charge of his duties as Post Master of Bombay on the 1st ultimo.

No. 1980.

Mr. B. C. Baily, Superintendent of Telegraphs, availed himself, on the 9th ultimo, of the one month's privilege leave of absence granted to him on the 16th idem.

No. 1983.

Notifications.—The following Notice is republished for general information:—

"NOTICE.

"*Harbour Light, Singapore.*

"On and after the 1st of March 1864, a new "light will be exhibited from the Flag Staff, Fort "Canning.

"The light will be fixed at an elevation of "215 feet above the sea, (H. W. Mark,) and it

"is calculated will be seen from a distance of 15 "mile.

"It will be visible through an arc of 90° extending from St. John's Island to Johore Shoal, at the northern entrance of the Old Straits.

(Sd.) "J. O. MAYNE, *Captain*, R. E.

"SINGAPORE, "18*th February* 1864. } "*Chief Engr. and Secy. to* "*Govt., P.W.D., Straits Sett.*"

No. 1985.

The 21*st March* 1864.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit the Honorable H. B. Devereux to resign the Civil Service from the 23rd of November last.

No. 2023.

Mr. Elphinstone Jackson took his seat as Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William on the 9th instant.

No. 2024.

The 22*nd March* 1864.

Leave.—The Reverend J. W. Young, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

No. 2025.

Appointment.—Under Section 7 of Statutes 24 and 25 Vic., C. 104, (An Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India,) His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Arthur George Macpherson, Esq., Barrister at Law, to officiate as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the room of the late Hon'ble Henry Mills, deceased, until some person shall have been appointed by Her Majesty to the office of Judge in the said High Court, and shall have entered in the discharge of his duties, or until further orders.

No. 2026.

Notifications.—Captain E. Hill, District Superintendent of Police in Oudh, returned, on the 28th ultimo, from the twelve days' leave granted him in G. O. No. 1621, dated the 7th instant.

No. 2031.

The 22*nd March* 1864.

The following promotions are made in the Police of the Central Provinces:—

To be District Superintendent, IInd Class.
Captain R. Baker.

To be District Superintendent, IIIrd Class.
Captain F. B. Foote.
" E. B. Clay.
Mr. J. Higgins.

To be District Superintendent, IVth Class.
Captain C. S. B. Walton.
" W. F. Ireland.
Mr. J. C. Duff.
Lieut. T. A. Scott.
Mr. J. M. Berrill.

To be District Superintendent, Ist Class.
Lieut. D. MacNeil.
Mr. H. C. Cox.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

No. 121.

Fort William, the 17*th March* 1864.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that all transit duties in British Nimar are abolished from the end of the current year.

GENERAL.

No. 680.

Mr. R. McLeod, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, 1st Class, in British Burmah, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th September 1863.

No. 682.

Major J. Puckle, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Shimoga District, in Mysore, has obtained the usual preparatory leave to proceed to Madras for the purpose of applying for further leave to Europe on medical certificate.

The G. O. dated 25th ultimo, No. 477, is accordingly cancelled.

No. 684.

Abdool Ruheem, Deputy Collector of Settlements, Seonee District, in the Central Provinces, has obtained eight months' leave of absence on medical certificate, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 691.

The 18*th March* 1864.

Assistant Surgeon G. N. Cheke, appointed Residency Surgeon at Nipal in G. O. dated 26th January last, No. 151, assumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

No. 692.

Captain E. B. Ramsay, Military Assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence from the 15th instant.

No. 693.

Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, V. C., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Mohumdee, in Oudh, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence from the 10th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL.

No. 181.

Lieutenant W. S. Macleod, Assistant Commissioner of Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, 1st Class, as described in Chapter 2, Section 22, of Act XXV of 1861.

No. 182.

The undermentioned Tehsildars in the Bhundara District of the Central Provinces are invested

with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, as described in Chapter 2, Section 22, of Act XXV of 1861 :—

Kesho Sheoram.
Dinkur Rao Anund.
Govind Rao Bheo Rao.

No. 187.

The 19th March 1864.

Major A. L. McMullin, 1st Assistant Agent, Governor General, Central India, appointed in G. O. G. G. dated 5th November last, No. 237, to be an Assistant to the General Superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee in the Central India Native States, assumed charge of his office from Major W. D. Dickson, Assistant General Superintendent, on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo.

GENERAL.

No. 719.

The following arrangements in British Burmah are sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council :—

Mr. H. W. Beddy, Deputy Commissioner, made over charge of the district and treasury of Sandoway to Moung Shwe Dyke Kay, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, on the afternoon of the 23rd January last, to proceed into the interior of his district.

Mr. T. Shepherd, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, made over charge of the district and treasury of Ramree to Moung Kulla, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, on the afternoon of the 4th January last, to visit the interior of his district, and resumed charge on the forenoon of the 19th idem.

Mr. A. Thomas, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in Medical charge of Kyouk Phyoo, returned from the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1602, dated 17th November last, and resumed charge of his duties on the 9th January.

Captain W. P. Harrison, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, made over charge of the Martaban Treasury to Moung Shwe Doh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, on the 16th January 1864, as a temporary measure, during his absence in the district.

Captain Horace A. Browne, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, made over charge of the Myanoung Treasury to Mr. Extra Assistant Commissioner C. Phillips on the afternoon of the 26th January last, to visit the interior of his district.

Captain M. B. S. Lloyd, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, made over charge of the Toungoo Treasury to Mr. Assistant Commissioner W. D'Courcy Ireland on the 14th December last, to proceed into the interior of his district.

Assistant Surgeon H. Griffith, Civil Surgeon of Thayetmyo, made over temporary charge of his duties to Surgeon Major R. R. Sutleffe on the afternoon of the 20th January last.

Colonel A. Fytche, Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division, returned from the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1616, dated 24th November last, and resumed charge of his office from Lieutenant Colonel D. Browne, Deputy Commissioner of Amherst District, on the forenoon of the 19th ultimo.

Assistant Surgeon L. H. Lees, M. D., Officiating Civil Surgeon of Akyab, has obtained 20 days' leave of absence on urgent private affairs to visit Calcutta from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 720.

Lieutenant W. J. W. Muir, Officiating Assistant to the Agent Governor General in Rajpootana, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lieutenant E. B. Wimberley, deceased.

JUDICIAL.

No. 190.

The 22nd March 1864.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the following Officers in the Central Provinces with the powers specified opposite their names, under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861 :—

Lieutenant J. Forsyth, Assistant Commissioner.	The powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, 1st Class.
Mr. H. E. M. Impey, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Do. do., 2nd Class.

GENERAL.

No. 730.

Assistant Surgeon J. D. Wylie, M. D., is appointed to the Medical charge of the Meywar Political Agency.

Dr. Wylie assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 1st January last.

No. 732.

Mr. G. M. Jones is appointed to be Collector of Customs at Saugor, in the Central Provinces.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1503.

Fort William, the 18th March 1864.

Notifications.—Mr. W. J. Raynor, 1st Assistant Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras, is allowed nine months' leave of absence on medical certificate, in extension of the three months' privilege leave of which he availed himself on the 17th December 1863.

No. 1523.

The 19th March 1864.

The following Despatch from the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, (Financial) —No. 20, dated 9th February 1864.

SIR,—I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 13th October 1863, No. 127, forwarding a memorial from certain Uncovenanted Officers at your Presidency requesting an interpretation of paras. 21 to 25 of my Financial Despatch

dated the 8th December 1862, No. 205, which relate to the limitation of pensions to Uncovenanted Servants to £500 per annum.

2. In the letter from your Government dated the 6th August 1862, No. 111, you stated that the Uncovenanted Service "cannot claim to have any rights, under the Rules of 1831, beyond what may be considered to arise out of the general pledge which those rules may be taken to give, that a member of that service, when rendered incapable of further duty, shall not be discharged without some pensionary support. As regards the amount of pension to be given, the rules merely fix a limit which is not to be exceeded, and although it has, with rare exceptions, been the practice to allow the highest pension of which the rules allow, this practice cannot be admitted to confer on the Uncovenanted Service any right to claim that maximum in all cases without any regard whatever to the original design and scope of the rules."

3. In that view Her Majesty's Government fully concurred. It was therefore decided that Uncovenanted Servants, appointed prior to the 19th May 1855, (the date of the Court's Despatch limiting pensions to £500 per annum,) whose average salary during the last five years of their service shall have exceeded Rs. 10,000 per annum, and also those who were promoted prior to the 6th August 1862 (the date of the letter from the Government of India relative to the limitation of pensions to Uncovenanted Servants) to offices to which salaries exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum are attached, shall, if their average salary during the last five years of their service exceed that amount, be allowed, "in cases of extraordinary merit," pensions exceeding £500 per annum, the amount of excess to be governed by the merits and services of the retiring servant, and to be limited to an amount consistent with a due regard to the public interests. In regard to Uncovenanted Servants who have rendered approved services of only an ordinary character, the pension must in no case exceed £500 per annum.

4. An Uncovenanted Servant, promoted subsequently to the 6th August 1862 to an office to which a salary exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum is attached, is not to be granted an increased pension in consequence of the increase to his salary.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) C. WOOD,
E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th March 1864.

No. 231 *of* 1864.—The services of Surgeon R. Cockburn, attached to the 9th Native Infantry, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 232 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Captain Jackson Muspratt Williams, of the late 1st European Madras Fusiliers, Executive Engineer, Rangoon Division, Department of Public Works.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 233 *of* 1864.—The services of the undermentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department :—

Lieutenant W. Broadfoot.
Lieutenant G. F. L. Marshall.

No. 234 *of* 1864.—The services of Assistant Surgeon E. J. Hoskins, M. D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 235 *of* 1864.—The following Extracts from the London Gazettes of the 8th and 19th January and 2nd February 1864, are published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE,
8th January 1864.

Unattached.

Ensign W. Willcocks, on the unattached list of Her Majesty's Bengal Army, to be Lieutenant, Bengal Establishment. Dated 8th Jan. 1864.

WAR OFFICE,
19th January 1864.

BREVET.

To be Majors.

2nd Captain Morgan Crofton Sankey, Royal Artillery. Dated 19th January 1864.

2nd Captain Thomas Alexander Dirom, Royal Artillery. Dated 19th January 1864.

WAR OFFICE,
2nd February 1864.

Deputy Commissary George Andrews, of Her Majesty's Indian Commissariat Department, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 2nd February 1864.

The 18th March 1864.

No. 236 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, according to the 23rd Clause of the Royal Warrant of the 1st July 1848, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of his pension :—

Sergeant Alexander Murray, D. Battery, 22nd Brigade, Royal Artillery.

No. 237 *of* 1864.—In modification of Government General Orders noted in the margin, it is hereby notified that the date of admission of Commissioned Officers to the Senior Department of the Thomason College at Roorkee will hereafter be annually on the 1st January only instead of the dates previously specified.

No. 668, dated 22nd June 1860.
No. 821, dated 7th August 1860.

No. 238 *of* 1864.—The leave of absence to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding to Europe on

sick certificate granted to Captain T. H. Shum, late 33rd Native Infantry, (Retired List,) on the 4th March 1858, and extended in Government General Order No. 902 of the 11th June 1858, is further extended to the 7th September 1858, on the same account.

No. 239 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Surgeon William Fullarton Mactier, M. D., of the Medical Department, Principal Medical Store-keeper to the Government.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.
Assistant Surgeon Denis Bowes Daly, M. D., of the Medical Department, Officiating Civil, Mynpoorie.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

The 19*th March* 1864.

No. 240 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Surgeon Major C. L. Cox, A. B. and F. R. C. S., attached to Her Majesty's 20th Hussars, to officate as Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government, during the absence, on sick leave to Europe, of Surgeon W. F. Mactier, M. D., or until further orders.

No. 241 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Major A. C. Plowden, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Major G. A. St. P. Fooks, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Lieutenant G. L. Keir, late 41st Regiment Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General. Lieutenant J. Miller, late 27th Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenant D. DeLaG. Birkett, late 3rd European Regiment. Lieutenant J. B. B. Dickson, of the General List, Cavalry. Lieutenant R. F. Firth, Adjutant, 10th Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenant G. R. Grylls, late 18th Regiment Native Infantry. Conductor T. Yeldham, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department.	14th March 1864.

No. 242 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Major Thomas Charloton Merrick, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent, Western Jumna Canals, Department of Public Works.	For 20 months.
Captain Douglas Standen, of the Madras Staff Corps.	For 12 months.
Surgeon Major Edward Goodeve, M. B., of the Medical Department, Professor of Medicine, Medical College.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant Ralph Anstruther Price, of the General List, Infantry.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 243 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers are admitted to pension, as specified opposite to their respective names :—

Sub-Conductor Benjamin Robinson, of the Department of Public Works.	2*s.* (two shillings) per diem as Sergeant, payable in Europe.
Sergeant Major William Few, of the 14th (the Ferozepore) Regiment Native Infantry.	Equivalent to 2*s.* 6*d.* (two shillings and six pence) per diem, payable in India.

The 21*st March* 1864.

No. 244 *of* 1864.—Captain D. W. Martin, of Her Majesty's 38th Foot, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Rohilkhund District, is allowed leave to England on medical certificate, to appear before a Medical Board, under the new Regulations, with effect from the date of his departure on the "Middlesex."

No. 245 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant A. W. Roberts, of the General List, Cavalry, 2nd Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 246 *of* 1864.—The leave of absence for one year, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, granted to Captain A. E. Osborn, of the late 45th Native Infantry, in Government General Order No. 132 of the 13th February 1863, is extended to the 30th November next, on the same account.

No. 247 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Medical Deparment :—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Robert Bancroft Kinsey, F. R. C. S., with temporary rank, to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals from the 23rd instant, vice Deputy Inspector General W. Thomson, permitted to retire.

Surgeon Major George Smyth Mann, F. R. C. S., to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, from the 23rd instant, vice Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals R. B. Kinsey.

The 22nd March 1864.

No. 248 *of* 1864.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
4th Bengal Cavy.	Ressaidar Jubbar Khan ...	Ressaldar	12th Dec. 1862	To complete the Estabt.
Ditto ...	Naib Ressaldar Shaikh Rahut Ali.	Ditto ...	12th „ „	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto Neazoola Khan ...	Ressaidar	12th „ „	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto Noorzuman Khan ...	Ditto ...	12th „ „	Ditto.
5th Bengal Cavy.	Ditto Saleh Mahomed Khan	Ditto ...	30th „ 1863	Moosahib Khan, deceased.
Ditto ...	Kote Duffadar Kaim Khan	Jemadar...	30th „ „	Saleh Mahomed Khan, promoted.
7th Bengal Cavy.	Naib Ressaldar Neauz Ahmud Khan.	Ressaidar	9th „ „	Sham Sing, invalided.
Ditto ...	Kote Duffadar Golam Ally Jan.	Jemadar...	9th „ „	Kan Sing, ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto Asgur Ally ...	Ditto ...	9th „ „	Jodh Sing, ditto.
17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Wullee Mahomed Khan.	Subadar...	1st May „	Sookloll Pandey, invalided.
Ditto ...	Havildar Omrow Sing ...	Jemadar...	1st „ „	Wullee Mahomed Khan, promoted.
20th (Punjab) Regt. N. I.	Ditto Mehtaub Sing ...	Ditto ...	1st „ „	Sheopersaud, invalided.
Ditto ...	Ditto Allum Khan ...	Ditto ...	27th Oct. „	Girdharee, promoted.
Ditto ...	Ditto Syud Mahomed Shah	Ditto ...	1st Jany. 1864	Khazan Sing, killed in action.
44th (The Sylhet) Lt. Infy. Regt.	Jemadar Bissoon Surma ...	Subadar...	30th April 1861	Bhyrow Tewary, invalided.
Ditto ...	Ditto Sewsunker Sing ...	Ditto ...	1st May „	Kurbeer Ranah, ditto.
Ditto ...	Havildar Suctee Sawun ...	Jemadar...	30th April „	Bissoon Surmah, promoted.
Resident's Escort at Nepaul.	Jemadar Seochit Sing ...	Subadar...	20th Feb. 1864	Missree Lall Misser, deceased.
Ditto ...	Havildar Ramdeen Misser..	Jemadar...	20th „ „	Seochit Sing, promoted.

No. 249 *of* 1864.—Captain R. S. Graves, of the 1st Goorkha Regiment, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence for two months, from the 15th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for sick leave to Europe under the new Regulations.

No. 250 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Captain Robert Stannus Graves, of the 1st Goorkha Regiment, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 251 *of* 1864.—Lieutenant G. F. Bryant, of the General List, Bombay Infantry, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment of Doing-duty Officer in the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and his services are accordingly placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 252 *of* 1864.—With reference to Government General Order No. 197 of the 7th instant, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. P. Simkins to be Assistant Accountant General to the Military Department, with effect from the 1st proximo.

No. 253 *of* 1864.—Ensign E. B. Peacock, of No. 2 Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to Europe for one year, from the 9th proximo.

No. 254 *of* 1864.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 49 of the 16th February 1864, is published for general information :—

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—No. 49, *dated* 16*th February* 1864.

SIR,—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to their duty, viz. :—

Major A. C. Plowden.
Captain R. Y. Chambers.
„ J. C. P. Baillie.

Lieut. F. T. Bainbridge.
" J. Miller.
" R. F. Firth.
" J. B. B. Dickson.
" G. L. Keir.
" W. H. Garton.
" E. A. C. Lambert.
" T. B. M. Glascock.
" G. R. Grylls.
Surgeon C. M. Smith.
Conductor T. Yeldham.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Colonel J. M. B. F. Tytler, C. B.,	6	months.
Major M. R. Nightingale ..	6	"
" W. Graydon ...	6	"
Captain W. Irwin, ...	6	"
" W. Paske ...	6	"
" H. J. Allan ...	6	"
" T. G. Kennedy ...	6	"
" R. A. Nowell ...	6	"
" G. C. Bloomfield ...	3	"
Lieut. B. C. Urquhart ...	6	"
" E. D. H. Vibart ...	6	"
" J. H. Maling ...	6	"
" R. G. Birch ...	6	"
Asst. Surg. E. Taylor ...	6	"
" " W. Peskett ...	6	"

3. Captain W. R. Wallace, late 51st Native Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the service. His retirement has effect from the 29th February 1864.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 77.

Fort William, the 15th March 1864.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 61, dated 2nd March 1864, "Captain N. D. Robertson" was placed at the disposal of the Military Department. It should have been Captain N. D. Robinson.

No. 78.

The 16th March 1864.

Appointments.—Lieutenant G. D'A. Jackson, 1st Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Probationary Assistant Engineer, and posted to British Burmah.

No. 79.

The 17th March 1864.

Mr. Francis Rose is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Probationary Assistant Overseer, and posted to Hyderabad.

No. 80.

Notification.—Lieutenant H. McV. Crichton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, assumed charge of the Rangoon Division from Captain J. M. Williams on the forenoon of the 18th February 1864.

No. 81.

The 18th March 1864.

Appointment.—Mr. F. B. Pemberton is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Class, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 82.

Promotion.—Lieutenant I. P. Westmorland, R. E., Deputy Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 3rd Class, to officiate as Deputy Controller, 2nd Class, while in charge of the Central Office of Public Works Accounts, Oudh, with effect from 26th February 1864, the date on which he assumed charge of it from Mr. J. T. Maclagan.

No. 83.

The 19th March 1864.

Resignation.—Mr. F. B. Doering, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st March 1864.

R. STRACHEY, *Colonel,* R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the exclusive privilege to the manufacture in India of Artificial Ice under the inventions patented in France by F. P. Carré, of No. 2, Rue Moret, in the City of Paris, Engineer, has been assigned by him to David Fortuné Lamouroux, of Esplanade Row, Calcutta, Merchant, who has duly registered such inventions pursuant to Act XV of 1859, and legal proceedings will be taken against all persons who shall, without the license of the said David Fortuné Lamouroux, make, use, sell, put in practice counterfeit, or imitate the same. Dated this 2nd day of March 1864.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, & FERGUSSON,
Solicitors for D. F. Lamouroux.

Lost or Stolen.

Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. $\frac{01791}{110}$ for Rupees 55, issued on Government Promissory Note No. 17456 of 1859-60, due on the 30th November 1864, has been lost or stolen from this Office, to which the Note had been sent for cancellation of the Coupons attached. Payment of the missing Coupon has been stopped.

FORT WILLIAM;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 30th Jan. 1864.

R. P. HARRISON,
Acct. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

STOLEN.

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes :—

No.	8775	of 15392	of 1832-33,	4 per cent.,	for Rs.	500
"	1154	"	of 1835-36	"	"	500
"	14742	"	of 1854-55	"	"	500
"	7690	"	of 1854-55	"	"	500
"	15410	"	of 1854-55	"	"	500

KADERNATH BANERJEE,
for KASSIGUTTY MOOSTOPHY.

March 3, 1864.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Notification.—It is hereby notified that as the present Capital of the Bank is insufficient to meet its requirements, in consequence of the increase of business, principally arising from the establishment of Branches subordinate to the Bank in various parts of the Bengal Presidency, the Directors have determined, under the authority vested in them by Section 6, Act IV of 1862, to increase the Capital from one crore, nine lakhs, ninety thousand, nine hundred and nine Rupees, to two crores and twenty lakhs, by the issue of new Shares or consolidated Stock, under the following conditions :—

1*st.*—Holders of old Shares will be entitled to claim new Shares at par, in the proportion of one Share for every Share of which they may be registered as Proprietors in the Books of the Bank. Registered Proprietors of consolidated Stock will, in like manner, be entitled to an equivalent amount of new Stock at par.

2*nd.*—Holders of Shares or Stock, whether in India or elsewhere, shall be allowed, to the 15th day of August 1864, to claim the new issue. All Shares or Stock not claimed by the said date shall be at the disposal of the Directors, who shall cause the same to be sold for the benefit of the Bank, in such manner and at such times as they may deem expedient.

3*rd.*—Payments in one sum of the amount of Subscription on any whole, half, or quarter Share or Stock, to which any Proprietor may be entitled under this Notification, may be made at any time after the publication thereof. On all such payments prior to the 30th June next, interest will be allowed, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, from date of payment to the 30th June; and the Shares or Stock so paid up shall, thenceforward, be entitled to dividend. On all payments made subsequent to the 30th June, interest will similarly be allowed (at the rate of 8 per cent.) until the 31st December following, from which date the Shares or Stock so paid up shall, in like manner, become entitled to dividend.

4*th.*—The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of August 1861, inclusive. All Shares or Stock previously subscribed for, but on which the full amount of Capital shall not be paid by the last mentioned date, will lapse to the Bank and will be at the disposal of the Directors, as provided in Clause 2.

By Order of the Directors,
C. N. COOKE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

12*th March* 1864.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

With reference to Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 13th ultimo, *The Gazette of India* will be published every Wednesday, commencing with the 6th of January 1864. Price, with Supplement, 15 Rs. per annum, payable in advance, and 3 Rs. 4 As. additional when sent by Post.

Intending Subscribers will be good enough to remit the amount of their subscriptions, and to send in their names and address, plainly and legibly written, as early as possible to

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Dec. 26th, 1863.

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POSTAL NOTICE.

The Public are informed that an arrangement has been made with the London Post Office for sending patterns of merchandize by Post between India and the United Kingdom, under the Rules and at the rates of Postage indicated below. The arrangement will commence, as regards despatches from India, from the 1st May next. Intimation has been received from the London Post Office that the arrangement will commence, as regards despatches thence, from the 1st April.

1. The Patterns must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and whatever may have a value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern. The quality of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

2. The Patterns must not bear any writing other than the address of the persons for whom they are intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, and the prices of the articles: nor must they contain any letter closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

3. The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, but closed bags, although transparent, must not be used for this purpose.

4. The Rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any explosive or dangerous substance, will of course be applicable to patterns, and no article likely to injure the contents of the mail bags is to be sent.

5. No Pattern Packet can be received if it exceeds two feet in length, width, or depth, or 3 lbs. in weight.

6. The Inland Transit of Pattern Packets will be by Banghy Post.

7. The following Postage Rates (prepaid by a Stamp or Stamps) will be charged on Pattern Packets sent under these Regulations by Post to the United Kingdom. The rates being consolidated rates, no Inland Postage is leviable in addition.

To	Routes.	Pattern Packets.																							
		1			2			3			4			5			6			7		
		Not exceeding 4 ozs.			Exceeding 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs.			Exceeding 8 ozs. and not exceeding 1 lb.			Exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lbs.			Exceeding 1½ lbs. and not exceeding 2 lbs.			Exceeding 2 lbs. and not exceeding 2½ lbs.			Exceeding 2½ lbs. and not exceeding 3 lbs.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
The United Kingdom.	Southampton...	0	3	0	0	5	6	0	11	0	1	0	0	1	5	6	1	11	0	2	0	0
	Marsellies ...	0	4	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	3	0	0

8. If the packets be *prepaid with a single rate of postage*, (as given in column 1 of the above Table,) the full rate chargeable being more, they will be forwarded charged with the deficient Postage together with an additional single rate.

9. If the packets be *prepaid with less than a single rate of postage*, they will be forwarded charged with double postage less the amount actually paid.

10. If the packets be *wholly unpaid*, they will be forwarded charged with double postage.

A. M. MONTEATH,

In charge of the Office of Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA, *22nd March* 1864.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 13.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th March 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1864.

An Act to repeal the Laws relating to the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers and to the offices of Cazee-ool-Cozaat and of Cazee; and to abolish the former offices.

Preamble.

Whereas it is unnecessary to continue the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers, and is inexpedient that the appointment of Cazee-ool-Cozaat, or of City, Town or Pergunnah Cazees should be made by Government; It is enacted as follows :—

Regulations and Acts repealed.

I. The Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts set forth in the Schedule annexed to this Act are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal any other Regulation or Act or part of any other Regulation or Act.

This Act not to affect the performance of ceremonies, &c., by Cazees.

II. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed so as to prevent a Cazee-ool-Cozaat or other Cazee from performing, when required to do so, any duties or ceremonies prescribed by the Mahomedan Law.

SCHEDULE.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed.

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. IV. 1793 -	Bengal Code	For receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.	So much of Section XV as declares that, in the respective cases mentioned in the said Section, the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law Officers of the Court are to attend to expound the Law.
,, XII. 1793 -	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	The whole.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed,—(continued.)

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. XXXIX. 1793	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Cazee-ool-Cozaat, or Head Cazee of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and the Cazees stationed in the several districts, and prescribing their respective duties.	The whole.
„ VIII. 1795 -	Bengal Code	For extending to the Province of Benares, with alterations and modifications, Regulation IV. 1793, entitled "a Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad;" and for exempting the Rajah of Benares and the Baboos of his family, and certain Bankers, when defendants, from giving the security required from other defendants.	So much of Section III as declares that, in the respective cases mentioned in the said Section, the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law Officers of the Courts are to attend and expound the Law.
„ XI. 1795 -	Bengal Code	For extending, with modifications, to the Province of Benares, Regulation XII. 1793, entitled "a Regulation for the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature," and for appointing a Pundit or Pundits to the Provincial Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares, to expound the Hindoo Law in certain cases cognizable by that Court.	The whole.
„ XLIX. 1795	Bengal Code	For appointing the Head Cazee of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, Head Cazee of the Province of Benares, and for extending to that Province the Rules contained in Regulation XXXIX. 1793, regarding the Cazees stationed in the Cities, Towns, and other places in the three first mentioned Provinces.	The whole.
„ II. 1798 -	Bengal Code	For authorizing a Review of Causes decided by the Civil Courts in certain cases; and for explaining parts of Regulations IV, V and VI. 1793.	Section IV.
„ III. 1803 -	Bengal Code	For receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints, declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut established in the several Zillahs in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	So much of Clause First, Section XVI, as declares that the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law Officers of the Courts shall attend to expound the Law of their respective persuasions in cases in which recourse may be required to be had to it; and that the Judge of the Zillah Court may further refer cases for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Superior Courts.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed,—(continued.)

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. XI. 1803 -	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	The whole.
„ XLVI. 1803	Bengal Code	For the appointment of the Cazee-ool-Cozaat, or Head Cazee of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares, to be the Head Cazee of the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	The whole.
„ X. 1806 -	Bengal Code	For extending to the Judicial Department such parts of Regulation VIII. 1806, as are applicable to charges or information against the European Public Officers employed in that Department, and for making further provision in such cases.	So much of Section X as relates to charges of corruption and extortion against the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers.
„ VIII. 1809 -	Bengal Code	For modifying parts of the Rules in force respecting the appointment and removal of the Native Officers of Government in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments.	Sections III and IV.
„ XVIII. 1817	Bengal Code	To modify the Rules in force which prescribe an oath of office to be taken by certain Native Officers; and to explain and amend other provisions relative to the Native Ministerial Officers and Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts.	So much of Sections I, II, IV, and VI as relates to Law Officers.
„ XI. 1826 -	Bengal Code	For providing a succession of duly qualified Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers in the several Courts of Justice; and for enacting an additional Rule for the appointment of Vakeels in the Zillah and City Courts.	Sections I, II, III and IV.
„ III. 1827 -	Bengal Code	For modifying and amending the Rules in force relative to the Law Officers and Ministerial Native Officers of the Courts of Judicature, who may be guilty of corruption or extortion.	So much of Sections I, II, III and IV as relates to Law Officers.
„ III. 1829 -	Bengal Code	For abolishing certain official designations amongst the Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and of the Provincial Courts; for amending the Rules at present in force, which require the Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, or other Public Officers, to take the prescribed oaths of office before the Governor-General in Council; for providing for the decision of Civil suits and appeals in the Provincial Courts, in certain cases; for amending Regulation VIII. 1825, and for discontinuing the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers in the Provincial Courts.	Section VII.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed,—(concluded.)

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. XI. 1802 -	Madras Code	For the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	The whole.
„ III. 1808 -	Madras Code	For the appointment of the Cazee-ool-Cozaat of the Provinces subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The whole.
„ VII. 1822 -	Madras Code	For rescinding Regulation I of 1809, and Regulation V of 1811, and for declaring that the appointment and removal of the Native public servants of Government shall be regulated by such orders as the Governor in Council may from time to time see fit to issue.	Section III. Clause 2.
„ III. 1828 -	Madras Code	For improving the means of procuring for the Courts of Judicature correct expositions of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law.	The whole.
„ II. 1827 -	Bombay Code	For defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and Officers thereof.	Clauses 2 and 3, Section XXXIV, and Section XXXV.
„ XXVI. 1827	Bombay Code	For the appointment and removal of Cazees, and for ensuring an efficient and regular discharge of their duties.	The whole.

Number and date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act XXVII. 1836	For the repeal of Regulation V. 1817, of the Madras Code.	The whole.
„ VII. 1843 -	For abolishing the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and for establishing new Zillah Courts to perform their functions; for establishing Courts constituted according to Regulations I and II, and Regulations VII and VIII of 1827, in place of the existing Civil and Criminal Zillah Courts, and for extending the Civil Jurisdiction of such Courts.	Section LI.
„ V. 1845 -	Concerning the examination and appointment of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers.	The whole.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th March 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1864.

An Act to give further effect to the provisions of Act IV of 1863 (to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burmah).

Preamble.

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the more effectual carrying out of the provisions of Act IV of 1863 *(to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burmah)*; It is enacted as follows :—

Governor-General in Council to pass rules to give effect to Act IV of 1863.

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council to make and issue rules to give effect to the said Act IV of 1863, and regulate all matters relating to the import and export of goods or otherwise arising under that Act: and from time to time to add to, alter or revoke such rules or any of them : Provided that no rule so made shall be inconsistent with any provision of the said Act IV of 1863, and that the penalties prescribed in such rules for their infringement shall not exceed, and shall so far as circumstances will admit be the same as, or similar to, the penalties prescribed in the like cases by Act VI of 1863 *(to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India)*. All rules made under this Section shall be published in the Gazette of India.

Proviso.

Indemnity.

II. Every Collector of Customs or other Officer is hereby indemnified for every thing done on or after the date on which the said Act IV of 1863 came into operation, in collecting or enforcing the duty imposed under the provisions of that Act, or by virtue of any order of Government or otherwise in carrying the said Act IV of 1863 into effect: and no action or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such Collector or other Officer in respect of any thing so done.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th March 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII OF 1864.

An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the emigration of Native Laborers; It is enacted as follows :—

Acts repealed.

I. From the date on which this Act shall come into operation, the Acts or parts of Acts set forth in the Schedule (A) annexed to this Act shall be held to be and are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the said Schedule, except so far as they repeal any other Act or Regulation, or part of any other Act or Regulation.

II. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say :—

"Emigrate."

"Emigrant."

The word "Emigrate" shall denote the departure of any Native of India out of British India for the purpose of laboring for hire in some other place; and the word "Emigrant" shall denote any Native of India under engagement to emigrate:

"The Magistrate of the District."

The words "the Magistrate of the District" shall denote the Chief Officer charged with the Executive Administration of a District and exercising the powers of a Magistrate, by whatever designation the Chief Officer charged with such Executive Administration is styled, or in the absence of such Officer from the Station at which his Court is ordinarily held, the Senior Officer at the Station exercising the powers of a Magistrate as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure :

"British India."

The words "British India" shall denote the Territories vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better government of India," except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca :

"Local Government."

The words "local Government" shall denote the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in any part of British India :

"Section."

The word "Section" shall denote a Section of this Act:

"Vessel."

The word "vessel" shall include any thing made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property :

Number.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular:

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

Gender.

III. Except under and in conformity with the provisions of this Act, it shall not be lawful to make any contract with any Native of India for labor to be performed in any place beyond British India, or to enable any Native of India to emigrate, or to assist any Native of India in emigrating: provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to any contract with any Native of India for labor to be performed in any Foreign Settlement on the main land of India or in any Native State in India, or to emigration to any such Settlement or State; or shall apply to any contract for labor to be performed in or to emigration to the Island of Ceylon; or shall apply to any contract with or the emigration of any Native Seaman or other person who of his own free will shall contract to navigate or serve on board of any vessel or who shall embark on board such vessel in pursuance of such contract, or any person who shall contract to serve as a menial servant only, and who shall embark as such menial servant.

Contracts for labor out of India unlawful, except under this Act.

IV. Contracts may be made with Natives of India to emigrate to any of the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts and Seychelles, and to the Danish Colony of St. Croix; and it shall be lawful to enable or assist any Native of India to emigrate to any such Colony.

Places for emigration to which contracts may be made with Natives.

V. The Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time, by notification published in the Gazette of India, declare that the emigration of Natives of India shall be lawful to any place other than the places mentioned in the last preceding Section: provided that every such notification shall contain also a declaration, that the Governor-General of India in Council has been duly certified that the Government of the place to which the notification refers has made such laws and other provisions as the Governor-General of India in Council thinks sufficient for the protection of Natives of India emigrating to such place.

Governor-General may declare emigration lawful to places other than those mentioned in last Section.

Proviso.

VI. From the date of any such notification by the Governor-General of India in Council, contracts may be made with any Native of India for labor to be performed in any place to which emigration is authorized in the notification, and it shall be lawful to enable or assist any Native of India to emigrate to such place; but all contracts and emigration under any such notification shall be made and conducted subject to the provisions of this Act.

Contracts may be made for emigration to places to which emigration is authorized by Governor-General.

VII. Emigration shall not be lawful except from the port of Calcutta, the port of Madras, or the port of Bombay.

From what ports emigration lawful.

VIII. The probable length of the voyages to the places enumerated in Section IV, from Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be as follows:—

Probable length of voyages.

From Calcutta	To Mauritius and Seychelles	Between the months of April and October inclusive, 10 weeks; and between the months of November and March inclusive, 8 weeks.	
	To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts and St Croix		20 weeks.
	To Natal		12 weeks.
From Madras	To Mauritius and Seychelles	Between the months of April and October inclusive, 7 weeks; and between the months of November and March inclusive, 5 weeks.	
	To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts and St. Croix		19 weeks.
	To Natal		10 weeks.
From Bombay	To Mauritius and Seychelles	Between the months of April and September inclusive, 5 weeks; and between the months of October and March inclusive, 6 weeks.	
	To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts and St. Croix		19 weeks.
	To Natal		10 weeks.

IX. In every notification issued under Section V, there shall be stated the probable length of the voyages from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, to every place to which emigration is by such notification authorized, and thereupon such period shall, for the purposes of this Act, be taken to be the probable length of such voyage.

Notification legalizing emigration to any new place shall give the probable length of the voyage.

X. The Government of every place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act may, from time to time, nominate a person to act as Emigration Agent in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, but such nomination shall be subject to the approval of the local Government. Every Emigration Agent shall be liable to removal by the Government which nominated him.

Appointment of Emigration Agent.

XI. Every Emigration Agent who at the time when this Act shall come into operation shall have been nominated by the Government of any of the Colonies enumerated in Section IV, shall be deemed to have been nominated under this Act.

The present Emigration Agents to be recognized as Emigration Agents under this Act.

XII. The remuneration to be given to Emigration Agents shall not depend upon, or be regulated by, the number of Emigrants sent by such Agents, but shall be in the nature of a fixed annual salary.

Remuneration of Agents.

XIII. It shall be lawful for the local Government to nominate a proper person to act as Protector of Emigrants at each of the three ports aforesaid, and with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council to assign to such person such salary and establishment as shall be deemed proper. Every Protector of Emigrants shall be subject to removal by the local Government to which he is subordinate.

Appointment of Protector of Emigrants.

XIV. No Protector of Emigrants nominated under this Act shall, except with the permission of the local Government, hold any other office under Government, or follow any other profession or occupation.

No Protector to hold other office without permission.

Existing Protectors to be deemed Protectors under this Act.

XV. Every Protector of Emigrants who at the time when this Act shall come into operation shall have been nominated by the local Government, shall be deemed to have been nominated under this Act.

General duties of the Protector of Emigrants.

XVI. Every Protector of Emigrants, in addition to any special duties assigned to him by this Act, shall so far as is in his power generally protect and aid with his advice or otherwise all Emigrants, and shall cause all the provisions of this Act to be duly complied with: he shall also inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return Emigrants to the port at which he is Protector, and enquire into the treatment received by such Emigrants both during the period of their service in the place to which they emigrated, and also during the voyage, and shall make a report thereon to the local Government, and he shall aid and advise such return Emigrants so far as he reasonably can when called upon by them to do so.

As to inspecting vessels with return Emigrants.

Appointment of Medical Officer.

XVII. At each of the three ports aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the local Government to nominate a competent person to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants; and with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council to assign to the Medical Inspector so nominated such salary as shall be deemed proper.

Depôts to be established in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, for each Emigration Agency.

XVIII. In each of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, or in the Suburbs of those Towns, a suitable depôt shall be established by the Emigration Agent of every place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act, for the persons who shall be engaged as laborers for such place; and by the Emigration Agent nominated by the French Government under Act XLVI of 1860 *(to authorize and regulate the emigration of Native Laborers to the French Colonies)*, and Act VII of 1862 *(to amend Act XLVI of 1860)*, for the persons who shall be engaged as laborers for the French Colonies.

Licensing of depôts.

XIX. Every depôt shall be licensed by the Protector of Emigrants, after being inspected and approved of by him and by the Medical Inspector of Emigrants. No license shall be in force for a longer period than a year, and any license may be cancelled by the Protector of Emigrants if he shall consider that the depôt for which it was granted is unhealthy or in any respect has become unsuitable for the purpose for which the depôt was established. For every license granted under this Section there shall be paid to the Protector a fee of ten Rupees.

Inspection by Protector and Medical Inspector.

XX. Every Protector of Emigrants and every Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall, from time to time, and at least once in every week, inspect the Emigrants in the various depôts for the reception of Emigrants about to embark from the port at which they are Protector and Medical Inspector respectively, and examine into the state of the depôts, and the manner in which the Emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed, and otherwise provided for and attended to.

Report to be made by Medical Inspector.

XXI. It shall be the duty of the Medical Inspector to report to the Protector of Emigrants any circumstance which may come to his knowledge, showing that the depôt is not suitable for its purpose, or that the Emigrants are treated with any neglect, or oppression.

Protectors and Medical Inspectors to be deemed Public Servants.

XXII. Every Protector of Emigrants and every Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall be held to be a Public Servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

And to have every facility for inspections, &c.

XXIII. It shall be the duty of every Emigration Agent, and of all persons in charge of or employed in any depôt or in any vessel licensed to carry Emigrants as hereinafter provided, to give the Protector and the Medical Inspector every facility for making such inspections, examinations, and surveys as may be necessary or proper under this Act, and to afford them all such information as may be reasonably required by them.

Protector of Emigrants to license Recruiters.

XXIV. The Protector of Emigrants, at each of the three ports aforesaid, shall license so many fit persons as shall to him seem necessary, to be Recruiters of laborers, and no person shall act or be employed as a Recruiter of laborers except under a license from a Protector of Emigrants.

Recruiter's License.

XXV. Every Recruiter shall be licensed to obtain laborers for some particular place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act, and no license to obtain laborers for any place shall be granted except on the application of the Emigration Agent of such place.

Duration of license, and cancelment in case of misconduct.

XXVI. No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year; and in case of misconduct on the part of any Recruiter, the Protector of Emigrants may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Form of license, and fee to be paid.

XXVII. Every license shall be in the form set forth in the Schedule (B) to this Act annexed. For every license there shall be paid to the Protector a fee of ten Rupees.

Recruiter to wear badge.

XXVIII. Every person holding a license as a Recruiter of laborers shall wear a badge bearing the following inscription in English, and in the vernacular language of the Town, District or Districts in which he is licensed to engage laborers—*(Recruiter of Emigrants for the Mauritius (or other place as the case may be))*.

Recruiter to have his license countersigned by a Magistrate where he is recruiting.

XXIX. No Recruiter shall engage or attempt to engage laborers in any District or in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, without having first exhibited his license to the Magistrate of such District, or a Magistrate of such Town, and obtained the countersignature of such Magistrate thereupon. Such countersignature shall be given, provided that the license is in force at the time.

Natives engaging to emigrate not to leave their district without appearing before Magistrate.

XXX. Every Native of India, who shall in any place other than the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay enter into any engagement with a Recruiter to emigrate, shall prior to leaving the District within which the engagement was entered into appear with the Recruiter before the Magistrate of such District, and no Recruiter shall remove such Emigrant from the said District until he shall have so appeared. Upon so appearing, the Magistrate shall examine the intending Emigrant with reference to his engagement; and if it appears that he comprehends the nature of the engagement he has entered into, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such form as the local Government shall prescribe, the name, name of the father, and the age of such Emigrant, and the name of the Village or place of which such Emigrant is a resident, the Emigration depôt to which it is intended he shall proceed, and the rate of wages and period of service, if any, agreed upon between the Emigrant and the Recruiter. If the Magistrate shall be of opinion that the intending Emigrant does not comprehend the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register his name. A copy of every registration under this Section, written on substantial paper which shall not require a stamp, shall be furnished by the Magistrate to the Emigrant registered.

Examination and registration.

Fee for registration.

XXXI. For the registration of every Emigrant, the Recruiter shall pay to the Magistrate a fee of one Rupee. On proof of the desertion of any Emigrant before reaching the depôt for which he was registered, the fee paid in respect of such Emigrant may be refunded by the Magistrate to the Recruiter by whom it was paid under such Rules as shall, from time to time, be made in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Copy of registration to be sent to Emigration Agent and Protector.

XXXII. Authentic copies of every registration shall be forthwith forwarded by the Magistrate to the Emigration Agent at the depôt to which the person named therein shall have been engaged to proceed, and to the Protector of Emigrants at the intended port of embarkation.

Registration of Emigrants recruited in Presidency Towns.

XXXIII. Every Native of India, who shall in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay enter into any engagement with a Recruiter to emigrate, shall within forty-eight hours of making such engagement appear with the Recruiter before the Protector of Emigrants in such Town, and no Recruiter shall remove such Emigrant from the said Town, or to any emigration depôt, until he shall have so appeared. Upon his so appearing, the Protector of Emigrants shall examine the intending Emigrant with reference to his engagement; and if it appears that he comprehends the nature of the engagement he has entered into, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Protector of Emigrants shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such form as the local Government shall prescribe, the name, the name of the father, and the age of such Emigrant, and the name of the Village or place of which such Emigrant is a resident, the Emigration depôt to which it is intended he shall proceed, and the rate of wages and period of service, if any, agreed upon between the Emigrant and the Recruiter. If the Protector of Emigrants shall be of opinion that the intending Emigrant does not comprehend the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register his name. A copy of every registration under this Section, written on substantial paper which shall not require a stamp, shall be furnished by the Protector to the Emigrant registered.

Fee for registration by Protector.

XXXIV. For the registration of every Emigrant under the last preceding Section, the Recruiter shall pay to the Protector of Emigrants a fee of one Rupee. On proof of the desertion of any Emigrant before reaching the depôt for which he was registered, the fee paid in respect of such Emigrant may be refunded by the Protector to the Recruiter by whom it was paid under such rules as shall, from time to time, be made in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Copy of registration by Protector, to be forwarded to Agent.

XXXV. An authentic copy of every registration by a Protector of Emigrants shall be forthwith forwarded by the Protector to the Emigration Agent of the place for which the person named therein shall have been engaged.

Conveyance of Emigrant to depôt.

XXXVI. 1. Every Emigrant recruited under the provisions of this Act, shall be conveyed by land or river with all convenient despatch to the depôt at the port of embarkation, established by the Emigration Agent of the place to which such Emigrant has contracted to emigrate.

Emigrants shall be accompanied to depôt by Recruiter, or person approved by Magistrate.

2. The registered Emigrants engaged by any Recruiter shall, while proceeding to a depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey either by the Recruiter himself or by a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the Magistrate by whom the Emigrants may have been registered. The Magistrate shall give to the person so appointed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been appointed for the journey to the depôt.

Recruiter to provide suitable food and lodging.

3. Every Recruiter by or through whom Emigrants may be forwarded to a depôt, shall throughout their journey provide them with suitable lodging and food.

Arrival at depôt to be reported to Emigration Agent, and to Protector.

XXXVII. The arrival of each Emigrant at a depôt shall immediately be reported by the person in charge of the depôt to the Emigration Agent, and by such Agent to the Protector of Emigrants.

Copy of registration to be exhibited to Medical Inspector.

XXXVIII. The copy of the registration of every Emigrant, received by the Emigration Agent from the Magistrate or from the Protector of Emigrants, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the arrival of the Emigrant, be

exhibited to the Medical Inspector of Emigrants; and the Emigrant shall be examined by the Medical Inspector to ascertain if he is in a fit state of health to emigrate to the place to which he has contracted to proceed. The Medical Inspector, if satisfied of his fitness, shall give a certificate thereof to the Emigration Agent: if satisfied of his unfitness, he shall give a certificate thereof to the Protector of Emigrants.

And Emigrants to be inspected by him.

XXXIX. If the Medical Inspector shall certify that any Emigrant is not in a fit state of health to emigrate to the place to which he has contracted to proceed, or if any irregularity shall have occurred in the recruitment of any Emigrant, it shall be lawful for the Protector of Emigrants to order the Emigration Agent in whose depôt such Emigrant may be, forthwith to pay to him, the Protector of Emigrants, such reasonable sum as shall be necessary to enable the laborer to return to the place where he was registered, and the Protector may take any steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of the laborer to such place.

If unable to proceed from bad health, or if irregularly recruited, Emigrant to be sent back to where he was registered.

XL. On failure of the Emigration Agent for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Protector for the payment of any such sum of money as in the last preceding Section mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Protector to pay the same to or on behalf of the Emigrant, and every sum so disbursed shall be recoverable by the Protector, with six per cent. interest from the date of disbursement, from the Emigration Agent on whose default it may be paid, as money paid to the use of such Emigration Agent. No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Protector gave the Emigration Agent an order to pay the same, and that the Emigration Agent for a space of twenty-four hours made default in complying therewith. Provided that any Emigrant who from his state of health is in the opinion of the Medical Inspector unfit to undertake the journey back to the place where he was registered, shall in addition to his being conveyed back at the expense of the Emigration Agent, be entitled to continue in the depôt and to be fed, clothed, lodged and attended to there, by and at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until such time as the Protector shall otherwise order.

Provision for case of Emigration Agent failing to pay sum required to enable laborer to return.

XLI. The Emigration Agent, in the presence of the Protector of Emigrants and within forty-eight hours after the arrival of each Emigrant at the depôt, shall ascertain by personal communication with such Emigrant whether or not he has been properly fed and otherwise properly treated on his journey to the depôt. The Emigration Agent shall also, in the presence of the Protector and within such time as aforesaid, examine the copy of the registration furnished to the Emigrant under Section XXX or Section XXXIII. If for any reason further enquiry be necessary, such enquiry shall be made forthwith. Unless the Emigration Agent shall with the cone sent of the Protector refuse to recognize or to bound by the contract entered into by the Recruiter with the Emigrant, as shown by the copy of the registration produced by the Emigrant, such copy if it be a copy furnished under Section XXX shall be countersigned by both the Emigration Agent and the Protector, and if it be a copy furnished under Section XXXIII shall be countersigned by the Emigration Agent alone; and the copy so countersigned, under whichever Section it may have been furnished, shall be delivered back to the Emigrant. If the Emigration Agent shall, without the consent of the Protector, refuse to be bound by the contract entered into by the Recruiter with the Emigrant, the Protector may thereupon order the Emigration Agent forthwith to pay to him, the Protector of Emigrants, such reasonable sum as shall be necessary to enable the Emigrant to return to the place where he was registered, and on failure of the Emigration Agent to pay such sum within twenty-four hours of his being ordered so to do, the Protector may pay the same to or on behalf of the Emigrant, and all the provisions of the last preceding Section as to sums paid by the Protector shall be applicable, so far as the circumstances of the case will permit, to sums paid by him under this Section. The Protector shall also, in every case in which it shall seem to him proper to do so, institute a suit on behalf of the Emigrant against the Emigration Agent, for the recovery of damages for the breach of contract committed by the Emigration Agent. In every such suit, the contract entered into by the Recruiter shall be deemed to have been entered into by and to be binding on the Emigration Agent.

Duty of Emigration Agent.

Provision for case of Agent refusing without consent of Protector to be bound by contract made by Recruiter.

XLII. After the examination in the last preceding Section provided, and if the Medical Inspector shall have given a certificate of the fitness of the Emigrant to emigrate, the Emigration Agent shall deliver to the Emigrant a Pass, countersigned by the Protector of Emigrants as hereinafter provided, stating the name and age of the Emigrant and the name of his father, and certifying that he is in a fit state of health to emigrate to the place to which he has contracted to go.

After examination and Medical Inspector's certificate, Emigration Agent to grant a Pass.

XLIII. The Protector of Emigrants shall attend personally at the examination and passing of Emigrants by the Emigration Agent under Sections XLI and XLII, and shall see that the Emigration Agent makes all such enquiries of the Emigrants as it may be his duty to make; and if such Protector is satisfied with such enquiries, but not otherwise, he shall countersign the Pass granted by the Emigration Agent.

Protector of Emigrants to attend personally at examination and passing of Emigrants.

And to countersign Pass.

XLIV. If any Emigrant shall without good and sufficient cause refuse or neglect to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent so to do, it shall not be lawful to compel such Emigrant to embark or to put him on board ship against his will, or to detain him against his will at the depôt or elsewhere; but nothing in this Section shall be taken to diminish or affect in any way the legal liabilities, Civil or Criminal, of such Emigrant incurred by

Emigrants refusing to embark, not to be compelled to embark.

Proviso.

him by reason or in respect of his refusal or neglect aforesaid. Every case in which an Emigrant is charged before a Magistrate of a Presidency Town with refusing or neglecting to embark without good and sufficient cause, shall be heard and determined by such Magistrate in a summary manner, and every such laborer shall, on conviction, be punished in the manner provided in Section CCCCXCII of the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of offences under that Section.

Time of sailing for places East of Cape of Good Hope.

XLV. Emigrants may leave India for any place East of the Cape of Good Hope to which emigration may be lawful under this Act at all times of the year. For any such place West of the Cape of Good Hope, Emigrants may leave only between the 31st of July and the 16th of March, unless they embark in vessels using steam power, in which case they may leave at any time of the year.

For other places.

Emigrant not to be received on board an unlicensed ship.

XLVI. 1. It shall not be lawful to receive any Emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry Emigrants in such vessel shall have been obtained from the local Government, and the granting or withholding any such license shall be entirely discretionary with the local Government.

Application for license.

2. The Master or owner of any vessel who is desirous of obtaining a license to carry Emigrants in such vessel, shall apply in writing through the Protector of Emigrants to the local Government for such license.

What to contain.

3. Every application for a license shall state the number of men, women, and children proposed to be carried, and the tonnage and other particulars respecting the vessel.

Survey of vessel.

4. The Protector of Emigrants shall cause the vessel to be carefully surveyed by a competent person, with a view to ascertain her sea-worthiness and the extent and nature of her accommodation for Emigrants, and to ascertain that she is properly ventilated and is supplied with all the requisite tackle for her voyage.

Report after survey, and certificate to Master.

5. The Protector of Emigrants shall make a full report on the survey to the local Government; and if he is of opinion that the vessel is in all respects suitable for the carrying of Emigrants under this Act, but not otherwise, he shall give a certificate to that effect to the Master of the vessel.

Bond to be executed by Master.

6. In consideration of his obtaining a license to carry Emigrants, the Master of every vessel intended to carry Emigrants shall, upon the requisition of the Protector of Emigrants and before any Emigrant shall embark on board of such vessel, execute in duplicate a bond, in such form as the local Government shall prescribe, binding himself and his owners in a penal sum of ten thousand Rupees to conform to the several conditions in this Act provided. It shall be the duty of the Protector of Emigrants to require the Master to execute such bond as aforesaid in duplicate, and to forward one copy of it to the Government of the place to which the Emigrants are to be carried, and the other copy of it to the local Government.

Space and accommodation required on board Emigrant ships.

XLVII. 1. No certificate under the last preceding Section shall be granted, unless there shall be provided for the Emigrants, either between decks or in cabins on the upper deck firmly secured and entirely covered in, a space devoted to their exclusive use. Such cabins and space between decks shall in every part have a height of not less than five feet and a half.

2. No compartment shall take more than one adult Emigrant for every ten superficial feet on deck, and for every cubic space of seventy-two feet.

3. A distinct and separate place shall be fitted up for a hospital in every Emigrant ship.

4. Women and children shall occupy a compartment of the vessel distinct and separate from the compartments of the single men.

5. An Emigrant above the age of ten years shall for the purposes of this Act count as an adult, and two children from one to ten years of age shall count as one adult.

Scale of provisions to be shipped and taken.

XLVIII. 1. There shall be actually laden and on board of every vessel carrying Emigrants, at the time of the departure of such vessel from the port at which the Emigrants shall embark, in such quantity and of such description and quality as may be prescribed by any rule framed by the Governor-General of India in Council under Section LXIII, good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the said Emigrants, with fuel for cooking the same, over and above the victualling of the Captain, Officers, and crew, and of the cabin and other passengers, if any, and a supply of water, which shall be carried in tanks or casks to be approved by the Protectors of Emigrants, to the amount of seven gallons for every week of the computed voyage for every Emigrant on board such ship or vessel. When casks are used they shall be sweet and tight, of sufficient strength, and if of wood properly charred inside, and shall not be capable severally of containing more than 300 gallons each: the staves of the water casks shall not be made of fir, pine or soft wood.

Surgeon, Medicines, and stores to be carried.

2. Every such vessel shall, at the time of departure aforesaid, have actually on board and shall carry with her a properly qualified European or Native Surgeon, and such Medicines and other stores in such quantity and of such quality as may be prescribed by any rules made under Section LXIII.

Supply of water for vessel destined to call at intermediate port.

3. When any vessel shall be destined to call at a port or place in the course of her voyage for the purpose of filling up her tanks or casks, a supply of water at the rate hereinbefore mentioned, for every week of the probable voyage to such port or place of calling, shall be deemed to be a compliance with this Section. The probable length of the voyage to such port or place of calling shall be determined from time to time by the Protector of Emigrants, subject to the approval of the local Government.

4. When any such vessel is fitted with Normandy's apparatus, or other apparatus approved by the Protector of Emigrants, for distilling sea water, and with proper and sufficient means for working the same, a reduction shall be allowed of one-third in the quantity of water required under this Section.

Reduction of supply on vessel fitted with distilling apparatus.

5. It shall be the duty of the Protector of Emigrants and of the Medical Inspector of Emigrants to see personally that all the provisions of this Section are complied with.

Protector and Inspector of Emigrants to ensure compliance with above provisions.

XLIX. Before any vessel carrying Emigrants clears out for any place westward of the Cape of Good Hope, between 1st day of the March and the 15th day of September, the Protector of Emigrants shall personally see that every Emigrant is supplied with at least one extra double blanket, and that the same is placed with his other clothing or luggage. Every Emigrant shall be allowed to make use of such double blanket so long as the vessel is outside of the Tropics.

Protector of Emigrants to see that Emigrants are supplied with extra clothing at a certain season of the year.

L. Before any vessel licensed to carry Emigrants shall be cleared out from the port of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, it shall be necessary for the Master of such vessel to obtain from the Protector of Emigrants at the port of clearance, and from the Emigration Agent for the place to which the Emigrants are intended to proceed, certificates under the hands of such Protector and Emigration Agent respectively, to the effect following, that is to say:—that such Protector and Emigration Agent have, in respect of the Emigrants proceeding in such vessel, done all which is hereinbefore by this Act required to be done on the part of such Protector and Emigration Agent respectively; and that all the directions contained in this Act, for ensuring the health, comfort, and safety of the Emigrants, have been duly complied with, as well as all such rules as the Governor-General of India in Council shall from time to time frame under Section LXIII.

Master of vessel to obtain certificates from Protector of Emigrants, and from Emigration Agent.

LI. The Protector of Emigrants shall, from the report of the Medical Inspector and by personal communication with every Emigrant before embarkation, ascertain that the Emigrant is in good health and not incapacitated from labor by old age, bodily infirmity, or disease. If the Protector of Emigrants shall be of opinion that any Emigrant is in a state of health which makes him unfit to undertake the voyage on which he is about to embark, the Protector shall refuse to permit the embarkation of such Emigrant. The Protector of Emigrants shall also, before the embarkation of any Emigrant, ascertain that such Emigrant has in his possession the copy of the registration provided under Section XXX or Section XXXIII. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Protector of Emigrants that any Emigrant has lost the copy of the registration aforesaid, the Protector may furnish such Emigrant with a copy of such registration, to be made from the copy received by the Protector from the Magistrate under Section XXXII, or from the Register kept by himself under Section XXXIII, and shall thereupon allow such Emigrant to embark.

Emigrant unfit to undertake voyage not to be allowed to embark.

LII. The provisions of this Act so far as they are likely more immediately to affect them, shall be explained in a general manner by the Protector of Emigrants to all Emigrants prior to their embarkation.

Provisions of Act to be explained to all Emigrants.

LIII. 1. When any Emigrants are about to embark on any vessel, the Emigration Agent for the place to which they are intended to proceed shall furnish the Master of the vessel with five copies of a list, specifying as accurately as may be the names, ages, and occupations, and the names of the fathers of the Emigrants about to embark on board such vessel.

Procedure on embarkation of Emigrants.

2. On embarkation, every Emigrant shall deliver to the Master of the vessel the Pass granted to him under Section XLII; and it shall not be lawful for the Master to receive any Emigrant on board unless he delivers up such Pass. The Master shall compare the Emigrants who embark, and the Passes delivered by them, with the list furnished by the Emigration Agent, and if the list appear to be correct and to correspond with the Passes delivered and with the Emigrants embarked, the Master shall sign the five copies of the list.

Emigrant to give his Pass to Master.

3. It shall be the duty of the Protector of Emigrants to be personally present at the embarkation of all Emigrants, and to see that the Master duly compares the list with the Passes and Emigrants, and he shall himself also compare the list with the Passes and Emigrants.

Protector to be personally present.

4. When the copies of the list have been signed, the Master shall give two copies to the Protector of Emigrants, who shall sign such copies if he believes them to be correct, and shall return one copy to the Master of the vessel; the other copy shall be filed in the Office of the Protector of Emigrants.

One copy of list of Emigrants given to Protector, to be signed and returned to Master.

5. The Protector of Emigrants shall not permit any Emigrant to remain on board who has not a Pass, or is not mentioned in the list aforesaid.

Emigrant not having Pass not to be allowed to remain on board.

6. Every Pass delivered up to the Master of a vessel under this Section shall be returned by him to the Emigrant by whom the same was delivered up, prior to such Emigrant disembarking on the arrival of the vessel at her place of destination.

Pass to be returned to Emigrant at place of destination.

LIV. The Master of every vessel carrying Emigrants shall, after the embarkation of the Emigrants and before the departure of the vessel, give to the Emigration Agent at the port from which such vessel is cleared out two others of the five copies of the list of Emigrants mentioned in the last preceding Section, duly signed by the Master. The Emigration Agent

Copy of list of Emigrants given to Emigration Agent, to be signed and returned to Master.

shall thereupon sign such copies, and shall return to the Master one of the said copies, which shall, on the arrival of the vessel at the place of destination, and previous to the disembarkation of any Emigrant, be delivered by the Master to the Protector of Emigrants or other the proper Officer at such place.

And by him to be delivered at place of destination.

LV. Whenever a vessel carrying Emigrants shall have cleared and shall be proceeding to sea, the Officer of Customs or the Pilot, whichever of these Officers shall remain last on board of the vessel shall, as shortly as conveniently can be before his leaving the vessel, make a muster of the crew and passengers and Emigrants. Such Officer of Customs or Pilot shall use as a Muster-roll a copy of the list signed by the Master and by the Protector of Emigrants under Section LIII, which copy shall be furnished to him by the Master; and after the Muster he shall sign such Muster-roll, noting upon it such discrepancies (if any) as he may have observed.

Muster of crew and passengers and Emigrants.

LVI. Every Officer of Customs and Pilot who shall make a Muster under the last preceding Section, shall make a declaration, stating according to the best of his belief that no additional Emigrant has been received on board since the list was signed by the Protector, and that nothing else has been done or omitted to be done in the vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act. Every such Muster-roll and declaration shall be transmitted without delay to the Protector of Emigrants at the port of embarkation.

Declaration by Customs Officer or Pilot.

LVII. It shall be the duty of the Protector of Emigrants on the receipt of the Muster-roll furnished by the Officer of Customs or Pilot under the last preceding Section, carefully to compare the same with the list signed by the Master filed in the Office of the Protector, and to report any discrepancy to the local Government.

Duty of Protector of Emigrants on receipt of list from Customs Officer or Pilot.

LVIII. The Protector of Emigrants shall, by every vessel which carries Emigrants, send to the Protector of Emigrants or other the proper Government Authority at the place for which the Emigrants embark, a correct and detailed list of all Emigrants embarked in such vessel, compiled from the Passes of the Emigrants, and from the list signed by the Master as aforesaid.

Protector shall send to Government of place to which Emigrants are going, a list of Emigrants on board each vessel.

LIX. The Master of every vessel carrying Emigrants from the port of Calcutta shall proceed on his voyage and depart with his vessel from Garden Reach within twenty-four hours after the embarkation of such of the Emigrants as shall have first embarked.

Vessel to sail within 24 hours of embarking Emigrants.

LX. Every vessel sailing from the port of Calcutta with Emigrants shall proceed from Garden Reach to Sea under tow of a competent Steamer.

Vessels sailing from Calcutta to be towed to Sea by Steamer.

LXI. Two copies of this Act and of all Rules made by the Governor-General of India in Council under Section LXIII, and two copies of a translation of this Act and of such Rules, in such language or languages as the local Government may direct, shall be delivered to the Master of every vessel carrying Emigrants by the Emigration Agent at the time of clearance, and shall be kept on board of every such vessel during the whole voyage, and one of such copies or translations shall upon request made at all reasonable times to the Master of the vessel be produced to any Emigrant or passenger for his perusal.

Copies of Act and Rules to be kept on board every vessel carrying Emigrants.

LXII. In case of sickness breaking out on board of any vessel conveying Emigrants to the British Dependency of Seychelles, such Emigrants may be taken to the Quarantine Station of the Island of Mauritius, and in such case such Emigrants may, at their option, contract for service at the said Island of Mauritius, or may proceed to the said Dependency of Seychelles; and if they shall elect to contract for service in the Island of Mauritius, such Emigrants shall then be regarded and treated, in all respects, as if they had emigrated to the said Island under the provisions of this Act.

In case of sickness Emigrants for Seychelles may be taken to Quarantine Station of Mauritius.

LXIII. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time to make Rules, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act,—

Power of the Governor-General in Council to make Rules.

1. To regulate the proportion of women to be taken with Emigrants, and the age below or above which children shall not be taken;

2. To prescribe the description, quantity and quality of provisions to be taken by vessels carrying Emigrants, the daily allowance of food and water to be issued to each Emigrant during the voyage, and the nature and amount of clothing which shall be supplied to the Emigrants;

3. To provide for the Medical care of Emigrants during their residence at the depôts and on their voyages;

4. To prescribe the nature, quality and quantity of Medical drugs and other stores to be carried on board such vessels;

5. To provide for the ventilation and cleanliness of such vessels during their voyages, and for their being furnished with a sufficient number of suitable boats for use in case of shipwreck or fire;

6. To provide for a Journal being kept by the Surgeon of every such vessel, of the health of the Emigrants, and of his treatment of the sick, together with full explanations of the causes of every death;

7. And generally to provide for the security, well-being and protection of Emigrants.

All such Rules shall be published in the Gazette of India and shall have the same force and effect as if they were contained in this Act.

Governor-General in Council may prohibit emigration of Native laborers to any place to which emigration is allowed.

LXIV. Whenever the Governor-General of India in Council shall have reason to believe, that in any place to which emigration is lawful under this Act, proper measures have not been taken for the protection of Emigrants immediately upon their arrival in such place or during their residence therein, or for their safe return to India, or to provide a return passage to India for any such Emigrants at or about the time at which they are entitled to such return passage, it shall be lawful for the said Governor-General of India in Council, by notification published in the Gazette of India, to declare that emigration to such place shall cease and be prohibited from a certain day to be specified in the notification.

Emigration to place mentioned to be suspended from the day specified in the notification.

LXV. After any notification shall have been published under the last preceding Section, emigration to such place as is specified in such notification shall be suspended from the day specified in the notification: but such suspension shall not affect any act done, offence committed, or proceedings commenced before such suspension.

During such suspension, all the laws against emigration shall be in force as to the place specified in the notification.

LXVI. During the time of such suspension, any provisions of this or of any other Act in force for the time being, prohibiting emigration, or the aiding or abetting of emigration, or the making of any contract for labor to be performed by any Native of India out of the British Territories in India, shall take effect and be in force so far as relates to the place specified in the notification, in the same manner and to the same extent as if emigration to such place had never been declared to be lawful.

Revocation of suspension.

LXVII. Whenever the Governor-General of India in Council shall be satisfied that, in the place specified in any notification under Section LXIV, proper measures have been taken and will be adopted for the protection of Emigrants immediately upon their arrival thereat and during their residence therein, and for their safe return to India, and for providing return passages to India, for such Emigrants at or about the time at which they are entitled to such return passages, it shall be lawful for the said Governor-General of India in Council to notify in the Gazette of India that emigration to such place shall again be allowed from a day to be specified in such notification; and thereupon all the provisions of this or any other Act in force for the time being authorizing emigration to such place shall, from the day so specified, be revived and have the same force and effect as if such emigration had not been suspended, except as to acts done, offences committed, and proceedings commenced during the time of such suspension.

Fees received are to be accounted for to Government.

LXVIII. All fees received by any Magistrate, Protector of Emigrants, or other Officer under this Act, shall be accounted for to Government in such manner as the Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Penalty for making unlawful contract of labor.

LXIX. Whoever shall except under and in conformity with the provisions of this Act make any contract with any Native of India for labor to be performed in any place beyond British India to which emigration is not authorized under this Act, or under the said Acts XLVI of 1860, and VII of 1862, shall be deemed to have committed the offence specified in Section 363 of the Indian Penal Code: and whoever shall knowingly enable or assist any Native of India to emigrate to any such place, or aid in or abet the emigration of any Native of India to any such place, shall be deemed to have abetted the commission of that offence.

Penalty for recruiting without being licensed.

LXX. Whoever not being a Recruiter duly licensed under this Act, shall act or be employed as a Recruiter of laborers, or shall contrary to the provisions of this Act enter into any contract with a Native of India for labor to be performed by such Native of India in any place beyond British India (whether emigration to such place is or is not authorized under this Act or under the said Acts XLVI of 1860 and VII of 1862), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Penalty for Recruiter failing to take the laborers he has engaged before the Magistrate of the District, or the Protector of Emigrants.

LXXI. Whoever being a duly licensed Recruiter shall remove any Emigrant whom he may engage in any district or place other than the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, from such district or place without such Emigrant having appeared along with the Recruiter before the Magistrate of the District, in order that such person might be examined and registered; and whoever shall remove any Emigrant whom he may engage in any one of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, from such Town or to an Emigration depôt without such Emigrant having appeared with the Recruiter before the Protector of Emigrants, in order that such person might be examined and registered; and whoever shall by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, or false pretences induce any Native of India to enter into a contract for labor to be performed by him in any place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act, or to proceed to any such place without having entered into any contract; and whoever shall fail to supply any Emigrant whom he shall have engaged, and who shall be registered, with suitable food, or shall otherwise ill-treat such Emigrant on his journey to the depôt; and whoever shall forward, send, or convey any such Emigrant otherwise than is provided in Section XXXVI, or to any house or place in or near the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, other than the depôt for the Emigrants for the place at which such Emigrant shall have contracted to labor—shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

For inducing laborer to contract by fraud, &c.

For not supplying proper food, &c.

And for not taking the laborer to the depôt for which he was engaged.

Penalty for forwarding laborers or allowing them to go without being duly registered.

LXXII. Whoever being a duly licensed Recruiter, shall forward or send any Emigrant from the District or Town in which he has entered into an engage-

ment, to any Emigration depôt without such Emigrant having been duly registered in accordance with the provisions of Sections XXX and XXXIII; and whoever being a duly licensed Recruiter shall induce or knowingly permit any such Emigrant to leave such District or Town or to proceed to any Emigration depôt, for the purpose of emigrating to any place without the Emigrant being duly registered as aforesaid—shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Penalty for false representation of Government authority.

LXXIII. Whoever without lawful authority shall issue any written perwannah or order to the Police to assist himself or any other person to procure laborers to proceed to any place beyond British India, or shall falsely represent that such laborers are required by the Government or are to be engaged on behalf of Government—shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Penalty for receiving Emigrants in an unlicensed vessel.

LXXIV. If the Master of any vessel which shall not have been licensed as provided in Section XLVI, shall knowingly receive any Emigrant on board in order to convey such Emigrant to any place contrary to the provisions of this Act, such Master of such vessel shall be liable to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, and also to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees for every such Emigrant received on board, and the vessel shall be liable to be forfeited.

Penalty for clearing ship without complying with rules.

LXXV. If the Master of any vessel shall at the Port of Calcutta, the Port of Madras, or the Port of Bombay, clear such vessel for any place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act, and take on board any Emigrant without having fully complied with every particular required in Sections XLVIII and L, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every Emigrant so taken on board.

Penalty for taking on board after clearance Emigrants not entered in list.

LXXVI. If the Master of any vessel shall, after having cleared such vessel for any place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act, take on board any Emigrant without such Emigrant having been duly entered in the lists mentioned in Sections LIII and LIV, and in the manner in those Sections prescribed, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every Emigrant so taken on board his vessel.

Penalty for fraudulent acts whereby certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the vessel.

LXXVII. If the Master of any vessel cleared for any place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act, shall after having obtained a certificate in accordance with the provisions of Section XLVI fraudulently do, or suffer to be done, any act or thing whereby such certificate shall become inapplicable to the altered state of the vessel, or other matter to which such certificate relates, such Master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand Rupees, besides incurring a forfeiture of any bond executed in consideration of any license obtained for the vessel as originally described.

Penalty for proceeding to Sea without steam.

LXXVIII. If the Master of a vessel sailing from the Port of Calcutta, licensed under Section XLVI and sailing with Emigrants on board, shall without reasonable excuse cause or allow his vessel to proceed from Garden Reach to Sea, or to proceed any part of the distance between Garden Reach and Sea, without his vessel being under tow of a competent Steamer, or if such vessel shall not have left Garden Reach and proceeded on her voyage within the time prescribed in Section LIX, the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

Customs Officers and Pilots may search and detain for purposes of this Act.

LXXIX. All the powers vested by law in the Officers of Customs in regard to the searching and detention of vessels, or otherwise for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by such Officers for the prevention of the illegal embarkation of Emigrants on board vessels bound for any place to which emigration shall be lawful under this Act, and of other offences against this Act; and all Pilots in the service of or licensed by Government are hereby vested with the same powers, and charged with the same duties as Officers of Customs in this behalf.

Penalty for false report by Customs Officer or Pilot.

LXXX. Any Officer of Customs or Pilot who shall wilfully make a false, erroneous, or incomplete report of the Emigrants on board of any vessel, or who shall connive at the unauthorized embarkation of any Emigrants shall be liable, besides dismissal, to a fine of five hundred Rupees.

Prosecutions under this Act where and how to be instituted.

LXXXI. All prosecutions under this Act shall be instituted on information laid at the instance of an Emigration Agent, or of a Protector of Emigrants, or an Officer appointed for the purpose by the local Government, before a Magistrate of Police or before the Magistrate of the District, according as they shall be instituted for offences committed within or for offences committed beyond the limits of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Levy of fines.

All fines imposed under the authority of this Act may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender by warrant of the Officer imposing the fine. When a warrant of distress is issued, the said Officer may order the offender to be detained and kept in safe custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance before him on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking such recognizance; but if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it shall appear to the Officer imposing the fine by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the jurisdiction of such Officer whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant of distress; and in such case, or if such warrant shall have been issued and upon the return thereof

such insufficiency as aforesaid shall be made to appear to the Officer imposing the fine, he shall, by warrant, commit the offender to jail, there to be imprisoned with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding two months where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty Rupees and for any term not exceeding four months where the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six months in any other case; the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount. The fine or any part thereof which remains unpaid may be levied at any time within six years after the passing of the order imposing it; and the death of the offender does not discharge from the liability any property which would after his death be legally liable for his debts.

Any person specially authorized may exercise the powers, &c., of the Magistrate of the District.

LXXXII. It shall be lawful for the local Government from time to time to authorize any person invested with the powers of a Magistrate as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, to perform the duties and exercise the powers by this Act assigned to and conferred on the Magistrate of the District: and every person so authorized shall in all respects for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be included in the words "the Magistrate of the District."

This Act, except certain Sections, not to apply to emigration to the French Colonies.

LXXXIII. So much of Section VIII of Act XLVI of 1860 as enacts that a fee not exceeding one Rupee per Emigrant as may be regulated from time to time by the Local Government shall be demandable in respect of every license in the said Section mentioned, is hereby repealed. Save as aforesaid, nothing in this Act shall be held to repeal the said Act XLVI of 1860, or Act VII of 1862: but Section XIX to Section XLI, both included, being provisions for regulating the recruitment of Native laborers which will have effect on the recruitment of laborers for British Colonies, shall, as provided in Section IV of the said Act XLVI of 1860, apply to emigration under the said Acts XLVI of 1860 and VII of 1862.

Commencement of Act.

LXXXIV. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of July 1864.

Rules not applicable to ships of war.

LXXXV. Nothing in this Act or in any Rule to be made by the Governor-General of India in Council under Section LXIII, shall apply to any vessel in the service of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or to any of Her Majesty's Vessels.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

SCHEDULE A.

Number and date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act XIV. 1839 ...	Relating to contracts for labor in British or Foreign Colonies.	The whole Act.
„ XV. 1842 ...	For regulating the Emigration of the Native Inhabitants of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company to the Island of Mauritius.	Ditto.
„ XXI. 1843 ...	For regulating the Emigration of laborers from India to Mauritius.	Ditto.
„ XXI. 1844 ...	For regulating the Emigration of the Native Inhabitants of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company to Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad.	Ditto.
„ XXV. 1845 ...	For regulating the time of sailing of ships carrying Emigrants from Madras to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad.	Ditto.
„ VIII. 1847 ...	For rendering lawful the Emigration of Laborers from the Port of Madras, in the Presidency of Fort St. George to Mauritius.	Ditto.
„ XIII. 1847 ...	For repealing Act XIV of 1839, so far as it relates to the Emigration of Natives of India to the Island of Ceylon.	Ditto.
„ IV. 1852 ...	To amend the law relating to Emigrant Vessels and the Emigration of laborers.	Ditto.
„ XXIV. 1852 ...	For amending and explaining Act XIV., 1839, and for the better prevention of crimping.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE A,—*continued.*

Number and date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act XXXI. 1855 ..	Relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers to the British Colonies of Saint Lucia and Grenada.	Ditto.
„ XIX. 1856 ...	To enable the Governor-General of India in Council to suspend the operation of certain Acts relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers.	So much of the Act as is not incorporated in Acts XLVI. of 1860 and VII. of 1862.
„ XII. 1860 ...	Relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers to the British Colony of Saint Vincent.	The whole Act.
„ XXXIII. 1860 ...	Relating to Emigration to the British Colony of Natal.	Ditto.
„ XLI. 1860 ...	Relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers to the British Colony of Saint Kitts.	Ditto.
„ XLIX. 1860 ..	Relating to vessels carrying Emigrant Passengers to the British Colonies.	Ditto.
„ XXII. 1862 ...	Relating to Emigration to the British Colonial Dependency of Seychelles.	Ditto.
„ VII. 1863 ..	Relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers to the Danish Colony of Saint Croix.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE B.

Office of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of

A. B. is hereby licensed under Act of 1864 of the Governor-General of India in Council to be a Recruiter for engaging persons to proceed to for the purpose of laboring for hire.

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.

Dated the day of

(Signed) C. D.,
Protector of Emigrants.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th March 1864, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIV OF 1864.

An Act to give validity to certain acts and proceedings of the Joint Judge of the Konkan.

Preamble.

Whereas the Government of Bombay is empowered under Act XXIX of 1845 to appoint, with the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council, a Joint Judge and a Joint Sessions Judge in any Zillah of the Bombay Presidency, whenever the state of judicial business shall render such appointment expedient: and whereas on the twenty-fifth day of February 1863 the Government of Bombay appointed a Joint Judge and Joint Sessions Judge of the Zillah of the Konkan, and did not obtain the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council until the eleventh day of July 1863: and whereas the High Court of Bombay has held that the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council alluded to in Act XXIX of 1845, signifies the previous consent, and it is therefore necessary to give legal validity to all orders and decisions passed and all proceedings held by any Officer exercising the powers of Joint Judge and Joint Sessions Judge of the Konkan between the twenty-fifth day of February 1863 and the eleventh day of July 1863; It is enacted as follows :—

Sanction given by Governor-General to appointment of Joint Judge of the Konkan to have effect as if given before twenty-fifth February 1863.

I. The consent granted by the Governor-General of India in Council on the eleventh day of July 1863 to the appointment by the Government of Bombay of a Joint Judge and Joint Sessions Judge of the Konkan, shall have the same effect as if it had been granted before the twenty-fifth day of February 1863, and no order or decision passed and no proceeding held in any Civil or Criminal case by any Officer appointed to the said office of Joint Judge and Joint Sessions Judge of the Konkan on or after the said twenty-fifth day of February 1863 and before the said eleventh day of July 1863, shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of such order or decision having been passed or such proceeding having been held without the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council to the appointment of Joint Judge or Joint Sessions Judge of the Konkan having been previously given.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1777 A.

Fort William, the 14th March 1864.

Notifications.—The undermentioned gentleman, appointed by the Secretary of State for India Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported this day his arrival at the Sandheads on the 12th instant :—

Mr. William Coleridge Bovell.

No. 2103 A.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, under date the 23rd March 1864, is published for general information :—

Read again the Resolution recorded under date the 13th November last, respecting the publication of the *Gazette of India.*

RESOLUTION.—It being understood that the Government of Bengal contemplates the immediate reduction of the circulation of the *Calcutta Gazette* and its publication in future once a week only on Wednesdays, the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that the *Gazette of India* shall, until further orders, be published weekly on every Saturday morning, instead of Wednesday morning, as at present.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Superintendent of Government Printing for information and guidance.

Ordered, that this Resolution be published for general information, and that a copy be sent to each of the Departments of the Government of India,* to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin† for information and such further orders as may be necessary.

* Foreign Department.
Military „
Financial „
Public Works „

† Govt. of Fort St. George.
„ Bombay.
„ Bengal.
„ N. W. Provinces.
„ Punjab.
Govr. of Straits Settlement.
Chief Commr. of Oude.
„ Central Provinces.
„ British Burmah.
Resident at Hyderabad.
Commrs of Mysore and Coorg.

Also that a copy of the Resolution be communicated for information and guidance to the Heads of the Departments‡ subordinate to the Government of India in this Department.

‡ Director General of the Post Office of India.
Director General of Telegraphs in India.
Inspr. Genl of Police in India.
Supdt. of Port Blair.
Supdt. of the Geological Survey of India.

No. 2114.

The 24th March 1864.

Mr. C. Boulnois to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, until further orders.

No. 2139.

The 26th March 1864.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant to the Reverend C. Sloggett, Chaplain of Nainee Tâl, a furlough for a period of three years, from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

No. 2204.

The 28th March 1864.

Appointment.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, Sec. 7, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Frederick Augustus Bernard Glover, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate until further orders as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 2209.

The 29th March 1864.

Notifications.—The following extract, para. 1, of a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State is published for information :—

"*Para* 1.—On an urgent representation from the Reverend H. W. Crofton, an Assistant Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, I have granted to that gentleman an extension of furlough for six months."

No. 2210.

Mr. A. C. Barnard, of the Civil Service, has reported his departure for England per Ship "Malabar," which was left by the Pilot at sea on the 10th instant.

No. 2213.

Mr. W. H. McGowan, Post Master of Calcutta, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

Major R. W. H. Fanshawe, Inspecting Post Master of the Patna Division, will officiate as Post Master of Calcutta during Mr. McGowan's absence.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

No. 132.

Fort William, the 24th March 1864.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Revenue Survey Department in Mysore :—

Major W. C. Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Superintendent, in addition to his other duties in the Bombay Presidency, with effect from the 28th September 1863.

Lieutenant I. P. Grant, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 1st November 1863.

Lieutenant J. W. M. Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 27th November 1863.

POLITICAL.

No. 325.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Paul Grimblot as Vice-Consul for France at Moulmein.

GENERAL.

No. 751.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. D. S. Bennet, of the 5th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to officiate as Cantonment Joint Magistrate at Rangoon, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st January last.

MILITARY.

No. 83.

The 28th March 1864.

Major H. Forbes, Commandant of the Bhopal Levy, has obtained 37 days' privilege leave of absence from the 19th ultimo, making over the charge of the Regiment to Major Cross, 2nd in Command.

GENERAL.

No. 766.

Major John Ashburner, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chindwara District, in the Central Provinces, has obtained 3 months' privilege leave of absence from the 3rd instant.

No. 767.

Lieutenant C. O'L. L. Prendergast, appointed Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in British Burmah, in G. O. No. 157, dated 26th January last, joined his appointment at Rangoon on the 14th ultimo.

No. 768.

With reference to G. O. No. 382, dated 16th ultimo, Lieutenant Colonel E. K. Elliot made over charge of the Office of Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Mr. J. S. Campbell, Judicial Commissioner, on the afternoon of the 12th instant, pending the arrival of Mr. R. Temple.

No. 769.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the British Burmah Commission :—

Captain E. B. Sladen, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, with effect from the 24th July last.

Mr. G. E. Barr, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, from 6th March 1863.

No. 771.

Mr. J. E. Burton, Extra Assistant Commissioner, appointed Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Oudh, by G. O. No. 578, dated 26th January last, made over charge of the Roy Bareilly Treasury to Lieutenant F. Currie, Assistant Commissioner, on the forenoon of the 19th ultimo.

No. 772.

Major J. Puckle, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Class, and Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Shimoga District in Mysore, embarked at Madras on the 28th ultimo, on the 20 months' leave on medical certificate to Europe, granted him by the Government of Fort St. George in their G. O. dated 24th idem, No. 71.

JUDICIAL.

No. 200.

The 29th March 1864.

Captain E. S. Wood, Officiating Conservator of Forests in Oudh, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, 1st Class, under the provisions of Act XXV of 1861.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1648.

Fort William, the 29th March 1864.

Notification.—In continuation of the Notification No. 117, dated 11th January last, the following approximate statement of receipts from Income Tax and the sale of Stamps from August to October 1863 is published for general information :—

	Income Tax Collections.	Stamp Collections.	Stamp Receipts in 1858-59.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India ...	2,36,955	.....	25,263
Bengal ...	10,34,343	13,87,032	5,59,610
N. W. Provinces...	3,77,463	6,43,299	2,28,560
Punjab ...	1,26,936	2,25,170	1,13,126
Central Provinces	58,604	1,01,906	Included under Govt. of India and the N. W. Provinces.
Madras ...	3,40,971	6,28,763	2,32,237
Deccan ..	3,329	32,607	Included under Govt. of India.
Bombay ...	11,10,907	11,38,330	2,22,614
Total ...	32,89,508	41,57,107	13,81,410

N. B.—The Stamp receipts in the corresponding period of the year 1858-59 is shewn in the last column.

No. 1649.

In continuation of Notification No. 1111, dated the 27th ultimo, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month

of January last contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	1862. January.	1863. January.	1864. January.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	5,77,83,418	5,89,42,000	2,59,01,473
Bengal	1,88,86,765	2,10,51,231	1,98,36,321
N. W. Provinces ..	3,10,60,764	3,63,37,772	3,36,26,596
Punjab	1,13,50,942	1,12,80,211	1,06,72,861
Bombay	3,94,60,256	3,70,65,024	2,08,81,572
Central Provinces..	58,28,188	47,97,792	34,94,386
Deccan	17,43,192	20,65,198	30,39,448
Madras	2,00,42,621	2,59,27,924	2,87,07,134
Total ..	18,61,56,176	19,71,67,152	14,61,59,791

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th March 1864.

No. 255 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer, having completed five years' service as Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the operation of Clause 8 of the Royal Warrant, dated 31st January 1859, published in G. G O. No. 740, dated 20th May 1859, and of G. G. O. Nos. 11 of 1863 and 117 of 1864 :—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Wade Guy Green, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps.	24th Mar. 1863.

No. 256 *of* 1864.—The appointment of Captain C. Hunter, Royal Artillery, to be a 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, announced in G. G. O. No. 115 of the 9th ultimo, is to be held to have effect from the 3rd ultimo.

No. 257 *of* 1864.—Mr. Charles William Braithwaite is promoted from the 3rd to the grade of 2nd Class Sub-Assistant in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from the 1st instant.

No. 258 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, according to the 23rd Clause of the Royal Warrant of the 1st July 1848, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of his pension :—

Sergeant J. Hawkins, Her Majesty's 20th Hussars.

No. 259 *of* 1864.—The appointment of Surgeon H. Baillie, M. D., F. R. C. S., Presidency Surgeon, to the Medical charge of the Lower Orphan School, as a temporary arrangement, announced in G. G. O. No. 129 of the 15th ultimo, is to be held to have effect from the 1st July 1863.

No. 260 *of* 1864.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

No. 124, *dated* 11*th March* 1864.—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, to the undermentioned Officers :—

Lieutenant G. N. Channer, of the General List, Infantry.	For 18 months, under the new Regulations.
Assistant Surgeon W. F. B. Dalzel, M. D., of the Medical Department, in Medical charge of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 261 *of* 1864.—With reference to the Notification from the Home Department, No. 1863 of the 16th instant, the services of Lieutenant the Hon'ble A. Stewart, of the Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The 26th March 1864.

No. 262 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Donald Christian Strachan Lindsay Carnegie, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

The 28th March 1864.

No. 263 *of* 1864.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 23rd instant, the services of Lieutenant F. W. Brown, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 264 *of* 1864.—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. Richardson, M. B., attached to E. Battery, 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

No. 265 *of* 1864.—Major F. J. Nelson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major at Benares, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment on the Brigade Staff.

The 29th March 1864.

No. 266 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer having completed five years' service as Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the operation of clause 8 of the Royal Warrant, dated 31st January 1859, published in G. G. O.

No. 740, dated 20th May 1859, and of G. G. O. Nos. 11 of 1863 and 117 of 1864 :—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel Alfred Thomas Wilde, C. B., of the Madras Staff Corps. } 20th July 1863.

No. 267 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

3rd Infantry.

Lieutenant A. F. Dobbs, of the 32nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to be Paid Doing duty Officer as a temporary arrangement.

No. 268 *of* 1864.—The following alterations of rank are made in the Warrant Grade :—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Rank and Names.	To rank from	In whose room.
Condr. Henry Mann...	27th Jan. 1863	Condr. Warburton, pensioned.
„ David Marshall	31st Mar. „	Condr. Heffernan, pensioned.
„ Charles Glover	26th Jan. 1864	Condr. Sharpe, pensioned.

No. 269 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned individual is admitted to pension, as specified opposite to his name :—

Gunner Thomas Walsh, of the Artillery Company, European Invalid Battalion. } 1*s.* (one shilling) per diem, payable in Europe.

No. 270 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant O. Barnes, of the Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 13th Bengal Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 271 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Dickens, of the Royal Artillery, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, from the date of his being relieved of his present duties, under the Financial Department.

No. 272 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant A. J. Bannerman, of the 9th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 273 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty-six years' service, eight years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Lieutenant Colonels, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Major T. P. Layard ... ... 11th March 1864.
„ E. J. Rickards ... 27th ditto.

No. 274 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Captains, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut. H. Campbell ... 16th December 1863.
„ C. K. M. Walter ... 20th March 1864.

No. 275 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs :—

Captain Charles Kenneth Mackenzie Walter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent, Bhurtpore. } For 6 months.

No. 276 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Captain J. C. P. Baillie, of the late 35th Regiment Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Delhi.	16th March 1864.
	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Assistant Surgeon C. Cameron, of the Medical Department.	22nd March 1864.

No. 277 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers to form a Committee to investigate and report upon the entire Subordinate Establishment, European and Native, of the Commissariat Department, and to propose such measures for its re-organization as may appear to them best adapted to promote the efficient and economical administration of the Department :—

PRESIDENT :

Lieut. Col. S. H. BECHER, *Bengal Staff Corps.*

MEMBERS :

Major T. H. SIBLEY, *Asst. Commissary General.*
Mr. G. W. KELLNER, *Asst. Secy., Mily. Finance Department.*

No. 278 *of* 1864.—With reference to Government General Order No. 494 of 30th May 1861, the following rules for the issue of good conduct pay to Sowars of the Bengal Cavalry are to have effect from the 1st May 1864 :—

There will be three rates of good conduct pay—

The 1st after 6 years' service, Rupee one per mensem, making the total pay ... Rs. 28
The 2nd after 10 years' service, Rupees two per mensem, making the total pay „ 29
The 3rd after 15 years' service, Rupees three per mensem, making the total pay ... „ 30

A Commanding Officer may award the rate of good conduct pay to which a Sowar is eligible on his completing the prescribed period of service, provided the Sowar has not been convicted by a Court Martial or a Summary trial within two years of the date on which he becomes eligible to the reward.

Conviction by a Court Martial or Summary trial will deprive a Sowar of the good conduct pay he is receiving, and he must serve two years with the

entire approval of his Commanding Officer before he will be eligible for restoration to the 1st rate of one rupee mensem, and an additional year of approved good conduct will be necessary to entitle him to each of the 2nd and 3rd rates of two Rupees and three Rupees per mensem.

The Commanding Officer of a Regiment, when he has reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of any Sowar, may withhold the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd rate of good conduct pay, or he may deprive any Sowar already on receipt of such reward of either the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd rate, or reduce him from a higher to a lower rate, and he may grant or restore either of the rates when the Sowar's conduct has been satisfactory. But the withholding, granting, depriving, and restoring good conduct pay will be subject to such limits and rules as may from time to time be prescribed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The good conduct pay is to be considered a part of the pay proper of the Sowar, and it will be included in calculating the amount of gratuity on discharge; but it will not tend to augment pension or Order of Merit pay.

The award and forfeiture of good conduct pay is invariably to be notified in Regimental Orders.

All Sowars who on the 1st May next may have completed 6, 10, and 16 years' service, will respectively be eligible from that date to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd rates, subject to the provision of the above rules.

No. 279 *of* 1864.—In modification of the Government General Order noted in the margin, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that all Privates of the Native Armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, who now draw additional pay for good conduct and length of service, will hereafter be allowed to receive it after six and ten years' service respectively, instead of after the periods of service hitherto laid down.

Government General Order No. 83, dated 17th April 1837.

All Privates who on the 1st May next may have completed six and ten years' service will, respectively, be eligible from that date to the benefits of this regulation, subject to the conditions of good conduct laid down in the Government General Order of 1837.

The provisions of this Order are not applicable to any of the Native Cavalry on the new organization, but are extended to the Artillery and Infantry of the Punjab Irregular Force.

No. 280 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having had under consideration the position and pay of Native Commissioned Officers of Infantry, it is hereby notified that hereafter these Officers shall, like those in the Native Cavalry, be placed in classes and on the following rates of pay including Batta at the Cantonment rate:—

Subadars	2 at	Rupees	100	per mensem.
„	2 at	„	80	„
„	4 at	„	67	„
Jemadars	4 at	„	35	„
„	4 at	„	30	„

One of the Subadars will, as at present, hold the post of Subadar-Major, with an additional allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem.

2. The pay of Native Officers of Infantry will, as in the Cavalry, be regulated by merit; so that the most deserving may enjoy the superior rates, whilst in matters of duty the rank and position of all remain unaffected.

The power of removing from the higher to the lower rates Officers who, through inattention and carelessness, cease to deserve the increased meritorious service pay, and also of advancing Officers to the higher rates on all occasions of vacancies, is vested in Commanding Officers; but whenever a Native Officer shall be disrated, the dates of disrating and of admission to superior pay are invariably to be recorded in the Muster Rolls.

3. A full record of the reasons for appointing or disrating will be entered in the Regimental Order Books, and such other regimental record as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

4. This Order will have effect from the 1st May 1864.

No. 281 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the temporary rank of Brigadier General on Colonel A. T. Wilde, C. B., Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, Corps of Guides, while officiating as Commandant of the Punjab Irregular Force.

No. 282 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Major Philip Roe Hockin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 12th Bengal Cavalry.	For 20 months.
Surgeon Major Alfred Howorth Cheke, of the Medical Department, Civil Surgeon, Benares	For 12 months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant Frederic Wood Macmullen, of the General List, Cavalry.	For 12 months, under the new Regulations.
Veterinary Surgeon William Johnson, attached to Her Majesty's 20th Hussars.	For 18 months, under the new Regulations.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 84.

Fort William, the 28th March 1864.

Notification.—Lieutenant W. H. Beckett, who was appointed Deputy Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 3rd Class, and posted temporarily to the North-Western Provinces in Notification No. 147, dated 16th December 1863, joined his appointment on the 4th March 1864.

No. 85.

Appointment.—The undermentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers are appointed to the Public Works Department as Probationary Assistant Engineers and posted to the Punjab:—

Lieutenant W. Broadfoot.
„ G. F. L. Marshall.

No. 86.

Leave of Absence.—The privilege leave for two months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it, granted by the Commissioner of Mysore to Captain W. R. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Class, South Ashtagram Division, is confirmed.

No. 87.

Transfer.—Lieutenant M. G. Clerk, Assistant Engineer, 1st Class, attached to the 2nd Division of Roads in Oudh, is transferred from that Province to the Punjab.

R. STRACHEY, *Colonel*, R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELHIE RAILWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th April next for the construction of the Railway embankment, the brickwork in Bridges and Culverts, and the supply of Ballast, the latter to be of broken bricks, stone, or good clean kunkur, for a length of 58 miles of the line, commencing at the 90th mile from Umballa and terminating at the junction with the East Indian Railway at Ghazeeabad near the River Hindun.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and the usual security for the proper fulfilment of the contract will be required.

Specifications and other information may be obtained on application to the Company's Chief Engineer in Lahore.

AGENT'S OFFICE, *Lahore, 17th March* 1864. } RICHD. W. STEVENS, *Agent.*

NOTICE.

Seven (7) packages have been lying in my possession for a considerable period, to the undermentioned address:—

CAPTAIN J. S. D. WHITE,
Commanding Musbee Sappers,
with Saraon Field Division,
Camp Balia Ghat.

If not claimed within one month from date hereof, the contents will be sold to defray expenses.

E. J. EVILLE,
Manager, N. W. Dák Co., Lower Divn., Benares.

BENARES, *10th Feb.* 1864. }

LOST.

Half of Government Currency Notes No. 26331 for twenty Rupees, and No. 38327 for ten Rupees.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Notification.—It is hereby notified that as the present Capital of the Bank is insufficient to meet its requirements, in consequence of the increase of business, principally arising from the establishment of Branches subordinate to the Bank in various parts of the Bengal Presidency, the Directors have determined, under the authority vested in them by Section 6, Act IV of 1862, to increase the Capital from one crore, nine lakhs, ninety thousand, nine hundred and nine Rupees, to two crores and twenty lakhs, by the issue of new Shares or consolidated Stock, under the following conditions:—

1st.—Holders of old Shares will be entitled to claim new Shares at par, in the proportion of one Share for every Share of which they may be registered as Proprietors in the Books of the Bank. Registered Proprietors of consolidated Stock will, in like manner, be entitled to an equivalent amount of new Stock at par.

2nd.—Holders of Shares or Stock, whether in India or elsewhere, shall be allowed, to the 15th day of August 1864, to claim the new issue. All Shares or Stock not claimed by the said date shall be at the disposal of the Directors, who shall cause the same to be sold for the benefit of the Bank, in such manner and at such times as they may deem expedient.

3rd.—Payments in one sum of the amount of Subscription on any whole, half, or quarter Share or Stock, to which any Proprietor may be entitled under this Notification, may be made at any time after the publication thereof. On all such payments prior to the 30th June next, interest will be allowed, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, from date of payment to the 30th June; and the Shares or Stock so paid up shall, thenceforward, be entitled to dividend. On all payments made subsequent to the 30th June, interest will similarly be allowed (at the rate of 8 per cent.) until the 31st December following, from which date the Shares or Stock so paid up shall, in like manner, become entitled to dividend.

4th.—The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of August 1864, inclusive. All Shares or Stock previously subscribed for, but on which the full amount of Capital shall not be paid by the last mentioned date, will lapse to the Bank and will be at the disposal of the Directors, as provided in Clause 2.

By Order of the Directors,
C. N. COOKE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

12th March 1864.

CLASSIFIED LIST
AND
DISTRIBUTION RETURN
OF
OFFICERS AND SUBORDINATES
IN THE
Public Works Department,
UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
WITH ALPHABETICAL INDEX.
[Corrected up to November 1st, 1863.]
Price 2 Rupees.
Apply to O. T. CUTTER,
Military Orphan Press.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced throughout India, for Payment of Interest in London shewing the total Amount outstanding up to 29th February 1864 according to the Registers received in this Office.

	4 per Cent. of 1824-25.	4 per Cent. of 1828-29.	4 per Cent. of 1832-33.	4 per Cent. of 1835-36.	4 per Cent. of 1842-43.	4 per Cent. of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per Cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per Cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per Cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rupees.
Amount on which Interest is now payable in London ...	28,000	3,300	23,92,600	24,16,500	93,66,400	65,63,500	30,48,800	4,67,77,600	2,45,17,500	18,600	16,500	9,51,49,300

FORT WILLIAM;
Loan Office,
The 28th March 1864.

R. P. HARRISON,
Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

Just Published,

SELECTIONS

FROM

CALCUTTA GAZETTES

OF THE YEARS

1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788,

SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA

EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

BY W. S. SETON-KARR, C. S.,

PRESIDENT OF THE RECORD COMMISSION.

Price with Map, 3 Rs. per copy.

Apply to O. T. CUTTER,

Military Orphan Press.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

With reference to Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 13th ultimo, *The Gazette of India* will be published every Wednesday, commencing with the 6th of January 1864. Price, with Supplement, 15 Rs. per annum, payable in advance, and 3 Rs. 4 As. additional when sent by Post.

Intending Subscribers will be good enough to remit the amount of their subscriptions, and to send in their names and address, plainly and legibly written, as early as possible to

CALCUTTA,
Military Orphan Press,
Dec. 26th, 1863.

O. T. CUTTER,
Publisher of the Gazette of India.

FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Gazette of India.

A COLLECTION of TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS and SUNNUDS, relating to India and neighbouring countries, compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

VOLUME I.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to Bengal, Burmah, and the Eastern Archipelago. Super royal, 8vo. pp. 372, with three Maps.

VOLUME II.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Nepal, the Punjab, and the States on the Punjab Frontier. Super royal 8vo. pp. 456, with two Maps.

VOLUME III.—Containing the Treaties, &c., relating to the Peishwa, Nagpoor, and Bundlecund. Super royal 8vo. pp. 588.

In the Press, and will soon be published—

VOLUME IV.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and Malwa.

VOLUME V.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to Hyderabad, Mysore, and Coorg, the Madras Presidency, and Ceylon.

Price, Five Rupees per volume.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Public are informed that an arrangement has been made with the London Post Office for sending patterns of merchandize by Post between India and the United Kingdom, under the Rules and at the rates of Postage indicated below. The arrangement will commence, as regards despatches from India, from the 1st May next. Intimation has been received from the London Post Office that the arrangement will commence, as regards despatches thence, from the 1st April.

1. The Patterns must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and whatever may have a value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern. The quality of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

2. The Patterns must not bear any writing other than the address of the persons for whom they are intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, and the prices of the articles: nor must they contain any letter closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

3. The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, but closed bags, although transparent, must not be used for this purpose.

4. The Rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any explosive or dangerous substance, will of course be applicable to patterns, and no article likely to injure the contents of the mail bags is to be sent.

5. No Pattern Packet can be received if it exceeds two feet in length, width, or depth, or 3 lbs. in weight.

6. The Inland Transit of Pattern Packets will be by Banghy Post.

7. The following Postage Rates (prepaid by a Stamp or Stamps) will be charged on Pattern Packets sent under these Regulations by Post to the United Kingdom. The rates being consolidated rates, no Inland Postage is leviable in addition.

To	Routes.	Pattern Packets.						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Exceeding 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs.	Exceeding 8 ozs. and not exceeding 1 lb.	Exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lbs.	Exceeding 1½ lbs. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	Exceeding 2 lbs. and not exceeding 2½ lbs.	Exceeding 2½ lbs. and not exceeding 3 lbs.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
The United Kingdom.	Southampton ...	0 3 0	0 5 6	0 11 0	1 0 0	1 5 6	1 11 0	2 0 0
	Marsellies ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0

8. If the packets be *prepaid with a single rate of postage*, (as given in column 1 of the above Table,) the full rate chargeable being more, they will be forwarded charged with the deficient Postage together with an additional single rate.

9. If the packets be *prepaid with less than a single rate of postage*, they will be forwarded charged with double postage less the amount actually paid.

10. If the packets be *wholly unpaid*, they will be forwarded charged with double postage.

A. M. MONTEATH,

In charge of the Office of Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA, 22nd *March* 1864.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 12.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., C. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 23rd March 1864.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, *presiding*.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.
The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.
The Hon'ble W. Grey.
The Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C. B.
The Hon'ble A. A. Roberts, C. B.
The Hon'ble H. L. Anderson.
The Hon'ble C. H. Brown.
The Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadoor.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS (PRESIDENCY TOWNS) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE in presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and to provide for the appointment of an increased number of Judges of those Courts, said that the Bill was so framed that if any party to a cause was dissatisfied with the decision of the Court upon any question of Law or Equity, or upon any question as to the admission or rejection of evidence, he might in any suit for a sum in excess of Rs. 500 require the Court to state a case for the opinion of the High Court, and the Court could not refuse to do so. The Bill in fact gave only a concurrent jurisdiction in suits for sums between Rs. 500 and 1,000, and the plaintiff might sue at his option either in the High Court, or in the Small Cause Court; but if he sued in the former and did not recover as much as a thousand Rupees if the action was founded on contract, or three hundred Rupees if founded on wrong, he would be deprived of his costs, unless the Judge who tried the case certified that the action was one which was properly brought in the High Court. If the action were one which on account of its difficulty or novelty, or on account of the Small Cause Court having followed some erroneous course of decision ought to have been brought in the High Court, the plaintiff would have his costs allowed. The Select Committee had introduced a provision for what he considered to be adequate, although it might be moderate, remuneration for professional assistance rendered in cases for amounts between Rs. 500 and 1,000. On the other hand the Committee had reduced by one-half the scale of the institution fees in such suits, the scale given in the original Bill being somewhat too high.

CALCUTTA MAGISTRATES' JURISDICTION EXTENSION BILL.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and the superintendence of Police and conservancy within the limits of Military Cantonments.

TOLLS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act VIII of 1851 (for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges) be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE also moved that the Bill be passed with the amendments recommended by the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide

for the Registration of Assurances be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington said he had two amendments to propose—

The first was in Section XXVIII. It had been pointed out to him by Mr. Bell, the Judge of the Small Cause Court at Jessore, that the Section as at present framed would operate hardly upon Native ladies, who from their rank or other cause could not with due regard to the customs of the country appear in public. He would propose that the following words be added to the Section :—

"The provisions contained in this Section relating to the execution of powers of Attorney in the presence of the District Registrar or Deputy Registrar, shall not apply in the case of a Native woman of a rank or description which according to the customs of the country would render it improper to require her personally to attend at the Office of the District Registrar or Deputy Registrar. In the case of any woman of the rank or description abovementioned, the District Registrar or Deputy Registrar if satisfied that the power of Attorney is the free and voluntary act of the woman by whom it purports to have been made, may attest the same without requiring her personal attendance at his Office. For the purpose of satisfying himself on this point, the District Registrar or Deputy Registrar may proceed or depute some trustworthy person to the residence of the woman to take her examination in the mode prescribed for taking the evidence of Native females of rank."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington then moved his second amendment, which was the addition to Section LII of the following words :—

"The application for the enforcement of a bond or other obligation for the payment of money under this Section shall be written on a stamp paper of one-fourth the value prescribed for a petition of plaint in a suit to recover the same amount under the provisions of Article 11, Schedule B, Act X of 1862, or any other law for the time being in force for regulating stamp duties."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis having applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business,

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis then moved that the Bill be passed as now amended. He said—"the necessity and importance of some such measure as that now before the Council has long been recognized, and has since 1834 more or less occupied the attention of the Legislature in India. In that year it was suggested by the Court of Directors that Offices should be established for the registration of all transfers in land or any interest in land,—such registration to be compulsory under such penalties as might seem requisite. Draft Acts were subsequently prepared at various intervals by Mr. Amos, the Judges of the Sudder Court of the North-West, Sir C. Jackson, Mr. Thornhill, and Mr. Grant the Solicitor of the East India Company, and lastly in 1858 by the Judges of the Sudder Court at Madras. These several projects of law have been consulted in framing the present Bill, and much advantage has been derived from the accumulated information on the subject of registration in India contained in the correspondence connected with the former Drafts. The result has been the preparation of a law for the registration of Assurances, which, although it does not extend compulsory registration so far as was advocated at one time, will be an immense improvement upon the present law, according to which registration is optional. The several Committees to whom the original Bill, of which the Bill now before the Council is an amended form, was referred, have, I think, wisely determined not to make the law of registration too stringent on its first introduction, leaving its extension to the future, when the people at large from their experience of this limited measure shall have become fully sensible to the advantages of registration, and be prepared to receive without fear a more complete and extensive law on the subject. The measure as it is now presented to the Council will, it is trusted, secure the formal registration of every important transaction relating to immoveable property over a large portion of the empire, and by bringing together in central offices in each district all documents relating to such landed property, greatly facilitate all transfers of land by rendering comparatively easy the investigation of title. The prevention of suits founded on false claims supported by false witnesses and forged documents will in a considerable degree be attained as regards landed property of importance, and as regards the registration of documents relating to less important transfers of land and to moveable property, of which the registration is permissive, a considerable pressure will be created towards their registration by the favor with which registered documents will be regarded by the Courts of Law, and the suspicion which will attach to unregistered documents. This has been found to be the effect in Oude, where though there is no compulsory registration, facilities for registration have been afforded to the people, and where the habit of registering documents, both relating to immoveable and moveable property, is of recent but rapid growth. As regards the Bill now presented to the Council, it will be in the recollection of most Hon'ble Members that when the Select Committee presented their report last year, they recommended that the Bill as amended by them should be republished. Although this delayed the passing of the Bill for a year, it was considered advisable in consequence of the numerous and important alterations which had been made in the Bill since its introduction, and in order that the opinion of local Governments and the public generally should be obtained regarding these changes in the Bill. Many very valuable suggestions have accordingly been received during the past year, and have been carefully considered by the Committee. Many alterations and amendments have been consequently made, which there is reason to hope have rendered this important measure more complete. Among these I may mention the extension of its operation to the local jurisdictions of the High Courts of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Again, in the Bill as originally drawn, it was proposed to limit the time allowed for bringing actions on unregistered instruments, the registration of which under the Bill was permissive, to two years from the date on which the cause of action arose as regards suits relating to immoveable property, and to six months as regards suits relating to

moveable property. Further enquiry and reflection have however convinced the Committee that it was not desirable to alter the law of limitation now in force. That law was one that had been well considered and of comparatively recent introduction, and it was felt that any sudden change which would have for its effect to shorten and alter the periods of limitation for suits, would unsettle and confuse the minds of the Native community, and that the alteration itself as affecting a most numerous class of documents, such as pottahs, bonds, and notes of hand, might, among a people who are slow to learn the changes of the law, prove a source of considerable hardship. It has throughout been the desire of the Committee, while adhering to and preserving the principles upon which the original project of law was based, to make its application as little oppressive as possible, and to this feeling it has been found necessary to sacrifice in some degree the compulsory character of the registration. Acting upon this feeling also, it has been decided to alter those provisions of the Bill which would make the law applicable at once to the whole of India. For although there are no doubt advantages in making an Act of this kind universally applicable throughout India, there were difficulties and objections to this course, which have induced the Committee to modify the provisions of the Bill in this respect, and to declare that in those territories which are not subject to the General Regulations, it shall be left to the Governor-General in Council and the local Governments to determine when the Act shall be brought into operation in those territories. The difficulties and objections to which I allude were that in some of the territories above described, such as British Burmah and the Central Provinces, portions of the country were in a condition to admit of the Bill being applied, while in other portions, the condition of the people was not such as to recommend the application of a measure designed to meet a more advanced state of civilization. In Mysore, although the local authorities approved of the Bill, the Chief Commissioner thinks that it would be premature to introduce it at present while other more pressing reforms in the judicial administration have only been recently set on foot, and required time before they could be consolidated and enforced. On the other hand, in the Provinces of the Punjab and Oude, there are already in existence systems of registration which, although differing from that prescribed in the Bill, are on the whole successful and suited to the present condition of these territories. It was thought therefore desirable not at present to disturb the existing arrangements, leaving it to the local Governments to determine when the provisions of the Bill now before the Council should be introduced. From what has been communicated from the Government of the Punjab and from Oude, it is probable that this period is not far distant, for many of the objections urged by the authorities of those provinces to the Bill as framed last year, will have been removed in the amended draft of the Bill. It is very satisfactory to find that the registration as it exists in the Punjab and Oude, has steadily progressed in popular favor, and that even in the less perfect form which registration has assumed in those provinces, it has done much to check fraud and to reduce litigation. As an instance of this I may mention that, in the city of Lucknow, out of 715 cases in which registered bonds were produced in evidence during the year 1862, there were only 7 cases in which the bonds produced were found unreliable. Among other alterations in the Bill, the Committee have agreed to the suggestion made to them to leave the local Governments entirely free in determining the Agency by which the proposed law is to be administered, and the method of their remuneration either by salaries or fees or partly by salaries and fees. A Section has also been added providing for the convenience of persons transferring landed property when those persons are at a distance from the place where such property is situate, and may think it desirable to effect the registration of documents relating to such property at the Presidency Towns. It will be at the discretion of the Registrar General to allow of such registration before him. The history of the introduction of registration in Oude, and the marked success which has attended it, show how much the success of a system of registration is dependent upon the care bestowed by the local officers under the direction of the Government on the first introduction of the measure into a province. Much of the success of the measure now before the Council will depend upon the exercise of a close supervision by the Registrar General whom it is proposed to appoint over the subordinate officers, and the selection of the lowest grade of these officials. In the careful choice of a respectable agency and in the multiplication of the Registration Offices so as to render registration easy, and, so to speak, to bring it close to every man's door, the popularity of the new law and its observance will greatly depend; and I trust that the local Government will not hesitate, upon the first introduction of the measure, to recommend, whenever necessary, a wise liberality in the payment of the lower Registration Agency, until such time as registration shall become self-supporting. I think we have every reason to anticipate the cordial co-operation of all the local authorities, who have in their communications regarding the Bill shown so much hearty concurrence in its principles and in the necessity for such a law. It is probable, indeed we may consider it certain, that it will be found advisable hereafter to enlarge and extend the law now proposed to the Council, and it may hereafter be possible to extend to documents, the registration of which is now permissive, the compulsory Sections of the Bill. The Council will, I think, have reason for congratulation on passing a measure which, as has been described by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Maine, is almost 'a condition precedent to any amendment of Civil justice in India,' leaving to the future the amendment and enlargement of the law. If to any considerable extent the present law imposes a check upon the frequency of false suits and the systematic forgery of documents which is unfortunately so general throughout India, an immense benefit will have been conferred on the people of India, and that this will be the result of the measure now before the Council, I think we may confidently expect. I trust that as being in charge of this Bill, I may be allowed to express the great obligation the Council are under to my Hon'ble friends Mr. Harington and Mr. Maine, for the valuable time and labor they have bestowed in perfecting this Bill, and to them the largest portion of the credit due to its success will undoubtedly be owing."

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine said that the Bill had been so long before this Council and its predecessor, and before their Committees, and so many

persons had successively had charge of it, that there was some danger, in giving any one person credit for it, of doing injustice to former Members of the Legislature. All, however, who had been associated with his Hon'ble friend Mr. Ellis, would testify to the zeal, patience, and sagacity which he had brought to bear upon the measure, and the Council and the public had much reason to be grateful to him for his labours. The Bill which had now come to maturity was one of which it was almost impossible to over-estimate the importance. Every body who had turned his attention to the improvement of Civil justice in India must have found his calculations baffled by one peculiarity of the country, the doubt which hung over the authenticity of all documentary evidence. So far as regarded one great class of documents, documents relating to real property, these doubts would shortly be dispelled through the operation of this measure. The modified compulsion to register other classes of documents which the Bill originally imposed, the Select Committee had not thought fit to insist upon, and on the whole he agreed with the Committee. In a country like this, where the vast mass of the population lived entirely by usage—and where the difficulty attending legislation was not so much that of passing laws as of promulgating them, of bringing them to the knowledge of the people—cruel injustice might be done by changing anew the law of limitation, and hence he (Mr. Maine) concurred in the inexpediency of a double law. What importance belonged to that part of the Bill which provided for a voluntary registration, would now depend upon the Courts, which, he ventured to think, would always require an explanation where a litigant might have registered a deed and had omitted to do so. He (Mr. Maine) however agreed with his Hon'ble friend that the measure must sooner or later go much further, and that a time would come when, on the production of any document in any Indian Court, the Court would at once have all reasonable certainty of its genuineness and authenticity. Besides these objects, another object of registration was to give purchasers of real property the means of ascertaining the existence of documents affecting the state of the title. How far the measure was efficient in that respect, would depend on the way in which its machinery was worked; and it would be the duty of the local Governments and of the Supreme Government to see that the Registers were kept in such order as to afford the utmost facility in the search for incumbrances. The Bill, as a whole, was one which the Council might fairly be congratulated on passing.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington said, of the several Members of the late Legislative Council for India who were present when the original Bill was introduced into that Council by Mr. Henry Forbes, the Member for the Presidency of Madras, he alone had the honor of a seat in this Council at the present time, and, consequently, he was the only Member of the Council who had had the opportunity of watching the progress of the Bill from the time of its introduction until, after passing through its several stages, it had at length been advanced to a state which admitted of their placing the Bill with confidence on the Statute Book of India. The Bill had been prepared with great care and ability by Mr. Forbes, in communication with the Judges of the late Sudder Adawlut at Madras, and in bringing in the Bill, Mr. Forbes had fully explained its provisions and the objects contemplated in its introduction. On Mr. Forbes' retirement from the service, the charge of the Bill devolved upon Mr. Ellis, and he was sure that they would all agree with him that the Bill could not have fallen into better hands. In presenting the first Report of the Select Committee on the Bill, Mr. Ellis took the occasion to pay a high and well merited compliment to Mr. Forbes for the services rendered by him in connection with the Bill; but, with becoming modesty, Mr. Ellis made no mention of the prominent part taken by himself in carrying on the Bill and in settling its details. This omission had been well supplied to-day by Mr. Maine, who had borne testimony to the zeal, assiduity, and ability displayed by Mr. Ellis in bringing the Bill to maturity. He desired to express his full concurrence in what had been said by Mr. Maine in Mr. Ellis' praise, and he regretted very much that the Council was so soon to lose the benefit of the Hon'ble Member's services. He (Mr. Harington) looked forward to the most satisfactory results from the operation of the present Bill. He believed that the Bill would have an important effect in checking fraud and forgery, and in diminishing litigation. It must be admitted that these were great benefits to be obtained by means of any legislative measure, and it was a satisfaction to him to think that for all time the names of Mr. Forbes and of Mr. Ellis would be honorably associated with the Bill.

Official Trustee Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine, in moving that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to constitute an Office of Official Trustee be taken into consideration, said that the only really material alteration made in the Bill was in respect of the rate of remuneration to be allowed to the Official Trustee, and he thought that on the whole the rates the Select Committee proposed to allow were the best.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine also moved that the Bill be passed with the amendments recommended by the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Lucknow Municipal Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine, in moving that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Committee for the City of Lucknow be taken into consideration, said that there were two principal amendments made by the Select Committee. The one was as to the nature of the rates to be levied under the Act. An Octroi might not at all times be the best mode of taxation, and therefore the Committee of any Town other than Lucknow, to which the provisions of the Bill might be extended, were empowered to determine in what particular form rates should be imposed. The other great alteration in the Bill was the addition of a Section, under which the provisions of the Bill might be extended to any Town under the direct administration of the Governor-General in Council. It had been suggested to him by Mr. Temple that there were certain places in the Central Provinces and other Non-regulation Districts to which the Bill might with great advantage be extended. The Bill provided that the Governor-General in Council should declare who should be

the *ex-officio* Members of the Committee in any place to which the Bill was so extended.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE also moved that the Bill be passed with the amendments recommended by the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MIRZAPORE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HARINGTON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to remove certain tracts of country in the District of Mirzapore from the jurisdiction of the Local Courts be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HARINGTON also moved that the Bill be passed with the addition recommended by the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MINORS' (BOMBAY) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ANDERSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ANDERSON also moved that the Bill be passed with the alterations recommended by the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd March 1864.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Coal in Sind.

Report on the Coal or liquite of Lynyan or Lynah, and the neighbourhood in Lower Sind.

So much information upon the coal of Lynyan near Kotree, in Sind, has already been comprised in previous reports, especially in those by Mr. Blackwell, (dated 30th April 1858,) and by the Committee under Major Malcolm, (dated 22nd February 1861,) that it is quite unnecessary for me to describe it, or the place where it is found, in any detail; and my remarks need only be brief, since, after a careful examination of the locality, I am compelled to arrive at similar conclusions to those formed by the gentlemen who have preceded me.

It will suffice to premise that Lynyan, the place whence coal was extracted in the years 1858-59, is about 15 miles from the right bank of the Indus, and 27 north north-west of Kotree; that it is on the banks of a small nulla or water-course, which is dry, except after heavy rain; that a range of flat-topped hills of no great height, escarped to the west and sloping gradually to the east, lies between Lynyan and the Indus; and that to the west there is an extensive plain, known as the Viva plain, which reaches to the foot of the En hills, at least 15 miles distant.

After staying for two days at the old colliery, and carefully examining the neighbourhood in several directions, I went on to Runnee-Ki-Kot (about 30 miles north-west of Lynyan) in the hills. His Excellency the Governor had directed my attention to the spot, as probably affording sections of the same beds as those associated with the coal of Lynyan. This I found to be the case, and I was enabled to examine the formation at much greater advantage from the excellent way in which the strata were exposed on the banks of a stream traversing the hills.

At Lynyan I descended the old shaft and succeeded in penetrating a few feet into the workings. They had, however, fallen in so much that I could not do much more than enter them.

The practical value of any coal formation depends upon its accessibility, and upon three other principal points :—

1st.—The quality of the coal in the seam or seams discovered.

2nd.—The quantity, that is, the thickness and extent of the seam.

3rd.—The existence of other workable seams of coal overlying or underlying that known to occur.

1st.—The reports of Major Malcolm's Committee deals so fully with the quality of the coal which was formerly obtained from the Lynyan colliery, that I could have added but little, even had my means of judging been equal to those possessed by the Members of the Committee, which they were not, in consequence of the mine having been abandoned for some years. I cannot help believing, however, that practice on the part of the Engineers in the river steamers, and of others burning the coal, with some simple modifications of the fire grates used, might have overcome some of the difficulties attending its use. The most serious objection was the large quantity of iron pyrites contained, and the consequent excessive liability to spontaneous combustion.

2nd.—The seam, where opened out by Mr. Inman, was 5 feet 9 inches thick. In the well sunk by the Beloochees, in which the coal was first discovered, it is said to have been 7 feet thick, but this appears rather doubtful, for, in the plan prepared by Mr. Bumton, the underground workings are shown to have been stopped near the well, which lies to the eastward of Mr. Inman's shaft, in consequence of the coal thinning out. The distance is very small, 25 yards at the outside. It is also shown in Mr. Bumton's plans, and stated in his letter, that the workings were stopped at an equal distance to the north and west, while, on the south-east, the thickness first discovered held good at the time of his working in January 1859. But the level in that direction was intended to intersect the first deep shaft (No. 1) sunk by Mr. Inman, and in that shaft, as clearly shown by Mr. Bumton's plans, the coal had diminished in thickness to such an extent as to have been passed through without being recognised by Mr. Inman, who continued sinking for nearly 60 feet further, upon the supposition that the coal seam, instead of being nearly horizontal, dipped at an angle of 20° or 25° to the south, an error from which a slight acquaintance with Geology might have saved him, since the rocks are sufficiently well seen at the surface close by, and although varying somewhat in their dip, they never exceed about 7°, and even that is exceptional. Where the clays

accompanying the coal crop out at the surface, 250 or 300 yards south-west of the colliery, the coal is only represented by a slightly carbonaceous shale.

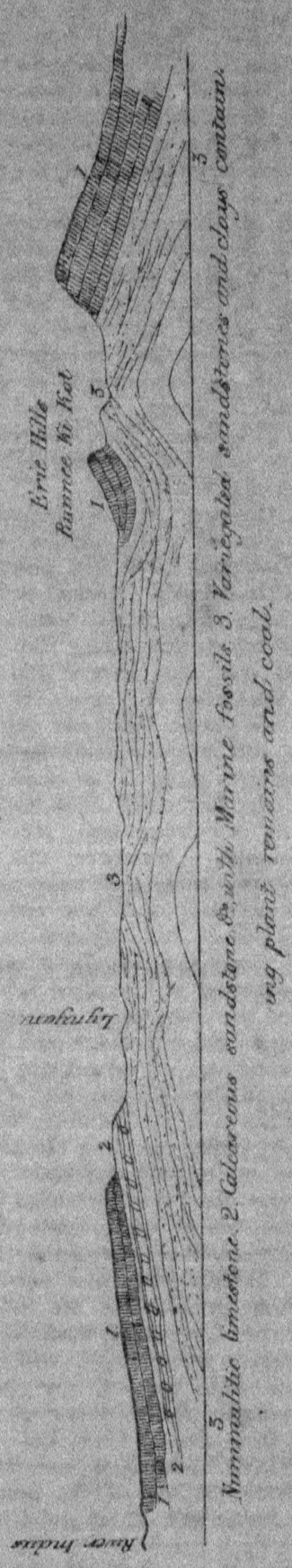
The distance from the shaft No. 2 from which the coal was worked to shaft No. 1 is only 100 yards. The whole workable "seam" of coal was in fact exhausted. And as these dry details seldom convey a sufficiently distinct impression to any one who has not visited the place, it may suffice to say that the *patch of coal at the Lynyan, miscalled a seam, did not extend in a workable form for a stone's throw in any direction whatever.* Further remark is superfluous.

Mr. Bumton, in his letter of the 13th January 1859, suggests the probability of the coal, supposed to exist at the bottom of No. 1 shaft, being the representative of the lower seam passed through in the old well sunk by the Beloochees. From the absence of all who had been concerned in the mining operations, I could not learn whether any coal was ever found at the bottom of No. 1 shaft, but, if it was, it certainly did not represent the lower bed in the Belooch shaft, which was only 12 feet below that worked, while the bottom of No. 1 shaft, only 100 yards distant, was 50 feet below the same bed.

3rd.—The above, however, is not new. The same facts have been detailed and the same opinions expressed in previous reports, and I believe that the principal object of my being deputed to examine the locality was to endeavour to ascertain whether there is a probability of other beds of coal of better quality and more persistent thickness being discovered in the neighbourhood. I very much regret to be obliged to report that I do not see a prospect of such being met with.

I searched for a considerable distance around the old mine without finding, in the small ravines, any indications of out crops of coal. Doubtless far closer and wider search than mine has been made with the same result. Several pits were sunk in the neighbourhood by the Officers of the Railway Company in 1859, in only one of which, so far as I could learn, was coal met with, and then it was only one foot in thickness.

In order to explain my reasons for disbelieving the existence of workable seams of coal beyond the area thus explored, I must briefly describe the geology of the district. It is very simple. Near Kotree, on the Indus, the limestone of the nummulitic formation which covers so large an area in Lower Sind, and is easily recognised by the abundance of Alvcolina, a nearly spherical form of foramunfer allied to the nummulite, is seen dipping at a low angle towards the east. In travelling from the Indus towards Lynyan, after passing, in descending order, shaly beds, conglomerate and calcareous sandstone with marine fossils, a series of coarse variegated sandstones with sandy clays, destitute of all fossil remains, except very imperfect and fragmentary vegetable impressions, is met with. These contain the coal of Lynyan. To the west, as already mentioned, is an extensive elevated plain, known as the Vira plain, for the most part, a desert. It is covered by a great thickness of gravel and detritus from the hills forming its western boundary, and has probably been covered by the sea during recent geological times. The gravel, especially in the neighbourhood of the hills, conceals the underlying rocks, but wherever any are seen to emerge, they consist, so far as my observation extended, of the same variegated sandstones and sandy clays as at Lynyan, and I have little doubt but that the formation continues for the whole distance. At the base of the hills limestone comes in upon the sandstone, as shown in the accompanying sketch section, and at this point the strata, which have



been nearly horizontal from the banks of the Indus, become contorted and disturbed, and dip at high angles. The hills are barren of vegetation, so that superb sections are exposed at the sides of the deep gorges which traverse the range. One of these I examined, viz., that of the Mohun stream, at the singular fortification called Runnee-Ki-Kot.

The standstone series, which has been traced across the Vira plain from Lynyan, is seen to underlie limestone, which from its mineral character and the abundance of alveolina, is apparently identical with that of Kotree, the conglomerates and calcareous sandstones with marine fossils, seen to the east of the Vira plain, not recurring to the west. There is, however, apparently, no unconformity, and, consequently, break in the sequence between the sandstone and clay formation and the limestone, and, although the change from one to the other is abrupt, there is occasionally a slight interstiatification of the two rocks at their junction.

After much search, I discovered, in a small bed of shale associated with sandstone, distinct leaves of dicotyledonous plants. These tended to confirm the opinion I have already been disposed to form from the general conformity of the sandstone and limestone series, and to induce me to believe that the sandstone formation is an integral part of the Nummulitic group, to which the limestone is known to belong. This determination is of considerable practical importance for reasons to be mentioned presently.*

The thickness of the variegated sandstones and shales exposed in the section of Runnee-Ki-Kot is not less than 1,200 feet, and the greater portion of this thickness is repeated two or three times by the rolling over of the beds. Only in one place could I detect any thing like the out crop of a seam of coal, and then it was very irregular, of small thickness, and appeared to thin out within a very few yards. But not only is the thickness of this bed irregular, but the same is remarkably the case with many of the small beds of shale which occur. In fact here, as at the Lynyan, the rocks generally are irregularly stratified, and variable in thickness. Moreover, the more shaly, and specially the more carbonaceous beds, so abound in iron pyrites, that they are largely dug out by the Beloochees and exposed in the damp places for the purpose of manufacturing alum from them; the production of the alum being due to the presence of the sulphur of the pyrites.

Were a coal bed discovered in such a position, there could scarcely be a doubt but that it would abound in iron pyrites, and that it would thin out within a short distance; in fact it would be precisely similar to that formerly worked at the Lynyan and equally worthless.

As, therefore, this formation preserves the same characteristics over a distance of at least 30 miles, there appears every probability of its peculiarities being characteristic and persistent throughout, and those peculiarities are inconsistent with the occurrence of seams of workable coal.

Excessive irregularity, and, in general, abundance of iron pyrites, are, indeed, notoriously characteristic of the numerous doposits of coal, which, from time to time, and in various parts of India, have been discovered in the Nummulitic formation. A few of the best known instances which have been carefully investigated may be quoted.

The salt range of the Punjab lies not far beyond the frontier of Upper Sind. The geology and minerals of the range were examined and reported upon by Dr. Fleming in 185(3?)2. The exact similarity of the beds to those of Lower Sind is evident from his description (Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XVII, parts 2, p.p. 500, 526, and Vol. XXII, p.p. 340, &c.,) a precisely similar series of clays and sandstones underlying the same Nummulitic limestone. Coal occurs in many places, but always in beds of irregular thickness. Mr. Theobald, Dr. Flemming's Assistant, and now of the Geological Survey of India, also described the geology of the salt range, (Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XXIII, p. 667,) and while entirely confirming Dr. Flemming's opinion as to the uselessness of the coal, he shows even more clearly that the beds are similar to those which have been described above.*

In the east of India the same irregularity has been shown by Dr. Oldham to characterize the Nummulitic coal of Cheera Poonjee in the Khasi Hills (Geological structure of part of the Khasi Hills 1854 p. p. 31-35,) the quality of which is far superior to that of Sind, while further still the investigation of a small bed of coal discovered in 1855 near Thayet Myo, the frontier station of Pegu, resulted in precisely the same manner. A seam, 3 feet in thickness at its out crop, was found within a few yards to dwindle away into a mere string. Lower Sind but adds another illustration of a rule which appears to hold good throughout India with all deposits of coal or liquite within the Nummulitic formation.

My conclusions as to the improbability of the discovery of workable coal in Sind are thus based both upon the local characters of the rocks and the general characters of the formation to which they belong.

W. T. BLANFORD,
Depy. Supt., Geol. Sur. of India.

December 23rd, 1863.

* In Mr. Blackwell's reports the beds containing coal in Cutch are said to be of the same age and to belong to the same series as those of Sind. This is an error. The Cutch beds are much older, being of Jurassic age, and contain a very different series of fossil plants.

* Dr. Fleming, in his first report, writes (Journal, Asiatic Society, Bengal, XVII, 2, p. 515). "Until some locality is found where the coal seam appears of regular thickness and not developed in neats or patches, as we are inclined to believe is the case in the salt range generally, we could not recommend to Government the propriety of attempting mining operations except on a small scale, or by way of experiment."

Mr. Theobald (Volume XXIII, p. 667,) says :—"In no part of the range is there any fuel which can possibly prove of economic value."

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on Mundla.

From Captain HECTOR MACKENZIE, Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Colonel H. M. DURAND, C. B., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, Camp,—(No. 3811, dated Nagpore, 1st September 1863.

I am desired by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to submit, for the perusal of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, a copy of a Report No. 691, dated 14th July last, by Captain Thomson, Deputy Commissioner of Seonee, on certain tracts composing part of the country on the Sautpoora Range, known by the general term Mundla, which adjoin and form part of the Seonee District. These particular tracts once belonged to Seonee, and were afterwards incorporated with Mundla. Recently it was found that they had no connection with Mundla Proper, and could be better managed from Seonee, especially as their main source of supply is the Kuttungee Valley, which forms a portion of the Seonee District.

2. This Despatch then does not at all refer to Mundla Proper, which consists of the tracts adjacent to the Valley of the Nerbudda; but it refers to certain upland tracts immediately above the southern face of the Eastern Sautpoora Range: this particular portion of the Sautpooras is, as is well known, very wild and sparsely inhabited, while at the same time it is peculiarly rich in natural resources. It was in former days the favorite portion of an extensive Gond Kingdom, but in more modern times it has become almost desolate. The causes of this have constituted a problem which various Administrations have, during the last quarter of a century, failed in bringing to a practical solution; and elevated valleys watered by perennial streams, clothed in many parts with valuable timber forests, and possessing a superior climate and soil for the production of the richest products, have been resigned to a few wild tribes and more numerous wild beasts; and this is the more remarkable, inasmuch as these tracts immediately overhang the richer lowlands and invite the enterprise of settlers from the plains.

3. The natural resources of the tract, and its great apparent eligibility for European colonization, pressed themselves on the Officiating Chief Commissioner's consideration; and last year the first great step towards its improvement was taken, of bringing the occupied lands under regular settlement, that is to say, a Land Revenue Settlement, based on field measurements for a long term of years; and the Officiating Chief Commissioner further directed the Deputy Commissioner of Seonee to examine the tract in person and to make the Report which is now submitted.

4. In thus submitting this Report, I am desired by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to add some observations on its principal subjects.

5. It appears to Mr. Temple that, viewed by the light of this Report and by other available information, the improvement of this interesting country depends chiefly, at present, on the following practical objects:

I.—The construction of the most important lines of road.

II.—The ascertainment and registry of all rights in the soil; and, contemporaneously, the ascertainment of the limits of land available to intending colonists.

III.—A long-term settlement of the Land Tax on occupied lands.

IV.—The location in the tract of competent Civil Authority.

6. In regard, then, to the first of these objects, I am to state that the Officiating Chief Commissioner will, in the Public Works Department, endeavour to arrange for the construction during the present season of the two lines of road, mentioned in paragraph 52 of the Report, from Jhirreea to Kuttungee and Deolapar, and from Seonee to Baihur and Puruswara: these will afford access from the plains through the best-populated tracts and to the tracts most eligible for cultivation.

7. In regard to the new proposed route for through communication from Jubbulpore to Chuttees-gurh viâ Burgee and the Rungukhun Ghat mentioned in paragraphs 48—51 of the Report, the Officiating Chief Commissioner does not concur with the Deputy Commissioner. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has had an opportunity of consulting Captain Pearson, Conservator of Forests, who has better knowledge of that country than probably any other person; and Mr. Temple is of opinion that the line viâ Mundla and the Chilpee Ghat previously adopted, had better be adhered to as the best route; but the other line should, doubtless, be kept in view for local requirements, and arrangements will be made to have it surveyed as soon as possible.

8. In regard to the 2nd and 3rd above-noted objects, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has taken measures for carrying them out with all speed. The settlement is in progress, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner hopes soon to be able to submit, for publication, a list drawn up from actual survey of the Waste Lands available for sale under the Waste Land Rules; and it is supposed that, as soon as a good tenure of land can be afforded, there will be many Native cultivators from the plains immigrating to these regions.

9. As regards the last-named chief object, viz., the location of competent Civil Authority in the tract, the Officiating Chief Commissioner proposes, so soon as the unhealthy season which follows the rains is past, to depute an Assistant Commissioner to reside, for as many months of the year as weather may permit, at Puruswara. This Officer would thus reside in the better populated and on the border of the improvable tracts, and his jurisdiction could be extended as far on either side as might appear desirable: this arrangement would not be attended by any extra expense or other inconvenience.

10. In connection with the above objects, I am to remark that, when Mr. Temple recently visited the districts adjacent to the tracts under notice, the suggestions to the people to colonize and improve them were always met with three main objections:—

(1.)—They could not go without their carts, and their carts could not go where there were no roads.

(2.)—There was no security of land tenure.

(3.)—There was no visible and accessible authority to encourage and protect them.

11. These objections would all be removed by the measures which are now either in progress or contemplated, as above mentioned.

12. The rest of the Report will speak for itself; but it may be briefly remarked—

That steps are being taken in order to ascertain whether the facilities which are reported to exist for irrigation by the formation of water reservoirs can be turned to practical advantage.

That the most competent Authorities agree with Captain Thomson (paragraph 31) in considering some localities to be fitted for the growth of tea and coffee, especially the latter; but that, for some time, it may not be possible to test the point through official agency.

That specimens of the iron ore mentioned in Captain Thomson's 32nd paragraph, have been called for and will be tested.

That, with reference to paragraph 33 of the Report, it is feared that no measures short of the establishment of a crushing mill would be calculated to turn the gold, which is reported to exist, to profitable account.

That the destruction of timber for the sake of its resin, or for other reasons mentioned in paragraphs 34—36 of the Report, is no longer permitted.

That specimens of the jungle products (Report, paragraph 38) will be collected in the Nagpore Central Museum.

That the Officiating Chief Commissioner has approved of Captain Thomson's proposals (his paragraph 39) to keep the management of the Government grazing farms in his own hands as an experiment; but that light grazing fees have been enjoined in particular for sheep (paragraph 40), of which there is a decided scarcity in these Provinces.

And that large rewards (paragraphs 41—42) for killing the more destructive tigers is apparently the only way of procuring their destruction.

13. On these and other subjects full instructions have issued in the several administrative Departments; Captain Thomson seems entitled to much credit for the labor and care with which he has searched out the real character of this wild and extensive tract, and for the practical manner in which he has suggested administrative measures. The Officiating Chief Commissioner trusts that the result may be some real improvement of this long-deserted but highly-favored tract, and that the information now afforded regarding it may be interesting to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Seonee, to the Commissioner Jubbulpore,—(No. 691, dated 14th July 1863.)

Having now returned from the Raegurh Bichia Tract, I have the honor to submit a Report as to its present state, its capabilities, and the measures to be adopted for its reclamation. I also submit a sketch map, showing the natural features of the country, as far as I could judge of them, the principal tracts over which the traffic now finds its way, and the roads which should be constructed, with marginal sections, showing the general and comparative height of the different parts of the district.

2. Captain Pearson, in his excellent Report on Mundla, describes it thus:—

General description of the Mundla District.

"It must be borne in mind that the District of Mundla forms the eastern portion of that large tract of upland country which, extending along the south bank of the Nerbudda westward, from its source at Umurkuntuk, forms the high plateau which comprises, besides Mundla, the Districts of Seonee, Chindwara, and Baitool, and then, becoming merged in the Sautpoora Mountains, finally is lost in the plains of Baroach: the line of ghats which surrounds, and, as it were, supports, this portion of the plateau, is called the Mikael Range."

3. The Mikael Range, as will be seen by the map, runs almost due south and nearly parallel with the course of the Bangunga* as far as Langee in Bhundara; and then, curving round, stretches away to the east and north to Umurkuntuk, supporting and forming a kind of triangular table-land, the base line of which is the Nerbudda, and the apex somewhere near "Langee."

* This river is commonly called in the maps the Weingunga, but it is properly the Ban, or flood Gunga.

4. From its natural features, this plateau may be divided into three sections:—

1st.—The north-eastern one, or water-shed of the Nerbudda, which has a general depression from Umurkuntuk along the Eastern Ghats to "Saleh Tekree," and again from this line to the Nerbudda.

2nd.—The south-eastern one, or water-shed of the Gunga, which has a general depression south from near the junction of the Gunga and Thanwur and east from "Saleh Tekree." These two sections are divided by a range of hills running from near "Newaree" and "Heerapoor" of "Mundla" to "Saleh Tekree" in the north, and as far south as "Bughelee." These hills are of considerable width, and their tops are flattened into an extensive table-land or plateau: this extends only as far as "Bughelee," where the ridge shape is again taken; the eastern corner of the plateau stretching out, spur-like, up the "Saleh Tekree." The western corner also throws out a spur almost to the Gunga's bank; and by this spur, the southern margin of the ghat, and the western spur, a line is formed, which we may call the centre cross ridge, and which regularly turns the course of the drainage from north to west.

The 3rd section is a much smaller one, being divided from the south-western one by a line of hills somewhere between "Saleh Tekree" and "Langee," having a general south and easterly depression, and drawing into the "Sen River" in Raepore, one of the tributaries of the Mahanuddee.

Fiscal division of plateau.

5. Fiscally the plateau is divided into two portions, the boundary line being the River Ooskue and its line produced eastwards; all south of it being what is called "Dhunsoora" of Bhundara, and all north of it being what was called "Mundla."

Boundaries of Raegurh tract.

6. Out of this last district the southern portion, bounded by the "Phen" River on the east, by the Bangunga on the west, and by a line drawn from the junction of the latter, with the "Thanwur," to the "Phen" River near "Chuppertulla," has lately been added to my charge for settlement, and also temporarily in fiscal matters; the Settlement Superintendent carrying on both duties, those of the Superintendent and also those of a Tehseeldar. Its area is about 2,500 square miles, or 1,600,000 acres, and it yields a revenue of Rupees 7,000 a year; it is styled the Raegurh Tract.

Topographical description of tract.

7. The tract, it will be seen, contains part of the two first and largest natural sections of the plateau: for convenience in description we may divide it into two main divisions:—

1st.—That north of the cross ridge described in paragraph 4.

2nd.—That south of it.

Description of Sub-Division of Raegurh.

8. The section north of the cross range may again be sub-divided as follows, reckoning from the west:—

1st.—The valley of the Gunga.

2nd.—The plateau between it and the valley of the "Bunjur."

3rd.—The valley of the Bunjur and its tributaries.

4th—The valley of the Halone and its tributaries.

5th.—The valley of the Phen and its tributaries.

Valley of Bangunga

9. This valley, which lies generally almost due north and south, is of course at the north of this tract a deep and confined valley, where it breaks through the ghats: as you proceed south it varies much in extent; now it widens out into deep bays in the hills, and again is contracted by eccentric spurs and bluff heads of the ghats, running out into it, almost on to the river's bank.

10. As far as I can remember, there are, in the length of the tract, four bays; the first is quite unreclaimed and covered with dense jungle, called the "Bunsa Bhar" Forest; the second bay is that in which lies "Thema" and part of "Mhow:" it is a deep, circular-shaped bay, some four or five miles in width from the river, beautifully watered with numerous streams: out of its north-eastern corner rises the Ahmedpoor Pass.

The third bay is that near "Nursingha;" it is not so regularly shaped or bay-like, it being much cut up by spurs running right into it: it is of considerable extent, and beautifully watered by numerous streams. In the centre of the widest part of it a solitary rock rises out of the plain, dome-shaped, and to the height of upwards of 100 feet; on the top is a figure of the Hindoo God "Nursingh" in a small temple: the village at the foot of the hill is called "Nursingha." South of this bay the hills for some distance run almost parallel to the river, and when it takes a bend, they run almost down to its bank. A short way further they stretch back again and form another double bay, out of the southernmost of which break the joint "Ooskal" and "Nahra" Rivers: the half of this bay, south of the "Ooskal," belongs to Bhundara.

Puruswara plateau.

11. From this valley you ascend by the "Tikured," the "Bhondooa," the "Kheiree" or "Kalapanee," and the "Ahmedpoor Ghats," to the plateau between the valleys of the "Bangunga" and the "Bunjur" Rivers, which we may call the "Puruswara" plateau. This table-land extends from Bughelee, in the south, to beyond the northernmost part of the Oordumna Talooqua, in the north, with a general width of between 6 and 10 miles. On the south and west you have a gradual fall from its edge into the valleys of the "Nahra" and "Bangunga" respectively. On the east is a ridge of stony hills, which, as it goes north, becomes narrower and narrower until it merges into the plains of the Mundla District: it is beautifully watered, and just sufficiently undulating to allow of storing water in local tanks and making the most complete system of irrigation.

Valley of Bunjur.

12. From the plateau you cross the stony ridge last described into the valley of the Bunjur. The principal margin of this valley is formed on the west and south-east by the ridge above described and its continuation running up to Saleh Tekree, out of which all the tributaries of the Bunjur take their rise, and on the north and west by the range of hills which separates it from the Halone Valley. The valley is most irregular in its shape, owing to the very tortuous course of the river and the number of eccentric spurs connected with the drainage which cut it up in all directions; there are but few open plains in it until you get beyond my border; the only spots I saw were near Baihur and Bheemlat: it is beautifully watered by numberless streams from the different hills on its margin.

Valley of Halone.

13. From the valley you ascend by the Bhainsan or the Gara Ghats, over the hills forming its eastern margin, into the valley of the Halone and its tributaries. The southern and western margin of this valley is formed by the line of hills just mentioned, which run from near "Chilpee" almost due west, and then curving round stretch almost due north: the eastern margin is formed by the hills dividing it from the Phen River.

14. These hills are in some places mere narrow ridges, but in parts again they assume the form of the table-lands or "Dhadurs," as they are here called, which are (some of them) of considerable extent, a mile and a half, and even two miles long, by half or a quarter of mile wide. They appear to be all well supplied with water near the surface, owing, I fancy, to the peculiar dip of the strata, such as is described by Mr. Bingham in his Report on the hills in Behar, published in the Horticultural Society's Journal, Part III., Volume XII.

Halone Valley.

15. The valley of the Halone and its tributaries are of quite a different character to those before described. The streams are less tortuous in their course, and the cross spurs are less frequent, and consequently the valleys are more regular-shaped, opening out gradually until they join the main valley (that of the Halone), which also spreads out gradually wider and wider, till, near Bichia, it becomes a fine broad plain.

16. This valley is, if possible, better watered than even that of the Bunjur. This strikes you most forcibly after a country like that of Seonee, where even the larger streams, the "Bangunga," "Bijna," "Thele," &c., retain water during the hot months only in a few places. Riding along these valleys, even at the end of the hot weather, you cannot go a quarter of a mile without coming to a running stream with its banks and vicinity clothed with the most luxuriant verdure.

Phen Valley.

17. The valley of the Phen is of much the same character as that of the Halone; only it widens earlier, and is altogether wider and more open; it runs, as will be seen by the map, almost parallel to the Halone Valley, until the Phen falls into the "Bornair," where their joint course, and with it the run of the valley, changes to the westward.

The Phen being my boundary, I have to do only with its western half, and with it the description of the northern division is completed.

18. The southern division consists of the valleys of the Nahra and Ooskal Rivers.

Valleys of Ooskal and Nahra.

19. These valleys are most irregular in shape, owing to the tortuous course of the rivers and the number of cross spurs connected with the drainage. They are generally narrow, but in one or two places, as near "Leelamutta" and "Sumnapor," they open into small plains: they are both beautifully watered.

Teepagurh plateau.

20. Several of the spurs, running out into the valley of the Nahra, are wide, and assume the table-land or "Dhadur" shape: the principal of these is the "Teepagurh Dhadur," it is triangularly shaped, and its sides must be at least a mile or three-quarter mile in length.

Rivers.

21. The principal rivers are,—

The Bangunga.

1st.—The Bangunga, which rises on the Seonee plateau, and runs first north and then east, and then again due south: the names of its numerous tributaries in this tract I was unable to ascertain.

The Bunjur.

22. The 2nd or "Bunjur," rises near Saleh Tekree, and flows almost due north into the Nerbudda; its principal tributaries are, in the east the "Jumooneea," and in the west the "Tunnoree," the "Goorar," the "Bhoorbhooree," the "Bhongur," and the "Kimaree."

The 3rd rises near Chilpee, and runs also an almost due north course to the Nerbudda: its principal tributaries are the "Rowna," the "Kashmeera," and the "Putpurra" on the west, and the Motee Nala; and further on, beyond my tract, the united Phen and "Bornair" Rivers on the east.

The Halone.

The 4th river, the Phen, also rises near Chilpee; it runs for some way an almost due north course and falls into the Bornair.

The Phen.

The 5th and 6th, the Ooskal and Nahra, which, rising from the cross ridge, (where exactly I can't say, as it is out of my tract,) runs almost due west into the Bangunga: all these rivers run over stony beds which retain water all the year round. Besides these rivers, there are also numerous minor streams, but which carry down considerable bodies of water, which I could not note: they will be duly entered in the map about to be completed from the Village Measurement Maps.

23. Of the tract itself there can be no separate history; it formed part of the Mundla District, which was ceded to us by the Nagpore Government in 1817, and was then made one of the Pergunnahs of the Seonee District: this arrangement was continued until 1847, when Mundla was made a separate district. In December 1862, this tract was made over to me, and a Superintendent with a Measurement Establishment was sent into it, who had also temporary fiscal charge, a temporary Establishment being allowed him: he was also invested with the powers of a Tehseeldar, 2nd Class.

History.

24. The mass of the population are Gonds, and Purdhans, and Punkas. These two last are ramification from the Gond family, and both of them are notorious thieves, and especially cattle-lifters. Their habits, religious prejudices, &c., are just those of the Gonds, and require, consequently, no particular notice; they are not at present good cultivators, but may become so, and will make capital village servants: they seldom rob their own masters, and will probably be gradually weaned from their thieving ways.

Population and tribes.

Purdhans and Punkas.

25. In the four best cultivated Talooquas of the valley of the Gunga and the Purusen plateau you find Ponwars and Murars, who are both good irrigation cultivators; the latter are the "Mala" class of this part of the country.

Ponwars and Murars.

26. In Raegurh you find in parts the Ratheree Telees, who are most energetic and excellent cultivators of the dry crops: on the hills you find the Bygars.

Ratheree Telees.

27. Captain Pearson described them so well that I cannot do better than quote his account:—

The Bygars.

"The Bhoomeahs or Bygars must be placed even lower in the scale of humanity than the Gonds. They invariably wear the most infinitessimal portion of clothing that it is possible to conceive, and subsist in a great measure on the natural produce of the jungle. They wear their hair long, and done up into knots at the back of their heads, with rude combs made of rushes, which gives them at first sight the appearance of women; yet in some respects I cannot help thinking them superior to the Gonds. Though they generally live in the most out-of-the-way parts of the forests, and at the tops of the very highest hills, and though they use no implement of agriculture whatever, except the hatchet, they at least show considerable energy in cutting down very large tracts of jungle on the hill sides, where they invariably form their fields, burning the trees as soon as they are dry, and simply throwing down kodon and kootkee seed at the commencement of the rains, in the ashes. This seed is left to come up of itself as best it can, without the slightest attempt at ploughing or preparing the ground in any way whatever further than as I have described above; and when the seed has grown up and ripened, such as has escaped the depredations of the deer and wild hogs, is cut and stored for use. They never seem to use the same spot twice, as they depend greatly on the ashes produced by burning the jungle; and, while they invariably select the sides of the hills for their fields, they leave untouched the rich soil of the valleys below; and it is no less wonderful to behold the immense tracts of jungle which they have cleared with their hatchets in the course of time than the curious spots which they sometimes select both for their fields and huts. I have seen a Bygar field on a ledge of rock half way down the steep ghats overhanging Lumnee, with a precipice of 600 or 800 feet both above and below; and on a dark night, on the summit of the highest hill, one glimmering spark may often be seen, showing the solitary hut of some Bygar who has built his house and formed his field there. Still there are some very fair-sized Bygar villages in places; I have seen several of them neatly and strongly built in the form of a Chouk, all the houses joined one to another and facing inwards, with only one entrance to the square, the houses being built of bamboo wattle and dab, and strongly and neatly thatched with reeds. These villages had an exceedingly compact and neat appearance, and contrasted very favorably with the miserable, untidy, scattered huts in a Gond village. I cannot find that the Bygars differ in any way from the Gonds in their manners and customs, but they are usually, I think, blacker in color and more athletic. They appear both to use the same ceremonies and to worship the same idols as the Gonds. At first, on going near their villages, they were usually very timid; but, after a little encouragement, they would often become very communicative, and even confidential. I should call them a simple, harmless, and, I think, generally a truthful race; rather slow at comprehending any thing at first, but afterwards, when they understand, showing considerable shrewdness in many respects, much more so than you would at first give them credit for.

"The Bhats, or priests among the Bygars, are supposed by the Native to deal in witchcraft, and are said to be much consulted by both Gonds and Bygars in cases of difficulty. One of them, however, in the Raegurh District, a short time back, who was supposed to have the power of closing tigers' mouths, got himself devoured while practising his dangerous calling, which seemed to have shaken the faith of the Gonds who told me of it in their powers generally."

28. I may add that they are most expert sportsmen, though armed with the bow and arrow: they know every inch of the country, and are thoroughly acquainted with the habits of all the beasts of the forest; they watch their tracks and post themselves on their regular roads or runs, and there is nothing that escapes them: Sambur and

other Deer, as also the Gour and the Bear, and even the Tiger, fall to their arrows. I found here and there tracks of them all along the ghats, and at the Bhainsan Ghât Range, on the hills of the valley of the Nahra and Ooskal. On the "Dhadhur," in this last called "Teepagurh," I found a large village of them, with a young kind of Chief, to whom the rest apparently yielded obedience; he did not seem the least afraid or shy, but came forward and had a charpoy put out for me to sit on, and accompanied me back to Camp. I asked him why he did not cultivate the good land on the top of the hills, instead of selecting the hill side; he said that they did it because their fathers had done it before them, and because they had no bullocks. I then asked him if he would cultivate if supplied with bullocks; he said at once, "of course they would." I at once, while the iron was hot, got the Naiken's Mooktear, in whose Illaqua the village is, to arrange for his getting bullocks and to encourage him in every way; I also directed the Superintendent to watch the experiment.

29. I found another set near the "Kharee" Ghât, and hearing they were in the habit of dealing for grain, &c., with the Puruswara Goomashta, "Huzaree," (the farmer whose deposition I recorded), who is a most conciliating man and very much respected by all the natives, I spoke to him and told him to try and induce them to settle, and added that I should be much pleased if he could succeed in civilizing them so far as to make them settle down, cultivate the soil like other people, and leave off destroying the forest: I directed the Superintendent to watch the experiment also. I am not very sanguine as to the result of these experiments, but it would be an immense thing if we succeeded: I will report the result hereafter.

Soils.

30. The soils in the Valleys of the Gunga, Bunjur, Nahra, and Ooskal are, as far as they lie in my tract, almost entirely hard clay, with a large admixture of silty particles, called here "Sehar." It is most unproductive without water, but with good irrigation is very fertile, producing excellent rice of all descriptions, and yielding often a second crop after the cutting of the rice. In a few places in the Bunjur Valley near Bheemlat, and on the Puruswara plateau, the good black loam is found, but it is quite exceptional. On the "Dhadurs," which I have described in paragraph 20, I found excellent soil, the rich brown loam, the second best soil we have, which we call "Morund."

31. In the Valleys of the Halone and the Phen the soil is mostly rich black loam; it has a certain admixture of silty particles, which increases as you near the hills bordering the valleys: all the cereals might with ease be raised in it and in the sheltered parts; I believe also Coffee, and perhaps Tea.

Iron. Mica.

32. The only mineral produce which I observed was iron, which is found in large quantities in the Valleys of the Nahra and Ooskal, and "Mica" or "Talc," which is found, of a fair quality, in several villages in the Valley of the Bunjur. Of the iron ore, specimens are about to be forwarded to the Museum at Nagpore, and of the Mica, a specimen has been sent.

Gold.

33. Gold is also found and washed in small quantities in the Bunjur, but the people who wash it, called "Soonjhirs," work in a most primitive manner, and have a superstitious dread of finding too much. Two annas' worth a day is what they consider their limit; and if they manage to find more, they leave it and desert the place, thinking that their Deo's displeasure will be drawn down on them. It might, perhaps, be advisable to have the hills near the source of the Bunjur and its higher tributaries surveyed, when, no doubt, gold in some quantities will be found, for it must exist in considerable quantities to give washings at such a distance as "Bheemlat," where I found traces of washings. I was unable to get specimens of the gold, there being no Soonjhirs near at the time; the Superintendent is on the look-out for it, and will forward a specimen when found.

Timber Forests.

34. These are various and of considerable extent.

1st.—Along the banks of the Bangunga is a good deal of teak. It has, I am sorry to say, been almost all destroyed by indiscriminate cutting, and is being gradually cleared off for cultivation.

2nd.—Along the edge of the ghats in the northern bay of the Gunga Valley, and in the Valley of the Nahra and Ooskal, and in that of the Bunjur, are to be found the Saj, Beeja, Tinsa, Dhowura, Guraroo, Hurdoo, Tendoo, Keolar, Dhamun, Dahejun, Hurra, and Mowey, and the Bamboo, besides a lot of useless trees, such as the Saleh, the Goonja, &c., &c.

The five first are about the most useful and the most plentiful; they have, of course, been much destroyed and injured by indiscriminate cutting, and especially by the ravages of those enemies of the forests, the Bygars; but still there are an immense number of fine trees to be found. The Mowey is not properly a timber tree, but it is much used, owing to its flexibility, for drum sides and other purposes for which flexible wood is required.

In the southern part of the Valley of Bunjur, between its source and its junction with the Jumooneah, there is a small forest of very fine teak.

35. In the Valleys of the Halone and Phen, on the larger hills, and along the north-eastern exposures, you also find the same trees as along the line of the ghat, and many very fine ones.

Saul Forest.

36. On the northern side of the Valley of the Bunjur, all along the foot of the hills to its north, and which have a south and south-western aspect, you will find the saul; it extends for some way along the foot of hills: as you ascend them you gradually lose it, and, descending on the opposite side on the north-east exposures, you find none of it, but, looking across the valley, you see a belt of varied extent at the foot of the further hills and on the lower spurs; again in the south-east exposure, and the same in the Valley of the Phen. In parts of both the Valleys of the Halone and Phen, between Motemuha and Chuppertulla, you find it thick in the middle of the valley, and where it grows you find hardly any other tree.

Resin-gathering.

37. These forests have all been much destroyed by the Resin collectors, who girdle the trees for convenience in collecting the resin, and often cut them down to get at it when it exudes (as it often does)

out of their reach. I observed numberless trees standing quite dried up from this, and others which had fallen and been burnt in the annual jungle-burning.

There should, I think, be some very strict Rules passed restricting this resin-gathering to certain parts or to certain trees, which might, perhaps, be marked annually by the Forest Department. This would entail a larger Establishment than the Forest Establishment have at present, but it surely would be worth while to keep it up to save these fine forests, which, with better communication and the daily-increasing demand, must prove most valuable; or why should not the resin-gatherers be charged a tax on each tree? That they ruin just as much as Contractors cutting in the jungle. I have addressed Captain Pearson on this subject.

Jungle products.

38. These are so varied that they require, perhaps, a separate notice.

The first, and most valuable of course, is Lac Dye, which is so well known that it requires no description.

Second come wax and honey, which are collected by the Gonds in large quantities: this also requires no special notice.

Raal or Resin.

The third is raal, or resin which is extracted from the saul tree. It is of some value, as may be imagined from its selling at two annas a seer even in these parts.

The Gonds and Bygars who extract it either girdle the trees, or make deep incisions in them, out of which the gum oozes, and then, drying, hangs in great sticks, the size of a man's arm, or of a good thick bamboo: specimens will be forwarded shortly for your inspection, as also to Nagpore.

Teekoor.

4th.—This is a kind of wild arrow-root; the natives steep it in water and then dry it, and it hardens and is broken into a kind of substance of the consistency of native sugar; it sells also by the seer, about the same price as the "Raal."

Bychandee.

5th.—This is also the root of a creeper; I have not been able to find out its botanical name: it is prepared in the same manner as the arrow-root, and eaten apparently as a bitter: it is sold about at the same rate.

Bunslochun.

6th.—This is a crystallized kind of salt found in the bamboo, and believed by the natives to be a febrifuge; it is also sold at a good price and is of considerable value. It is only found in certain kinds of bamboos, in recognizing which the Bygars are peculiarly apt.

Munjeet, or Indian Madder.

7th.—This is of two kinds, the "Buhera Munjeet," so called from its resemblance to the "Buhera tree," and the "Bel Munjeet," or creeping Munjeet; the roots of both are used for dyeing, and several different colors are produced from it. It is of very considerable value as shown by Colonel Sleeman's statement in a letter to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Bengal, a copy of which I append, that Rupees 125 was offered for one tree, and Rupees 600 for another: it was supposed to be procurable only in the Himalayas, but Colonel Sleeman's letter shows the fallacy of the supposition. I have not room in this Report for the whole of the correspondence, but, as it may be found interesting, I note that it is to be found in Part I., Volume V., of the Agri-Horticultural Journal. I have sent for specimens of both roots, and will forward them to you to Nagpore and to the Secretary of the Society above mentioned, with any information I could procure.

Buhera.

8th.—This is a large forest tree; its flowers are used as a dye.

Hurra.

9th.—This is also a large forest tree, whose bark is also found to be a valuable dye.

Specimens of all these things are being collected and will be duly forwarded.

Pasturage.

39. It is found chiefly on the least cultivated parts of the country, in the Valleys of the Nahra, the Halone, and the Phen, and also in Langee, and is, owing to the heavy dews and to the moisture of the soil, most plentiful and of the first quality.

It is of course much sought after, and herds of cows and buffaloes are brought for it from Chindwara, Seonee, Nagpore, Bundara, and Raepore. So accustomed are the animals to the trip, that they start of themselves about the middle of February on their accustomed route, and cannot be kept back without being fastened up. This grazing is called the "Ramba," and for it cows are charged Rupees 15 per hundred and buffaloes Rupees 25. It has generally been farmed out to the highest bidder, and yields something below Rupees 4,000 a year. I think that, if held kham, it would yield considerably more, and propose to try the experiment this season.

Cattle.

40. Strange to say, in this land of pasture and good water the breed of cattle is not any thing above the ordinary, but, on the contrary, is inferior to that of Dongertal even, where the Gowlee cows are bred.

The people assigned to me as the reason that the cattle suffered in the rains from the bites of a large kind of gadfly, which almost drives them mad; and that they also were subject to "khooree" or hoof-rot, and, consequently, people keep few cattle. The fly, I imagine, is generated in the jungle, and would disappear when it was cleared; the hoof-rot is, I should say, from want of proper care in keeping the flooring of the sheds dry, and it is not more prevalent in Mundla than in Seonee. It is a regular epidemic that seems to sweep over the country at certain seasons of the year, attacking the jungle animals, the gour, the buffaloe, the sambur, and spotted deer, and killing great numbers of them.

I saw no flocks of sheep, but great number of goats.

Wild Animals.

41. The wild animals are the gour, the buffaloe, the sambur or elk, the lall sambur or gouria, or red deer, the spotted deer, or "cheetul," the neelghae, the kakur, the four-horned deer, the ravine deer, and the small mouse deer, the tiger, the panther, the bear, and the hyena. The jungle animals are of course very numerous, and of course very destructive, but the tigers I really found less numerous than in Seonee; man-eaters of course start up occasionally and do much damages, but so they do in Seonee too.

The only thing is that in Mundla, owing to the absence of cultivation, the whole country is covered with long grass for above a man's head as he walks, the roads by which the people move about being mere paths in this sea of grass. The facilities for lying in wait are, of course, numerous,

and people can hardly escape a cunning man-eater; and even tigers that have not taken to man-eating may be lying about in the grass, and would, of course, attack you if you come suddenly upon them.

42. For the destruction of tigers one of the best plans is the offer of heavy rewards, as suggested by yourself and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. This season an immense lot of tigers might also be killed by a party of sportsmen on elephants in the hot weather along the main streams, where the animals all congregate. The grass must, however, all be burnt systematically, all except along the rivers, where you would, without doubt, find the mass of the animals.

With the heavy rewards three out of the four that were killing human beings when I got charge of the tract have been accounted for, and I trust we shall have the fourth before long, on whose head there is Rs. 200 Government reward, besides what the people are offering.

Irrigation and reservoirs and water communication.

43. For this, owing to the numberless streams, small and great, there are immense facilities. For local purposes large reservoirs do not seem to be required, as the small streams yield quite sufficient for all irrigation, such as is carried out by the people of this part of the country.

44. If for any large scheme for making the larger rivers navigable by means of anicuts or reservoirs (should be required), several might be formed. In the Valley of the Bangunga alone you might make one, where each of the large streams *debouches* from the hills. The finest of these would be, 1*st*, one on the lands of the Village of Joonawarree, which lie between the second and third bay spoken of in paragraph 10. The Ghâts here send down two long parallel spurs about one or two miles apart, the ends of which are joined by a high cross ridge parallel to and close on to the Gunga's banks, and giving you a natural basin, which is broken only in two places, one in each spur, where two considerable streams find their way out (one of these openings is not 50 yards wide). By bunding or building these openings up, you would have a magnificent reservoir, and at a trfling cost.

Nahra and Ooskal Reservoir.

45. The 2*nd* is on the lower bay of all, where the Nahra and Ooskal break out. Here also you might, by running a wall or dam across the mouth of the two joint streams, form a huge reservoir.

46. Both these rivers have narrow but deep beds, and retain water almost throughout their course all the year round, and but for the stony barriers, would be, if not navigable, at any rate available, for floating rafts and timber. I almost think that something might be done profitably to improve these streams with anicuts or dams with flood gates. If it could be done, the value of the saul forest near which they rise would be much increased, for the timber might be brought down to the Bangunga and down the Gunga to the Railway. I am having an experiment tried, whether even now timber cannot be floated in the rains and for a time after they cease.

47. It is just possible that something might be done to improve the Halone and Bunjur also: if this could be managed, all the forests of these tracts might be turned to account. This of course is a crude suggestion, but it might be worth while to have the rivers all surveyed and properly reported on by competent men.

Communication.

48. Good communication is one of the crying wants of Mundla and of this tract. At present there are only tracks which have been trodden into a kind of roads by the Bunjara and other traders; wheeled carts are not known east of Puruswarra, and even there they are not much used owing to the number of stony ridges that are met with in all directions and to the rocky nature of all the streams and nullahs.

49. The principal lines are—

1*st*.—That from Mundla *viâ* Bichia, and the Rajadhar or Chilpee. This is the continuation of the road from Jubbulpoor to Mundla, but in Raegurh it is certainly nothing but a track. It is not bridged, and nothing has been done beyond cutting the jungle and smoothening the path, as is done in suface repairs: there is a branch from this road, from Bichia to Bheemlat, and on to Rengakur and Lohara.

2*nd*.—That from Jubbulpoor *viâ* "Burgee" of Jubbulpoor, and "Dewaree," "Burela," and "Surrey," of Seonee; Newaree and "Doodum" of Mundla; and "Khurra," "Thema," "Boda," and "Baihur" of the Raegurh tract, to "Rengakur:" there is also a branch from Boda to Bheemlat. These are the two main tracks between Jubbulpoor and Chutteesgurh, or "Khalowta"* as it is here called.

* "Khal", a pit, and Ooturna, to descend, or the place below the Ghâts.

3*rd*.—That from Seonee one track is by "Kanhewara" to "Keolaree," "Mhow," and "Ahmedpoor," and "Khurra;" and another by "Kharee" and the Sooa Ghât of Seonee; and "Nursingha" and the Kheirree" or "Bhondooa," Ghâts of "Raegurh," to "Dongurea," Jhirea, "Baihur," and "Rengakur."

4*th*.—That to Nagpoor—

The first track is from Therea and the Kheirree Ghât by "Chacheree," near Lalhurra, and thence to Kuttinghee and Deolapar.

The second is from Therea *viâ* the "Tikurea" Ghât along the bank of the Ooskal to Chacheree and Lalhurra.

A third is from Baihur or Jhiria to Seelamutta and thence to "Khurra" of "Dhunsooa" and down the Puncheera Ghât and by Dhurpeewara, also of Dhunsooa, and by Dhupeira to Kuttinghee of Seonee and thence to Deolapar: all these lines are marked in the map.

5*th*.—The lines to Hutta, Kampta, and Langee. These run, I believe, from below Baihur down to the Goordah and Gae Ghâts. Of these lines I cannot speak for certain, as I have not seen them: they lie entirely out of my district, and at a distance which made it impossible for me in the very limited time allowed to visit them. I have marked these lines quite by guess to give my idea of their course.

50. The most important of all these lines is that between Raepore through Chutteesgurh to Jubbulpore. It is, I believe, intended to take it over the Chilpee Ghât, and through Bichia and Mundla. I may be wrong, and would speak most diffidently on the subject; but it appeared to me that this was not either the straightest line or the easiest, even if you kept the line between Jubbulpoor and Mundla still the straighter; and an equally easy line might be run by the Rengakur Ghât, and if it be not necessary to go by Mundla,

a much straighter and easier line (so it appeared to me) might be run from Burgee almost straight to Baihur, and thence down the Rengakur Ghât to Raepore.

51. The advantages of the line appear to me to be these :—

1*st*.—You get a very easy ghât at Rengakur, which might be perfected for a comparatively small sum, instead of a very stiff one (which the Chilpee is), which must cost half a lakh at least.

2*nd*.—Instead of running right across the drainage, as you do in the Bichia line, and having besides numbers of smaller streams, the Halone, and further on the Nerbudda, to cross, you take the Bunjur where it is very small, and its tributaries also at their infancy, and then run right along a ridge between two water-sheds, which I have described in paragraph 12, where there can be no difficulties, and join the great northern road at Burgee, or higher up where it crosses the "Temur." By this an extra bridge over the Nerbudda would be avoided, or, in other words, a saving of between 2½ or 3 lakhs of Rupees would be effected, not to mention the bridge over the Halone; and you would go through a better populated country, where supplies could be better obtained, and travelling would be in every way easier. As I have before said, I would offer this suggestion with diffidence, being quite inexperienced in such matters. The question might, however, easily be settled by the most cursory examination of the two lines by an Engineer Officer. This road would, of course, be chiefly beneficial in opening out communication between Jubbulpoor and Chutteesgurh, but it would also benefit my tract immensely, opening out a good market and stimulating cultivation.

52. The next most important line is that from "Therea" *viâ* Khurra and the Puncheera Ghât to Kuttinghee and Deolapar : this would be an almost direct line ; it would serve to take produce to the Nagpore market, and also to open out the country from which the population, and especially the cultivating population, is to be drawn. The present ghât is a terrible one and desperately steep, being run right down the nose of a hill, and it is blocked up with great boulders ; but from what I saw of the place, I should say that, by taking the spurs on either side of the present ghât, an excellent pass might be brought out with a good gradient, but the hills are of considerable height, and so it would be a long one : between the Ghât and Jhirrea a road might easily be run ; the soil is very favorable. The same is the case all the way to Deolapar too, and there is not a difficulty, excepting only the crossing of the Bangunga, which would, of course, be a very heavy work.

The 3*rd* line of importance is that from Baihur and Puruswara to Seonee by the Kharee and Sooa Ghâts : it would be important in an administrative point of view as opening out the communication with the sudder station, and it would open out another part of the country from whence the cultivating population is to be obtained ; the great difficulty in it would be the Gunga : it would of course be most expensive to bridge it, and it would hardly be necessary with boats, for the rains and a well-sloped stone-paved ghât there would be little or no hindrance to traffic. The ghât in the Mundla side is at present as bad as can be, but by taking an old ghât, which is on the direct road, you would get a good gradient ; it would, however, be of considerable length. The ghât on the Seonee side is a most easy one.

A 4*th* road might be run from Baihur and Bheemlat on to the Chilpee Ghât to meet the road from Belaspore : between Chilpee and Bheemlat there is not a difficulty, and hardly a drain required.

53. All these lines require most urgently to be taken in hand at once, and to be completed as rapidly as possible. At present the lines to Seonee and down the Puncheree Ghât are most required, so as to open out the country on the south and west : this cannot be accomplished if you have a highly-finished road ; but if the American Platform bridges were adopted with masonry piers, you might for Rupees 500 a mile open out all these lines in one season. The soil is mostly good, and the stony beds and steep banks are the principal obstacles, and they would be overcome by these Bridges, which, for all purposes, would be quite as useful as the pukha ones, and could at any time be easily repaired. They would not, of course, last so long, but they would stand certainly 12 and 15 years ; and it would be easy afterwards, as the roads increased in importance, and as opportunity offered to substitute permanent bridges, as also to improve the gradients. It would be necessary to have the line carefully selected at first, so that no alteration might afterwards be required.

Besides these lines, it would be necessary to open out as many ghâts or passes into the plains as possible. The principle ones, besides those on the principal lines of road, are the "Ahmedpore" and the "Tikurea" Ghâts in the Gunga Valley, and the " Goordah" and "Gae Ghats" near Hutta and Langee, also the Bhainsen Ghât leading from the Bunjur Valley to that of the Halone. I don't think the four first could be properly made under Rupees 5,000 a piece ; for that sum thoroughly well-sloped ghâts may be made : the Bhainsen Ghât might be made for Rupees 3,000.

I would here submit that, if it is intended to commence any of these roads this year, it is absolutely necessary to give the sanction at once, so that the timber may be cut and material and labor collected in time. I think that I could get Contractors to take up two of the lines at Rupees 500 a mile ; of course the line must be selected by an Engineer Officer, but I could, I think, make arrangement for having a rough survey made of it with sections from which the general gradient would be seen, and by which a reliable contract might be given.

European colonization.

54. As stated by Captain Pearson, I also think that there is hardly anything to attract European settlers westward of the Valley of the Bunjur, unless they take almost exclusively to cattle-farming : for this purpose, perhaps, the harder soil of these parts would be favorable. Another thing is, that no great extent of land will be available in these Talooquas. In the south-eastern part of the Valley of the Bunjur there may be places suited for settlers.

All beyond east and north of the Bhainsen Ghât range appeared to me most suitable for Europeans ; the soil is first-rate and will grow anything, and the country is high, and consequently must be cool. There are, too most extensive Saul Forests, which the settler would look to for the repayment of a considerable part of his first outlay. I should think that for a residence those

"Dhadars," or small table-lands on the hills between the valleys, would be best suited: I cannot fancy a more charming situation for a house overlooking the whole country and enjoying every breeze that stirs; and the plateaus are quite extensive enough to allow of having large grounds about the house and paddocks for cattle, &c.; water too is to be had at a very little depth, and a road up might be easily made: the settler would then have his own house and grounds on the hills and his villages in the valleys below.

55. The objections raised to European settlement are, I believe—

1*st.*—The distance from markets and the want of proper roads and communication generally.

2*nd.*—The want of labor.

3*rd.*—The unhealthiness of the country.

The first will be obviated if the suggestions I have made be carried out, and both the Nagpore and Jubbulpoor markets will be available.

The second, the want of labor, would, I think, be soon obviated by a little outlay of capital in advances made on reasonable terms, say 6 or 8 per cent., but the settler would require to know the character and ways of the people, who are apathetic and unpunctual to adegree. If he attempted to make them pay punctually according to the terms of an Agreement, they would look upon it as a hardship, and would probably not stay; but if he were to indulge them and let the money lie over, or only realized it in small sums, he would collect any amount of labor around him. In a few instances he might lose the advances, but, in the long run, he would be an immense gainer by this policy.

Third, as to the unhealthiness of the country, I myself much doubt the stories told about it. Doubtless in jungly places there must be fever, but I do not think it would be a bit worse than in Seonee, and that with a good house in a well-selected situation, and with a little care as to the water drunk at certain seasons, people ought to enjoy as good health as in Seonee: the people in the country did not seem at all fever-stricken, and did not complain of the unhealthiness.

56. As to the products, the soil would admit of raising almost any crop. Coffee, I feel certain, might be successfully grown, and, perhaps, Tea in the sheltered parts of the valleys. Silkworms also might most successfully be reared.

Administration.

57. By orders contained in Secretary, Chief Commissioner's No. 2663, dated 1st August 1862, this tract was made over to my charge for settlement, and temporarily also in fiscal matters. A Superintendent of Settlement was sent into the Illaqua with orders to assume temporarily fiscal charge also; he was also allowed a temporary Establishment for collection and the routine work.

He fixed his Head Quarters at "Indree," which place he selected in consequence of the good water found there. I could not go into the Illaqua when I first took the tract over, and did not realize the faults of the position all in one corner, and the wrong corner too of the tract. I was not satisfied with it, but I thought it best to let the selection stand, as it might help to give the Omlah, who were all dreadfully alarmed about the unhealthiness of the country, some confidence: the area of the tract amounts to about 2,500 square miles.

58. *Police.*—The Police Force in the tract is detailed in the margin. It is quite insufficient for the requirements of the country, which are exigent owing to the prevalence of the crime of cattle-lifting, for which, in such large waste tracts, where immense herds are pastured, there are, of course, great facilities.

1 Chief Constable.
5 Head Constables.
34 Constables.

59. *Revenue.*—The Revenue of the Illaqua amounts to Rupees 7,665, which is distributed as detailed below:—

1.	Mhow	...	Rupees 2,676
2.	Thema	...	„ 289
3.	Oordunna	...	„ 325
4.	Puruswara	...	„ 829
5.	Surekha	...	„ 450
6.	Bhurea	...	„ 150
7.	Indree	...	„ 151
8.	Bheemlat	...	„ 685
9.	Raegurh, Bichia	...	„ 2,070
10.	Goonera	...	„ 40
			Total Rupees 7,665

The tenures are all Malgoozaree, the villages being all separately engaged for; the Talooquas are certain collections of villages which have always been looked upon as belonging to a certain Talooqua, and, for convenience in describing and referring to them, I have adhered to the Divisions.

60. In the measurement which was commenced in January some progress has been made as detailed in the margin; as denoted: the villages in which there is cultivation have alone been measured and the whole numbered in: the districts have, I hope, by this time been completed.

Name of Pergunnah.	Village Boundary.	Thukbust.	Kishtwar.
Raeghurh, Bichia, Mhow, &c.	450	296	296

61. I regret that, not having received the measurement papers, I cannot show the rate per acre of the Land Tax in the different Talooquas, but, as suggested by Captain Pearson, we may calculate the culturable area at two-thirds of the total 2,500, or 1,666 square miles, or 10,66,666 acres; and spreading the juma of Rupees 7,665 over it, we get a rate of about 1½ pies per acre, which, of course, is owing to the immense amount of waste.

62. This brings us to the causes of the waste, to find out which has been one of my principal objects, and which I shall be able to explain better after giving a short account of the circumstances, past and present, of the different Talooquas. I have not had access to any records, but give the general substance of what I ascertained from people in the Illaqua and from the depositions of the Malgoozars' Agents (such of them as attended me), and that of one of the most respectable farmers and Mahajuns in the Illaqua.

Circumstances, past & present, of Talooquas.
Mhow.
Thema.
Oordunna.
Puruswara.
Surekha.
Bhurea.

63. It would appear that at the first 5 years' settlement in 1821, the Talooquas were all settled with different people, old occupants. Between this settlement and the 20 years' one in 1837, Luchmon Naick, who had been an Officer under the Nagpore Government at Mundla, obtained possession of them all

one after the other, either buying out the old occupants, or going over their heads by orders of the Revenue Authorities. This latter appears to have been the case in the matter of the Puruswara Talooqua, and the Gond Thakoor, the former Malgoozar, was at first inclined to oppose the order, but the Naick pacified him with the grant of one village, "Bhiree," rent-free. The Naick was not, it would seem, skilled in Malgoozaree matters, but he must have been in his way an administrator, for he managed to find in the Illaqua those who had the knowledge and turned it to account.

There were in most of the Talooquas people who, under the former rule, had been a kind of Talooqua Officers or Collectors, and were styled Goomastahs, who were, some of them, wealthy, and were all in possession of some villages and influential. He confirmed the old rank to these men, and put it to them that he would make it worth their while to bring the Illaqua into cultivation. They suggested that he should invite Poonwars from Seonee and Nagpore, and give them villages and start them with advances of money and grain. He acted on their suggestions, and appointed one of them as his Banker for these advances, and sent another to invite the Poonwars; and thus Thema and Mhow below the ghâts were first reclaimed.

64. Then come Oordunna and Puruswara above the ghâts: there were no cart roads for the Poonwars to ascend these ghâts by, and they cannot be induced to settle where the small carts cannot be used. Luchmon Naick then went to the District Authorities and obtained a grant of Rupees 500, and laid out some money himself and got the people also to assist, and a ghât was made near "Kheiree," and then one of the Poonwars was made "Desmookh" of the Illaqua; and so a number of families were secured, and the two Talooquas of Puruswara and Oordunna were also taken up by them.

65. Things appear to have got thus far: Mhow, Thema, and Puruswara had been the greater part of them, and thoroughly cleared and cultivated; and Oordunna had been commenced on; Bhurea and Surekha being still cultivated by Gonds, without proper attention to irrigation, &c. When Luchmon died he was succeeded by his son and his brother, "Kondwa" and "Luchmon Jadoo," but they both survived him only a short time. After them the widows of the two brothers, "Lutta" Baee, widow of Luchmon the 1st, and "Jussoda" Baee, widow of Luchmon Jadoo, obtained possession; they were obliged to have Agents to manage the Talooqua. This was, I believe, in 1852 or 1853.

66. In 1861 a Summary Settlement was made in which, as will be seen by list appended to paragraph , some of the villages were settled in the names of the farmers in possession, the Baees getting only a Malikana; and some were settled in the names of the two Baees.

67. The people and that farmer whose deposition I recorded state that, since Luchmon Jadoo's death, there has been no progress, and they complain of the Mooktears, that they levy petty dues and oppress them in a variety of ways.

The Baees' Agents, on the other hand, declare that they have never oppressed the people. They admit that they have tried to turn out the farmers from the villages left to them, lest they should, at the settlement, lay claim to the villages. They add that their clients consider themselves badly used in having had their villages taken from them. They further declare that the statements made by the people as to the decrease of prosperity since Luchmon's death are false, and point to the jumabundee papers for proof of their statement. They managed, however (hearing of the Rules with regard to excess of waste), even during the short time I was in the Illaqua, to get farmers of substance (mostly Poonwars) to take up most of their waste villages. Finally, they say that tiger depredations had nothing to do with keeping the villages waste in Surekha and Bhurea, but that they were badly cultivated, because the Poonwars had not yet reached them; which again, they say, was owing to the want of communication; that they had frequently represented this, but that, because the road lay through another District (Dhunsooa), they were told nothing could be done in the matter.

Indree.

68. The Talooqua, it would appear, was formerly in possession of a Gond Malgoozar: at the 20 years' settlement one "Boocha" Aheer got possession. He died some years after, and his son, Goolchurn, the present occupant, succeeded him. He states that the villages have been several times brought into cultivation and several times deserted; that there is no reliance on the Gond cultivators settling. He adds, however, that the Illaqua has never been properly cultivated, owing to the absence of the Poonwars, who have not yet reached it: he adds that several of his villages have this year been given to the Poonwars in farm: he admits that he has large herds of cattle.

Circumstances, past and present, of Talooquas Bheemlat, Birsa, Bithlee, Runwahee.

69. These Talooquas appear to have been in the Khumurda Thakoor's family before our rule, having been awarded to "Mahabullee Thakoor" for services, *viz.*, the capture of the Saleh Tekree Thakoor and one "Kurria Gooroo," who were giving trouble. At the 20 years' settlement Oojear Singh Thakoor was in possession, and the villages were in thorough cultivation (there are signs of this in old irrigation works now quite neglected and out of repair), yielding a Nikasee of Rupees 3,800. After Oojear Singh's death Bhoke Singh succeeded to possession. In his time the Nikasee fell to Rupees 1,600, all the villages, except about 70, being deserted (owing, it is said, to the depredations of tigers). After Bhoke Singh's death Budun Koonwur Thakoorain got possession, and after her Dhoop Koonwur Thakoorain: in her time things got worse and worse, till at last the Illaqua was nominally occupied; it was afterwards taken under direct management (Kham Tehseel); and then the Ramgurh Ranee's people made a raid through it and put a finishing stroke to its ruin. It was kept "Kham Tehseel" until the late Summary Settlement, when the Khumurda man again obtained it at the old juma on conditions that he should, during the period of the settlement, bring it into cultivation.

Tiger depredations and the Ramgurh Ranee's raid are alleged as the causes of the waste in the Illaqua.

During the time I was in the Illaqua three or four villages, Bheemlat itself among the rest, were farmed to Poonwars.

Raegurh Talooqua.

70. Neither the Malgoozar of the Illaqua nor his Mooktear have attended either on the Superintendent in charge or on me during my tour, so I was not able to ascertain as much about it as I would have wished.

From other sources, however, I gathered that on the cession of the country and until the 20 years' settlement, one Durioa Singh Lodhee was in possession when it was in excellent order, the cultivators being principally Rathore Telees; afterwards the Illaqua was either disposed of or given up by him, and a Kuttea, by name Lulloo, got possession, and after him the Khyragurh man, in whose time it fell completely into ruin, the Telees almost all quitting it.

Name of superior Division.	Names of Talooquas.	Juma.	Names of Malgoozar.
		Rs.	
Raegurh, Bichia.	Chundia Manjhipoor ..	275	Shere Singh.
	Birsa	100	
	Budhwar	100	
	Bella Sootanwai ...	50	
	Puressa Mhoree ...	140	
	Jelthpooree ...	60	
	Chupurtulla ...	100	
	Sookhree	14	
	Kujhra	70	
	Ludhwa	14	
	Lupter	100	
	Mungloo	30	
	Newsa	85	
	Total Rs. ...	1138	

It was afterwards, along with Bheemlat, held kham and overrun by the Ramgurh Ranee's people, and at the Summary Settlement was again settled with Shere Singh of Khyragurh on the condition that he would bring it into cultivation during the period of settlement. The remainder of the Illaqua, except the villages held by Mussamut Sona and Kola, and by Kishen Missir, were, it appears, all also held by Durioa Singh and given up to different men, in whose time they fell into ruin: they were also held "Kham Tehseel" along with Shere Singh's Illaqua, and were also overrun by the Ramgurh Ranee's people, and again settled with the old occupants at the Summary Settlement on condition of reclamation during the period of the settlement.

Name of superior Division.	Names of Talooquas.	Juma.	Names of Malgoozar.
		Rs.	
Raegurh, Bichia.	Mootfurkut	178	Shere Singh, Nuthoo Lall, Athmaram, Kishen Missir.
	Bohda ...	38	Gunga Singh, Chundoo Modlee.
	Behda ...	14	Athmaram.
	Banda ...	50	Gunput.
	Bhimpooree	43	Gunga Singh, Mussamut Ruthoo Putelin, Nuthoo Kuthen, Buratha Mirol, Chundoo Modlee.
	Tikerrea ...	32	Mahadeo Lall.
	Chundgaon	70	Nunda Telee, Kooshal Patel.
	Righka ...	30	Takoorpershad Mahoo Doba.
	Goopee Sauhee	45	Ditto.
		500	

The other villages, those held by Mussamut Sona and Kola, were also settled with their husbands at the 20 years' settlement, but were not taken into direct management as being in good order: they were also overrun by the Ramgurh Ranee's people, but are still in fair order, with a few of the Rathore Telees still settled in them.

Name of superior Division.	Names of Talooquas.	Juma.	Names of Malgoozar.
Raegurh, Bichia.	Bugdhoo ...	63	Sona & Kola.
	Paidee ...	65	Do. do.
	Surrybe ...	77	Do. do.
	Gopeekolan	69	Do. do.
	Mohwye ...	99	Do. do.
	Eurera ...	59	Do. do.
		432	

Causes of the waste.

71. I have, as far as I could ascertain, stated here the past circumstances and present state of the different Illaquas. The inference from them is, it appears to me, unmistakeable, that the waste has been and is owing to the culpable negligence of the Malgoozars: it is shown in every Illaqua.

1*st.*—In the Baee's Illaqua, for, if the Mooktears could, when frightened about their future position, in a month's time get a number of the villages taken up by men of substance, it is natural to suppose that they could have got them taken up long before; but did not try. The same in Indree, for, if the Malgoozar could thus suddenly get a number of his villages taken up by Poonwars, he might have done so some time back: but he did not try, finding it more profitable to keep the village waste for the grazing of his large herds, on which he annually makes large sums.

In Bheemlat, by the Mooktear's own statement, it was the want of the care and management of Oojear Singh that caused the falling off and the desertion of the Illaqua. The same also in Raegurh: from the date of Durioa Singh's departure, and, further still, from the date of possession by the Khyragurh man, the ruin dates; but these Illaquas were ruined before the Ramgurh Ranee's raid, which, consequently, could have little or nothing to do with their present state. In the Illaqua held by Sona and Kola the same thing is also proved, for, though it passed through the same trials as the rest of Raegurh, it is, owing to the care bestowed on it, still in comparatively good order: the plea of tiger depredations is probably a mere excuse; the Baees' Mooktears, in whose best Illaqua the tigers are most troublesome, declare such to be the case.

72. The other causes alleged by the people, the distance from the country below the ghâts, and the want of proper roads and communication, and especially of proper ghâts, are valid reasons for the backwardness of the Illaqua in general, but not for isolated cases of complete waste.

73. Having, then, satisfied ourselves as to the cause of the present state of things, the next thing to be considered is what the prospects for the future may be. As far as we can judge, I should say they are promising. I cannot see myself what is to hinder European colonization, unless it be the clause in the Rules requiring the waste selected to be put up to auction, which deters many from taking land; but should the climate prove inimical to European constitution, or any other cause arise, there is little doubt, I think, about the land being taken up by the Natives on clearing leases, which will be far more profitable to Government.

74. As regards the introduction from outside of the cultivating classes, I have myself little doubt. If the Naick could at so remote a period as 25 years ago effect the introduction of so many outsiders of the cultivating classes, how much more easily should we now, with the Poonwars so much nearer to us, be able to arrange for it?

It remains then only to arrange the measures to be adopted.

1*st.*—Is required a good light settlement for the cultivated land, with a fair proportion of waste and a careful determination of rights, &c., &c.

2*nd.*—The judicious disposal of the reserved excess waste.

3rd.—The opening out simultaneously with the settlement of as much road as possible, and especially of ghâts.

4th.—The formation of a good subordinate Administration.

5th.—The encouragement in every way of Native settlers, and especially by liberal advances of money for bullocks, grain, and irrigation works.

75. The first will, I trust, be completed during the coming season.

The second will, I hope, also be commenced at any rate shortly.

For the third I have made detailed proposals.

With regard to the fourth, I would submit that there should, if possible, be an Assistant Magistrate and Police Officer located in the tract in some centrical position, where they would be in constant communication with and capable of influencing the cultivating population of the South. "Baihur" or "Bheemlat" were the places I would have selected. "Baihur" especially is the most centrical spot of all, and from ruins I observed it must have been at one time a place of some importance; but the Superintendent pronounced Puruswara the better place, as being more in the plains and away from the hills; and, perhaps, as being nearer the south country, it is a more suitable situation.

76. If these arrangements should be carried out, then it will be decidedly advisable to add the whole of the lower portion of the plateau to the Assistant's charge. It would be more convenient for the people, and, in the matter of communication, &c., it would be a most excellent thing; for the Officer in charge of the waste would be far more interested in opening out the communication than the Officer of district below the ghâts, of which such a tract as Dhunsooa forms but a remote and, perhaps, uninteresting portion.

77. Further, if the Assistant's charge thus formed were attached to Seonee, a regular boundary might be formed by continuing the line of the bottom of the Seonee District eastward: this would give some of the country below the ghâts to the tract, which would be most desirable, as enabling the Assistant to meet with the people down below and secure recruits for his waste.

78. With the Police Officer, of course, an efficient body of Police would be provided; the number are quite insufficient and the requirements are very considerable, and will be for some time to come: I submit no detail of the number required, but would do so if required.

In carrying out the fifth measure we might, I think, well take a hint from the late Luchmon Naick. In holding out inducements to the men of influence on the spot, and especially the Puruswara Goomashta, through whose means a great deal might be very easily effected, I merely mentioned the general idea here, as I have not yet matured any detailed plan of action in the matter: it would be a point to be settled at the time of the settlement. The arrangement for advances of all sorts, and for the encouragement especially of irrigation works, would be one of the most important of the Assistant Commissioner's duties.

79. In conclusion, I regret exceedingly that my information on some points is incomplete, and I may in some of my data be incorrect; but I would submit that I have had difficulties to contend with in not having access to any records and in the very limited time allowed me in the Illaqua. In the main points I trust that the Report is satisfactory, and will meet with your approval and that of the Chief Commissioner.

Copy of a letter from W. H. SLEEMAN ESQ.,—(dated Goorwarra Camp, the 26th January 1844.)

I HAVE made enquiries regarding the Majeet or Madder, which grows in the Saugor District. There are two kinds; the best is a creeper (Bele), which grows in the jungly tracts east of Jubbulpore towards the source of the Nerbudda River in the Ramgurh District. The people do not cultivate it; it grows spontaneously on the banks of running streams under the shade of large trees, and the stems spread along the ground or entwine themselves on the trunks of trees. The roots are dug up by the Gonds any time after the 1st November till the end of May, and sold to merchants, or bartered for equal weight of salt: the best is that taken up in February. This kind does not, that I can find, grow in any other part of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, or in any other part of India that I have seen.

The color taken from it is a dark brown, and the turbans of the 2nd Police Battalion at Deemah are dyed with it. Cloth dyed with this Majeet is to be found in all bazars, but the roots are taken chiefly to Paulie in Rajpootana: the roots only are used. I have had some planted in the garden at Jubbulpore, and am taking some with me to Jhansi to be planted, and the result will be communicated hereafter.

The second kind is the "Buheera Majeet," a very large tree, of which there are many in the Jubbulpore and Hoshungabad Districts on both sides of the Nerbudda River; I will send you some leaves of this as well as of the first kind, a creeper: the roots of this tree are also used in dyeing cloth and no other part of it; what the color is I know not: the sum of Rupees 125 was offered not long ago for one of these trees. Some time ago Rupees 600 were offered for another tree of the same kind, but still larger, in the Nursingpore District; and much larger sums are said to have been paid for similar trees under the former Government in the Hoshungabad District. This tree is said to give neither flowers nor seeds, and it is called "Buheera Majeet" from its resemblance to the Buheera tree, which is very common in these parts, from the flower of which a dye is said to be taken, but of what color I know not.

The roots of the first kind, or "Bele Majeet," sell in the bazar at from five to seven seers for the Rupee: the district in which it grows is from two to three thousand feet above the level of the sea, and is well watered from running streams, and for the most part covered with jungle. The second kind grows in all kinds of soil and far from water: the tree appears to be a very durable one and as large as a Peepul tree. It would, I think, grow in any part of India, but the "Bele Majeet," which is thought the most valuable, seems to require a moist climate, with, perhaps, more cold, than you could find in Bengal.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Papers connected with the formation of Sanitary Commissions in India.

From the Right Hon'ble Sir C. Wood, Bart., G. C. B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.—(No. 297, dated London, 15th August 1863.)

Para. 1.—In continuation of my despatch No. 280, dated 31st July last, transmitting copies of the Report lately presented by the Royal Commission on the sanitary state of the Army in India, I have now to direct the attention of your Excellency's Government more particularly to some of the most important of the recommendations of the Commissioners.

2. The very high rate of mortality of the European troops in India, deduced from the documentary evidence laid before the Commissioners, amounting, on an average, to 69 per 1,000 per annum, demands the most serious consideration. The period in which this evidence has been accumulated extends back to a remote date, and includes many years of war, involving a great variety of field operations, carried on in unhealthy localities and at unfavorable seasons of the year; and the rate of mortality of the European troops in time of peace is admitted to have considerably diminished within the last ten years; but it is evident, nevertheless, that there is room for much further improvement in the sanitary condition of the troops in India.

3. Under these circumstances, I cannot impress too strongly on your Government the imperative duty of using your best endeavours to bring to bear on the condition of the European soldiers in India the results of those discoveries in sanitary science which have been attended with most beneficial effects at home.

4. The success which, in Europe, has invariably followed the judicious employment of sanitary measures, and even the degree of improvement which has already resulted in India from the increased attention which these subjects have recently received, warrant the conclusion that the mortality of the European troops in that country may be very much further reduced, and will justify the considerable expenditure which must probably be incurred in order to attain this very important object.

5. A summary of the recommendations of the Commission will be found at the conclusion of their Report. Such of them as require to be carried out in this country will be considered by me, in communication with the Secretary of State for War; of the others, which must be carried out in India, the most important are the following:—

I. The appointment of a Sanitary Commission at each of the Presidencies.

II. A careful consideration of the changes that may be necessary in the present distribution of the European troops.

III. The selection of sites for new barracks and hospitals; the construction of these buildings on approved principles; and the application, as far as possible, of those principles to existing buildings.

IV. The regulation of the diet of the European troops, and the prevention, if possible, of the use by them of ardent spirits.

V. The provision of means for the innocent recreation and healthy occupation of the men.

VI. The measures to be adopted to prevent the spread of venereal disease.

6. You are authorized to take immediate measures for the formation of a Committee of Public Health, as proposed in the 35th clause of the recommendations of the Commission, at each of the Presidencies. The greatest care will of course be taken in the selection of the Members of those Committees, which should be so constituted as to combine the greatest possible amount of English and Indian experience in sanitary measures, and in the construction of military buildings. All plans for new barracks and hospitals for the sewage and drainage of cantonments, and for the supply of pure water, will be prepared by the Officers of the Public Works Department in consultation with these Committees. Considering, however, that many of the Officers serving on them will necessarily be unacquainted with the more recent improvements in sanitary science, it has been deemed advisable that, for some time at least, the plans either for the construction or for the extensive alterations of barracks and hospitals or other military buildings which may be approved by the Committees, as well as their plans for the drainage and sanitary improvement of specified localities, should, before being carried into execution, be sent to me for reference to the Sanitary Commission in this country, which, with the addition of two Members of Indian experience, as suggested in the 36th clause of the recommendations, will be the body best fitted by extended knowledge and matured experience to advise the Government on all classes of sanitary questions.

7. The Presidency Committee of Calcutta, in communication with those of Madras and Bombay, will be charged with the preparation of a draft code of sanitary regulations, such as is referred to in the 37th clause of the recommendations. This draft will be transmitted to me for revision in this country, and the completed code will then be sent to you for promulgation in India.

8. I have further to request that directions may be given for the monthly returns of sickness and mortality of the troops at out stations to be submitted promptly and regularly to the Presidency Committees, whose duty it will be to bring to notice any facts exhibited in such returns, requiring the attention of Government, and to suggest at the same time the course which they would recommend for adoption.

9. There is no question of greater importance than the distribution of the European troops in India, involving not only considerations of a sanitary character, but also those of political and strategical importance.

10. There may be positions which, on these latter grounds, it is indispensable to occupy, even though they may be such as would not be selected if sanitary considerations alone were involved. In such cases, all that can be done is to select the most healthy site for the barracks, to construct them in the manner which modern science points out as most conducive to the health of the soldier, and to omit none of the precautions which tend to that end.

11. Such, for instance, appears to be the case at Mooltan. It is indispensable to hold that position with an European force, and there are no situations within reach where it could be expected that the troops would be more healthy than at Mooltan itself. At that place, therefore, all that it is possible to do, is to place the cantonments

and the works to be occupied by the troops within easy reach of each other, and to construct the barracks and works of drainage in the most approved manner.

12. At other places, such, for instance, as Peshawur, which it is equally indispensable to hold with a strong European force, it may be possible to withdraw part of the troops to a more healthy position, within reasonable distance, adopting, of course, for the accommodation of such number of European troops as must be kept there, all the precautions which I have mentioned in reference to Mooltan. It appears to me to be probable that, without any risk of difficulty, the European Cavalry might be withdrawn from Peshawur and placed at Campbellpore.

13. The barracks at Sealkote are known to be healthy, and that place is so near to Lahore that, probably, part of the force now stationed at the latter place might be removed to Sealkote, whence it could reach Lahore, in case of need, in a very short time.

14. The Punjab and the Upper Provinces of India have the great advantage of hill stations at no very great distance, where those men who may be in a condition to be benefited by the climate of the hills may be placed within reach of their respective regiments.

15. In the lower parts of India, where this advantage does not exist, the most healthy situations in the plains, near to the points which must be necessarily occupied, should be selected, and the great mass of the troops stationed there, leaving in the less healthy places only a sufficient garrison to hold the place until reinforcements can arrive; and, of course, in the less warlike parts of the country, greater latitude of selection is open to you.

16. It is most desirable to have a force in hand in certain possible centres of operations in India, so that it can be moved out at once to points of danger, and if these places are well selected, the advantages which result from the known presence and neighbourhood of European troops in preserving tranquillity, may be combined with those of having them in healthy localities, and in a fit state for ready and early action if called for.

17. It probably would not be desirable to pull down or destroy the buildings which are vacated in consequence of these arrangements, as occasions might occur when they would be required for the accommodation of troops.

18. I have referred to the particular cases above mentioned, not for the purpose of giving any directions as to what should be done, but in order to indicate the course of conduct which seems to me to be desirable to adopt in such circumstances as I have pointed out.

19. You will, of course, take the subject into your early consideration, in communication with the Commander-in-Chief in India, and with the Governments of Madras and Bombay, who will communicate also with the Commanders-in-Chief in their respective Presidencies, and report to me the measures which you consider most advisable.

20. Under the third head, viz., the selection of sites for new barracks and hospitals and the construction of these buildings on approved principles, many valuable suggestions will be found in the Report of the Commissioners and in its copious appendices. These will, of course, receive the careful attention of the departmental Officers as well as of the Presidency Committees; and, though the varying circumstances of localities scattered over the wide extent of India will necessarily lead to some diversity of details, the sound principles laid down by the Commission for regulating ventilation and drainage, the admission of pure air, and the removal of noxious matter, will be found generally applicable in all situations.

21. The subject of rations and dieting of the European troops is understood to be now before you, in connexion with the Report of the Commissariat Commission lately sitting in Calcutta. The recommendation of the Sanitary Commission, that the diet of the soldiers be modified to suit the season, deserves your careful consideration.

22. The Commissioners have commented in forcible language on the evil results which have followed the authorized or permitted use of spirits by the soldiers. Directions will be given in this country (and similar orders should be issued in India) to restrict the issue of spirits to troops on board ships, in accordance with the 2nd clause of the recommendations. The proposal, in the 3rd clause, for the discontinuance of the sale of spirits in canteens, and the prohibition, by legal enactment, of the sale of spirits in military bazars, is a very important question, which will require the most serious consideration. If you should be of opinion that it is advisable to carry out any measure for this purpose, it must be accompanied by the strictest precautions to prevent the soldier from getting access, by surreptitious means, to the more fiery and deleterious spirit to be found in the Native bazars.

23. But perhaps the most likely means of weaning the soldier from habits of intemperance, and at the same time of promoting his moral and physical improvement, will be found to be the general introduction of such means of instruction and recreation as are referred to in the 5th clause of the recommendations. I am aware that this subject has already occupied your attention, that a valuable Minute on it was recorded by a distinguished Member of your Government, Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., and that His Excellency Sir H. Rose has lost no opportunity of promoting this very desirable object. I can assure you of the hearty approval by Her Majesty's Government of any well considered measures which you may adopt for giving further effect to the recommendations of the Commissioners under this head.

24. The prevalence of venereal disease, and its prejudicial effect on the health of the troops in India, have not failed to attract the attention of the Commissioners, who, notwithstanding the failure of former attempts to check the spread of this malady, by the establishment of Lock Hospitals, and the enforcement of respective regulations, have recommended "the re-organization of "the measures formerly adopted in the three "Presidencies, with any improvements which sub-"sequent experience and consideration may point "out as being required to meet the necessities of "each locality."

25. I have learned, by a late despatch from the Madras Government, that the experimental measures more recently adopted in that Presidency for the prevention of venereal disease, have been attended with some success, and I trust that the further consideration which will now be given by your Government to this important element of

sanitary regulation, will result in the establishment of an efficient system of control.

26. I have in previous despatches directed that the medical returns of the troops in India may be prepared in the forms prescribed for the British Army, and I request that you will now issue such further instructions as may be necessary to ensure the complete uniformity of the system of Army Medical Statistics in India with that at present in use at Home stations, as proposed in the 38th clause of the recommendations.

27. It only remains to request your Excellency's early consideration of the best method of introducing generally the systematic registration of deaths, and the causes of death in the towns and districts of India, as recommended in the 39th clause. The determination of the effects of local causes on the mortality of the Native population, besides its intrinsic value in connexion with the welfare of the people of India, cannot fail to have an important bearing on the health of the Europeans resident amongst them.

28. A copy of this despatch has been transmitted to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

From Colonel H. W. NORMAN, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Quarter Master General,—(No. 801, dated the 28th January 1864.)

I am directed to transmit copy of a Despatch No. 297, dated 15th August 1863, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, communicating the views of Her Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the sanitary state of the Army in India, and a copy of the smaller edition of the Report, with precis of evidence, and to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, owing apparently to some mistake, no copies of the Report were received until the 12th instant, and that no copies of the complete Report (in two volumes) have yet come to hand. On their arrival, one or more copies will be furnished for His Excellency's information.

2. My telegram of the 25th instant to the Adjutant General will have already informed Sir H. Rose that a Sanitary Commission for Bengal is about to be formed in Calcutta. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has decided that it shall be composed of a Civil Officer as President, two Medical Officers, one of whom will be the Secretary, and two Military Officers (one an Engineer Officer) as members. The President and Secretary will devote their whole time to the duties of the Commission, and will receive, the former a consolidated salary of Rs. (3,500) three thousand and five hundred a month, and the latter a staff salary of Rs. (600) six hundred a month in addition to the pay and allowances of his rank. The other members, who will be selected from amongst Officers serving at the Presidency, will serve on the Commission in addition to their other duties, receiving as a remuneration Rs. (300) three hundred each per mensem.

3. The Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay will be requested to cause similar Sanitary Commissions to be formed in those Presidencies, to consider, in communication with the Departments concerned, how the objects desired by Her Majesty's Government can best be carried out, and to superintend the working of the sanitary system which may be adopted.

4. His Excellency will doubtless observe that the Royal Commission are under erroneous impressions with respect to the actual sanitary condition, and the amount of sickness and mortality, of British Troops in India, as well as with respect to the endeavours successfully made of late years to improve their condition in every way, and the still greater improvements which have been for some time in contemplation. He is aware that, as intimated by Sir C. Wood, several of the questions touched upon by the Commission have been for some time past under the consideration of the Government of India,—although the determination of the best measures to be taken has unfortunately been delayed owing to circumstances which could not have been foreseen,—and that the sanitary condition of the Army generally has engaged its anxious attention in connection with the Report of the Cholera Commission.

5. Thus the subject of rations and dieting of the Troops will be dealt with in connection with the Report of the Commissariat Commission; the best modes of checking venereal disease, respecting which His Excellency has repeatedly addressed the Government, have recently formed the subject of a reference to the Home Department, in order that it may be determined how far the repressive measures which have been proposed can be supported and rendered effectual by legislative action; and the question of the provision of means of instruction and recreation to the British Soldier has also engaged attention, and will soon, it may be hoped, be decided.

6. The recommendation of the Royal Commission, that no spirits be issued to troops on board ship except at the recommendation of the Medical Officer, appears, moreover, to be identical with the existing practice; the shipment on vessels taking troops to England by the Cape route of about a month's supply of rum, to be issued at the discretion of the Medical Officer, having been sanctioned in 1859* on the special recommendation of the Heads of the Medical Departments of both the British and Indian Services. But I am to solicit the early opinion of the Commander-in-Chief on the expediency of discontinuing the sale of ardent spirits in Canteens, and prohibiting by legal enactment their sale in Military Bazars, as suggested in para. 22 of Sir C. Wood's Despatch.

*Government letter to Deputy Quarter Master General, No. 961, dated 26th November 1859.

7. With reference also to paras. 9 to 19 of the Despatch, I am to request that His Excellency's opinion as to the expediency of any further change in the distribution of the Army in this Presidency, as proposed in 1862-63,—on which orders were about to be issued when the Despatch was received,—and the grounds on which he would recommend any change, may be submitted for the consideration of Government.

8. The construction of Barracks on approved principles, referred to in para. 20 of the Despatch had been already taken up by the Public Works Department, and it will naturally come under the consideration of the Sanitary Commission; whilst the selection of new sites for Barracks must of course await the final decision as to the distribution of the Army.

No. 802.—Copy of the above, with a copy of the Report and Despatch referred to, forwarded to the Adjutant General, with reference to message from this Department, No. 732, dated 25th instant, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his Department. A copy of the complete Report will be transmitted as soon as the copies expected are received.

No. 803.—Copy of the above, with a copy of the Report and Despatch referred to, forwarded to the Officiating Principal Inspector. General, Medical Department, for information and guidance, with reference to docket No. 1236, dated 21st June 1861, with the request that special attention may be given to the Secretary of State's instructions contained in para. 22 of the Despatch. A copy of the complete Report will be transmitted as soon as the copies expected are received.

No. 804.—Copy of the above, with a copy of the Report and Despatch referred to, forwarded to the Public Works Department for information. A copy of the complete Report will be transmitted as soon as the copies expected are received.

No. 805.—Copy of the above, with a copy of the Report and Despatch referred to, forwarded to the Home Department for information and the consideration of the desire of the Secretary of State for the systematic registration of deaths and the causes of death in the towns and villages of India, as desired in para. 27 of the Despatch. A copy of the complete Report will be transmitted as soon as the copies expected are received.

By order,

(Signed) B. E. BACON, *Major*,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

From Colonel H. W. NORMAN, C. B., Secretary to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., to the Secretary to Government of $\frac{\text{Fort St. George}}{\text{Bombay}}$, Mily. Dept.,—(No. $\frac{806}{807}$, dated 28th January 1864.)

With reference to letter No. 297, dated 15th August 1863, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, a copy of which was forwarded direct for the information of the Government of $\frac{\text{Fort St. George}}{\text{Bombay}}$, I am directed to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, two copies of the Report of the Royal Commission on the sanitary state of the Army in India, with precis of evidence attached, and also a copy of my letter No. 801 of this date to the Quarter Master General, communicating generally to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the measures which the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council proposes to adopt in furtherance of the objects recommended in that despatch.

2. A further communication will be made to you as soon as the instructions for the guidance of the Commissions are drawn up; but, in the mean time, I am to request that His Excellency in Council may be moved to cause a Sanitary Commission for the $\frac{\text{Madras}}{\text{Bombay}}$ Presidency to be formed without delay in accordance with the principle on which the Bengal Commission is composed of Civil, Military, Medical, and Engineer Officers, combined.

3. The Governor General in Council desires to leave the formation of the Commission to the Government of $\frac{\text{Fort St. George}}{\text{Bombay}}$; but His Excellency in Council considers that, as a rule, it is desirable that the President should be a selected Officer of the Civil Service, and the Secretary a Medical Officer, both able to give their whole attention to the work; and that they and the other Members should receive the salaries marginally noted.

President—Rupees 3,000 a month, consolidated.
Secretary—Rupees 500 in addition to pay, &c., of rank.
Other Members, each Rupees 300.

4. I am further to invite the early opinion of the Governor in Council as to the expediency of any change in the permanent distribution of the Troops in the $\frac{\text{Madras}}{\text{Bombay}}$ Presidency, with reference to the remarks in paragraphs 9 to 19 of the despatch; and to request that instructions may be issued to ensure the complete uniformity of the system of Army Medical Statistics in India with that at present in use at Home Stations.

5. The subject of a systematic registration of the deaths throughout India has been referred for the consideration of the Home Department of this Government.

6. The Secretary of State will be requested by the out-going mail to cause twelve copies of the complete Report, which has not, it will be seen, been yet received here, to be forwarded to the $\frac{\text{Madras}}{\text{Bombay}}$ Government by the overland route with as little delay as possible.

General Order by His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council,—(No. 87, dated 2nd February 1864.)

In accordance with instructions received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers to form a Sanitary Commission to consider and afford advice and assistance in all matters relating to the health of the Army, and to supervise the gradual introduction of sanitary improvements in Barracks, Hospitals, and Stations, as well as in Towns in proximity to Military Stations, in the Bengal Presidency.

The President and Secretary will be required to devote their whole attention to the special work of the Commission; but the other members will serve in it in addition to their other duties.

PRESIDENT:

JOHN STRACHEY, ESQ., C. S.

MEMBERS:

DR. C. A. GORDON, C. B., *Depy. Inspr. Genl., H. M.'s Hospitals.*

MAJOR C. K. CROSSE, *H. M.'s 52nd Light Infy., (whilst his Regiment is stationed at the Presidency.)*

DR. J. P. WALKER, *Bengal Army.*

CAPTAIN E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Royal Engineers.*

SECRETARY:

DR. J. P. WALKER.

The Commission will be considered constituted from the date of arrival of the President at Calcutta.

Similar Sanitary Commissions will be formed in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.

From the Govt. of India, to the Right Hon'ble Sir C. WOOD, BART., G. C. B., H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, (Military)—(No. 48, dated 5th February 1864.)

Proceedings for January 1864, Nos. 471 to 474, and 596.
Proceedings for February 1864, Nos. 38 to 42.

We have the honor to acknowledge your Despatches No. 280, dated 31st July, and No. 297, dated 15th August 1863, in the first of which you advised us of the intended transmission of 150 copies of the Report (in two volumes) of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the sanitary state of the Army in India, and of 450 copies of the octavo volume containing the Report and Precis of Evidence; whilst in the second you drew our attention more particularly to some of the most important of the recommendations of the Commissioners.

2. The unexplained delay in the arrival of the Report which we have been for some months past anxiously awaiting, has hitherto prevented our taking any steps to carry out the measures indicated in your letter of the 15th August. Twenty-four copies,—though of the smaller volume only,—having however reached us by the last Steamer, we were in a position at once to take the preliminary steps; and the papers, copies of which accompany this letter, will shew that we have directed the immediate formation of Sanitary Commissions in the three Presidency Towns, and that several of the measures recommended by the Commissioners have already, and for some time past, engaged our attention.

3. It is evidently of the utmost importance that complete copies of the Report,—including the "evidence" and the "appendix" to the "evidence,"—should be available here, and at Madras and Bombay, as soon as possible; and, as there appears to have been some mistake as to their despatch, we beg to recommend that twelve complete copies be at once sent out to each Presidency by the overland route, in order that further delay in acting on the Report may be avoided.

4. We conclude that a sufficient supply of copies, both of the complete Report and of the smaller edition, will have been sent to Madras and Bombay, for use in those Presidencies, as your despatch of the 31st July informed us that the copies which would be sent to this Presidency were for use in Bengal.

5. We need not assure you that the whole subject will receive our most earnest attention; indeed the records of our Proceedings, both in the Military and Public Works Departments for a long time past, will have made you aware that most of the questions treated of by the Commissioners have long been the subjects of much anxious thought. In spite of the great outlay necessary to supply even a small portion of the pressing requirements of the Army, not a little has already been done in the last two or three years to improve barrack and conservancy arrangements, and with, as the medical statistics shew, decided success, while the way has been prepared for further advances in these and other respects.

6. On these points we need say no more at present, as we hope very shortly to reply to your despatch of the 15th August more fully than we are able to do at present, and to point out certain erroneous impressions and conclusions in the Report of the Commissioners, which must have led to some misapprehension on the part of all who have perused them, both as to the past and present actual condition of the British Soldier in India, and as to the endeavours which have been consistently made by successive Governments, amidst difficulties of unusual magnitude, to improve that condition.

From Colonel H. W. NORMAN, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the President, Sanitary Commission,—(No. 1044, dated 29th Feb. 1864.)

With reference to the recent organization of a Sanitary Commission in Bengal of which you have been appointed President, I am desired to observe that it is not desirable, nor indeed is it possible, that the Government should now attempt to prescribe with any minuteness the manner in which the proposed new system of sanitary administration is to be organized.

2. All that can be done at present is to lay down some of the main principles upon which it is to be based, and to indicate generally the intentions and wishes of the Government.

3. The diminution of mortality in the Army, and the improvement generally of its sanitary state, is the primary object which the Government has had in view; but the full improvement in the health of the European Troops which the Government hopes to see effected cannot be brought about by measures which are solely directed to the amelioration of the sanitary condition of the Soldiers as such.

4. No amount of care in cantonments will be effectual if all sanitary precautions are neglected in the cities and towns which lie adjacent.

5. A great system of successful sanitary administration cannot be created in a day. But this will gradually grow up, and the ultimate result to which the Government look is the establishment of a comprehensive, and, so far as may be possible, an uniform system of sanitary administration throughout the country.

6. The interests of the community at large are as much concerned as those of the Army; every step wisely taken towards the improvement of the public health, will be a step towards better civilization and better government.

7. The first step has been taken by the appointment of a Sanitary Commission at each Presidency.

8. The duties of these Commissions will be partly consultative and partly administrative. They will (to quote the Report lately presented by the Royal Commission on the sanitary state of the Army in India) have to "give advice and assistance in all matters relating to the public health, "such as selection of new stations and the sanitary "improvement of existing stations and bazars; to "examine new plans for barracks and hospitals; "to advise on the laying out of stations and bazars, "the sanitary improvement of Native towns, prevention and mitigation of epidemic diseases, and, "generally, to exercise a constant oversight on the "sanitary condition of the population, European "and Native; to report on the prevalence, causes, "and means of preventing sickness and disease."

9. So far as those local causes of disease are concerned which require for their removal the construction of works, the functions of these Commissions will be mainly consultative.

10. If, for example, barracks and hospitals have to be built or improved, drainage works constructed, supplies of good water afforded, all that the Commissions can do is to advise.

11. But there are other local causes of disease which require for their removal not the construction of works, but good administration and the proper carrying out of sanitary rules and regulations. This second class of removable causes of disease is as important as the first, and with respect to it the functions of the Commissions will not be merely consultative, but administrative also.

12. All the orders of the Government of India in respect to sanitary measures in Bengal will be issued in the usual manner through the local Governments and Administrations, but through the agency of the Commission, it will exercise a general supervision and control over the whole sanitary service. Practically, although not in name, a Department of Public Health for the Bengal Presidency will be constituted under the Government of India, and the responsible administrative head of this Department will be the President of the Sanitary Commission.

13. It will therefore be understood that the Government does not intend that the Commission should be a merely deliberate body having a merely collective responsibility. It will look to the President as the Officer responsible for obtaining and affording the best information and advice upon all matters of sanitary importance, and for exercising a proper supervision over the whole of the sanitary administration.

14. In order that the President may always have the means of obtaining the opinions and advice of highly competent men, Officers who possess special qualifications in those branches of knowledge which are more particularly necessary for the proper understanding of the questions that will arise have been appointed Members of the Commission, viz:—

An Officer of the Department Public Works, whose special duty it will be to give advice on all subjects involving questions of Engineering science.

A Medical Officer who has special knowledge regarding the sanitary condition and sanitary requirements of the Army.

A Military Officer acquainted with matters connected with military administration, and with questions affecting military discipline and regimental economy; and, lastly,—

A Medical Officer of the Indian Service who possesses, in addition to knowledge of sanitary science generally, special experience of questions affecting the public health in India.

15. This last Officer will also be Secretary to the Commission, and will, therefore, hold a different and more responsible position than the other Members.

16. The whole time of this Officer and of the President will be devoted to the duties of the Commission, while the other Members will act only as advisers upon those questions which may be brought before them.

17. If there be a difference of opinion among the Members of the Commission regarding any matter that is referred to them, the decision will rest with the President, and will not depend upon the votes of a majority of Members.

18. It will be the duty of the President, in making recommendations to the Government on subjects that have come under discussion, to represent fully all points in which Members may have dissented from his conclusions; and any Member who desires to do so, may record a Minute upon any question that comes before the Commission, and may desire that it be submitted to Government with the President's report.

19. Reports to Government will be made under the signature of the President alone, and to the Military Department of the Government, with which the most important of its present duties will be connected.

20. Important questions of sanitary interest will, however, frequently arise in the Civil Departments, and references will be made as may be necessary, to and from the several Departments of the Government, and similar references will be made by the local Governments and Administrations whenever they desire to do so.

21. The Commission will be at liberty to apply to the local Governments and Administrations for information upon all matters of sanitary interest, and to make suggestions for the consideration of the local Authorities. It will of course be understood that such suggestions will afford in themselves no authority for executive action, or for incurring any fresh expenditure of money.

22. All Civil and Military Authorities will be requested to give to the Commission every assistance it may require.

23. Returns and reports will be furnished periodically to the Commission from all Military stations, in such forms as may hereafter be prescribed.

24. The Commander-in-Chief will be requested to issue such orders as His Excellency may think necessary for ensuring the regular submission of such Returns, and for enabling the Commission to obtain promptly from the local Military Authorities statistical and other information which may be required on matters affecting the sanitary condition of the Army.

25. Abstracts of all the proceedings and correspondence of the Commission will be furnished monthly to the Government of India, in the Military Department.

26. An annual report upon public health will be submitted to the Government by the Commission as soon after the 1st May as possible, treating of all the subjects that properly fall within its cognizance, and showing what has been done and proposed during the year.

27. It will be one of the first duties of the Commission to draw up codes of rules adapted to the special sanitary requirements of the Army and of the civil population. These codes should be prepared in communication with the Sanitary Commissions of Madras and Bombay; for although it cannot be assumed that the same rules will always be applicable in matters of detail in all three Presidencies, the same general principles will hold good; and, so far as may be possible, uniformity of procedure should be secured.

28. The three Commissions should, upon all occasions, freely communicate with each other upon all matters of importance; but as each Commission is responsible to its own Government alone, it will be proper that such correspondence should be carried on through the Governments to which the Commissions are subordinate.

29. The practical work of executive sanitary administration must, as already stated, be carried out by the local Government and by the local Civil and Military Authorities. It will be the duty of the Commission, after careful consideration and communication with those Authorities,

to submit to the Government of India plans for carrying on and supervising the whole sanitary administration in the Bengal Presidency, and, so far as may be practicable, existing establishments should be made use of, so that no needless expenditure be entailed.

30. The Report of the Cholera Commission expresses the opinion that throughout a great portion, at least, of this Presidency, machinery already exists which may be employed in the collection of the facts which form the basis of sanitary knowledge; and that the municipal and local funds available for carrying out practical measures of sanitary improvement are capable, under proper management, of giving the means of effecting much that is required.

31. It does not seem necessary that Government should indicate further in detail the nature of the duties which the Commission is expected to undertake.

32. Careful attention should be given to all the recommendations made in the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the sanitary state of the Army in India, as well as to those made in the Report of the Cholera Commission, and it will be the duty of the Commission to submit to the Government well matured propositions regarding all recommendations made in those Reports which properly fall within the province of the Department of Public Health.

33. The sanitary state of the city of Calcutta demands the special notice of the Commission.

34. It only remains to add that many questions may arise on which it will be desirable that the Commission should obtain the advice and assistance of the War Office Commission at Home. The sanitary experience that has been gained in England will often be of the highest value in India, and on many of the questions which will have to be determined, it will be important that the benefit of such experience should be obtained.

35. In no way can this object be so well effected as by communicating with the Home Commission, which will speak on the subject with high authority; and when any information or advice is required from the War Office, a reference should be made to Government, who will communicate with the Secretary of State upon the subject.

36. As regards Office Establishment, the requirements of the Commission for some time to come will not probably be great; but I am to request that you will submit such propositions on the subject as may hereafter be found to be necessary.

From Colonel H. W. NORMAN, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department,—(No. 1044 A, dated 29th February 1864.)

With reference to my endorsement No. 803 of the 28th ultimo, I am desired to transmit, for your information, a copy of my letter to the President of the Sanitary Commission in Bengal, No. 1044 of this date, conveying generally the intentions and wishes of the Government of India in regard to the object and duties of the Commission.

From Colonel H. W. NORMAN, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Quarter Master General,—(No. 1045, dated 29th February 1864.)

With reference to my letter No. 801 of the 28th ultimo, I am now desired to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a copy of my letter to the President of the Sanitary Commission in Bengal, No. 1044 of this date, conveying generally the intentions and wishes of the Government of India in regard to the object and duties of the Commission

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From Colonel H. W. NORMAN, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of $\frac{\text{Fort St George}}{\text{Bombay}}$, Military Department,—(No. $\frac{1046}{1047}$, dated 29th February 1864.)

With reference to para. 2 of my letter No. $\frac{806}{807}$ of the 28th ultimo, I am now desired to transmit a copy of my letter No. 104[illegible] of this date to the President of the Sanitary Commission in Bengal, conveying, generally, the intentions and wishes of the Government of India in regard to the object and duties of the Commission. As it is most desirable that the same principles should guide the action of the Commissions in all three Presidencies, in order to the introduction of one harmonious system of sanitary administration in India, I am desired to request that the Government of $\frac{\text{Fort St. George}}{\text{Bombay}}$ may be moved to issue similar instructions, so far as they may be applicable, to the Commission appointed in the $\frac{\text{Madras}}{\text{Bombay}}$ Presidency.

2. With the same object, the Government of India would be glad to be favored with a copy of the instructions which may be issued by the Government of $\frac{\text{Fort St. George}}{\text{Bombay}}$.

From Colonel H. W. NORMAN, C. B., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department to the Secretary to the Government of $\frac{\text{Bengal}}{\text{N. W. Provinces}}$, (No. $\frac{1045\text{ A}}{1045\text{ B}}$, dated 29th Feby. 1864.)

I am directed to transmit, for the information of the Government of $\frac{\text{Bengal}}{\text{N. W. Provinces}}$ copies of correspondence as marginally noted, regarding the formation of Sanitary Commissions in the three Presidencies, and also a copy of my letter to the President of the Sanitary Commission in Bengal, No. 1044 of this date, conveying generally the intentions and wishes of the Government of India in regard to the object and duties of the Commission.

Despatch No. 297, dated 15th August 1863, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State.

Report of the Royal Commissioners on the sanitary state of the Army in India.

Letter to the Quarter Master General, No. 801, dated 28th January 1864.

Minute of Council, Military Department, No. $\frac{1047\text{ A}}{1047\text{ B}}$, dated 29th February 1864.

Enter letter No. 1044 of this date to the address of the President Sanitary Commission, conveying generally the intentions and wishes of the Government of India in regard to the object and duties of the Commission.

Ordered that a copy of the above be forwarded for information to the $\frac{\text{Public Works}}{\text{Home}}$ Department, with reference to endorsement from this Department, No. $\frac{801}{805}$ of the 28th ultimo.

Minute of Council, Military Department, No. 1047 C, dated 29th February 1864.

Read despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 297, dated 15th August 1863.

Read report of the Royal Commissioners on the sanitary state of the Army in India.

Read letter to Quarter Master General, No. 801, dated 28th January 1864, regarding the formation of Sanitary Commissions in the three Presidencies.

Read letter No. 1044 of this date, to the address of the President of the Sanitary Commission, conveying generally the intentions and wishes of the Government of India in regard to the object and duties of the Commission.

Ordered that printed copies of the foregoing documents be forwarded to the Foreign Department for information, and for communication to the local Governments and Administrations under that Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Plate-laying in the Punjab Railway

Progress Report of Plate-laying for the month ending December 1863.

	Miles.	Chains.		Plate-laying required.	Previously Linked in.	Previously Completed	This Month Linked in.	This Month Completed.	Total Linked in.	Total Completed.	Remarks
			District No. 1.	M. C.							
From		72	Main Line at Lahore Station	30 73	30 73 0	30 73 0			30 73 0	30 73 0	
To	31	65	Umritsur Station								
			District No. 2								
From		72	Main Line at Lahore Station	53 8	45 60 0	44 40 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	48 70 0	48 40 0	
To	54		" towards Mooltan								
			District No. 3.								
From	54		Main Line	56 0							
To	110		" towards Mooltan								
			District No. 4.								
From	110		Main Line	56 0	19 10 0		4 70 0		24 0 0		
To	166		" towards Mooltan								
			District No. 5.								
From	166		Main Line	54 30	43 50 0	20 30 0	3 0 0	21 0 0	46 50 0	41 30 0	
To	220	30	Sher Shah Terminus, 11½ miles beyond Mooltan Station.								
			Total for Main Line.	250 31	139 33 0	95 63 0	11 0 0	25 0 0	150 33 0	120 63 0	
			Station Yards and Sidings .	30 67	14 46 0	10 10 7	0 42 3	0 39 3	15 8 3	10 19 10	
			Total	281 18	153 79 0	105 73 7	11 42 3	25 39 3	165 41 3	131 32 10	

JOSEPH HARRISON,

Chief Engineer.

LAHORE,
The 9th January 1864

Plate-laying in the Mirzapore and Delhi Districts.

Mirzapore District.

Progress Report of Plate-laying, dated 31st January 1864.

Station.	Total distance.	Linked in.	Completed.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Mogulserai Junction to Ahrowra Road	8·71	8·71	8·71	
Ahrowra Road to Chunar	11·31	11·31	11·31	
Chunar to Paharee	9·53	9·53	9·53	
Paharee to Mirzapore	9·85	9·85	9·85	
Mirzapore to Gaepoora	11·80	11·80	11·80	
Gaepoora to Nawaee	9·41	9·41	9·41	
Nawaee to Sirsa Road	10·66	10·66	5·53	
Sirsa Road to Kirchunna	12·52	12·12	11·20	
Kirchunna to River Jumna	8·45	8·45	8·45	
Total ...	92·24	91·84	85·79	
Sidings ...	9·26	5·30	5·30	
Grand Total ...	101·50	97·14	91·09	

G. SIBLEY,
Chief Engineer.

Delhi District.

Progress Report of Plate-laying, dated 31st January 1864.

Station.	Total distance.	Linked in.	Completed.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
End of Agra District to Allyghur Station	3·79	3·79	3·79	
Allyghur to Somna	13·68	13·68	13·68	
Somna to Koorjah	13·24	13·24	13·24	
Koorjah to Bolundshuhur Road	8·87	8·87	8·87	
Bolundshuhur Road to Secundrabad	8·68	8·68	8·68	
Secundrabad to Dadree	11·10	3·28	1·76	
Dadree to Gazeeoodeennuggur Junction	10·17			
Gazeeoodeennuggur Junction to Delhi Terminus ...	12·55			
Total ...	82·08	51·54	50·02	
Sidings ...	12·92	4·46	4·46	
Grand Total ...	95·00	56·00	54·48	

G. SIBLEY,
Chief Engineer.

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